1-6
88
2

00134681

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from
Government of Maharashtra
on 01 February, 2020

[Seventieth Issue]

OFFICE OF THE ECONOMIC ADVISER

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

REVIEW

OF THE

TRADE OF INDIA

IN

1943-44

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY 'LIBRARY' OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

134681

Published by order of the
Governor-General in Council

PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI
PRINTED BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, CALCUTTA
1946

00134681

Review of Trade 1943-44.

Correction Slip.

—	For	Read
Page 75, line 58 or fourth line from the bottom	0051,0 lbs . .	51,000 lbs.
Page 75, last line	R ½ lakh . .	R ½ lakh.
Page 77, line 1	R 2 lakhs . .	R 45 lakhs.
Page 78, line 13 or last line in the first table .	109 . . .	100.
Page 81, last line	R 1,2 lakhs . .	R 1,22 lakhs.
Page 94, line 29	554,728* (with the footnote "subject to revision").	579,966.
Page 94, last line	554,728* (with the footnote "subject to revision").	579,966.
Page 95, line 21 or the last line of the table .	72* 187* (with the footnote "subject to revision").	75 185
Page 97, line 22 (inset)	R 3 lakhs . .	R 32 lakhs.
Page 101, line 37	3.71 . . .	37.1.
Page 127, line 5	blank space . .	1943-44.
Page 200, line 13	+13,88,484 . .	+13,88,84.
Page 200, line 28	—2,67,37 . .	+12,67,37.

Owing to the unavoidable delay in publication, many of the figures have undergone revision from time to time. Revised figures have been incorporated in this Review as far as possible.

MGIPC—S2—II-106—2-1-47—975.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.

CHARTS ILLUSTRATING—

A. Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India during the seventy years 1864-69 to 1929-34 and the annual trade for the last ten years v

B. Balance of Trade in Merchandise and Transactions in Treasure during the seventy years 1864-69 to 1929-34 and the annual balance for the last ten years vi

C. Variations in the values of principal articles in the import trade of British India vii

D. Variations in the values of principal articles in the export trade of British India viii

E. Price per tola of English bar gold in Bombay, of silver in London per standard ounce, of silver in Bombay rupees per 100 tolas and the telegraphic transfer rate in Calcutta on London at the end of each week during the years 1941-42 and 1942-43 ix

Part I—Report.

CHAPTER I.—General Economic Trends during 1943-44 1

Course of Wholesale Prices in India and abroad 7

Agricultural situation 8

Raw cotton 12

Raw jute 15

Oilseeds 16

Groundnuts 17

Linseed 18

Wheat 18

Rice 19

Industrial Conditions 20

Industrial Profits 20

Variable Yield Securities 21

Industrial Prices 22

Industrial Production 23

Industrial Disputes 24

Cotton Mill Industry 24

Jute Mill Industry 27

Tea 30

Coal 33

Iron & Steel 35

Sugar 37

Cement 40

Paper 42

Prices in India 45

Financial Conditions 49

Banking 50

Exchange 51

Repatriation of Sterling debt 53

Security Market 53

Government Securities 53

Fixed-Yield Industrial Securities 53

CONTENTS—*contd.*

Part I—Report—*contd.*

		PAGE.
CHAPTER I.—	General Economic Trends during 1943-44—*contd.*	
	Variable-Yield Securities	53
	Trading Conditions	55
	Balance of Trade	60
	The Quantum of Trade of India	61
	Inland Trade	61
	Trade Restrictions	63
	Tariff changes	63
APTER II.—	Imports of Merchandise	70—85
	Cotton manufactures	71
	Artificial silk	75
	Wool, raw and manufactured	75
	Silk, raw and manufactured	76
	Machinery and millwork	76
	Hardware	77
	Rubber manufactures	78
	Drugs and medicines	78
	Paper and pasteboard	79
	Provisions	80
	Sugar	80
	Liquors	81
	Salt	82
	Other articles	83
	Dutiable baggage	85
CHAPTER III.—	Exports of Merchandise	86—105
	Cotton	87
	Cotton manufactures	89
	Jute and jute manufactures	90
	Raw wool	92
	Tea	93
	Food-grains and flour	95
	Oilseeds	98
	Hides and skins	99
	Lac	100
	Other articles	101
	Postal articles, Imports and Exports	104
	Re-exports of foreign merchandise	105
CHAPTER IV.—	The Direction of Overseas Trade	106—118
CHAPTER V.—	Foreign Sea-borne Trade of the Maritime Indian States	119—123
	I. Trade of Kathiawar States	119
	II. „ „ Travancore	123
CHAPTER VI.—	Frontier Trade	124—127
	I. Land-Frontier Trade	124
	II. Indo-Afghan Trade	125
	III. Indo-Iranian Trade	126
CHAPTER VII.—	Balance of Trade	128

CONTENTS—*contd.*

Part II—Tables.

PAGE

A. Total Sea-borne trade—

No.,

1. Monthly sea-borne trade (private merchandise) imports and exports (including re-exports) from 1940-41 to 1942-43, with the pre-war, war and post-war averages and excess of exports over imports . . 130
2. Trade with the British Empire and Foreign Countries in merchandise only 131
3. Percentage share of the principal countries in the total trade in merchandise only 133
4. Trade with principal countries distinguishing principal articles . . 134
5. Trade of certain principal countries and British India 154

B. Imports of merchandise—

6. Quantity and value of principal articles of imports 155
7. Imports of cotton twist and yarn by countries 162
8. „ „ „ „ „ „ by counts 162
9. „ „ „ „ „ „ from the principal supplying countries . 163
10. „ „ „ piecegoods 164
11. „ „ „ woollen piecegoods 165
12. „ „ „ raw silk, silk yarn and silk piecegoods 165
13. „ „ hardware excluding cutlery 166
14. „ „ Sugar (excluding molasses and confectionery) . . . 166
15. „ „ Cement 166

C. Exports of merchandise—

16. Quantity and value of principal article of exports 167
17. „ „ „ „ „ „ „ re-exports 173
18. Percentage of exports of certain principal crops to total production . . 175
19. Exports of raw cotton 175
20. „ „ cotton twist and yarn 175
21. „ „ cotton twist and yarn by counts 176
22. „ „ Indian grey and coloured cotton piecegoods 176
23. „ „ raw jute 177
24. „ „ jute gunny bags and cloth 177
25. „ „ jute bags and cloth to principal countries 178
26. „ „ Indian tea 179
27. „ „ seeds 179
28. Shares of principal countries in the total value of exports of seeds . . 180
29. Exports of wheat 181
30. „ „ rice not in the husk 181
31. „ „ hides and skins 182
32. „ „ lac 183

D. Production and miscellaneous—

33. Production, mill consumption and exports of raw jute 183
34. Production, imports, mill and other consumption, exports and re-exports of raw cotton 184

CONTENTS—*concld.*

Part II—Tables—*contd.*

PAGE.

D. Production and miscellaneous—*contd.*

No.

35. Production in the Indian mills of cotton twist and yarn by counts . . 184
36. „ „ „ „ „ „ „ piecegoods 184
37. Tables illustrating competition experienced by Indian products in certain foreign markets 185
Imports of linseed 185
„ „ rapeseed 185
„ „ sesamum seed 186
„ „ groundnut 186
„ „ tea 187

E. Kathiawar Trade—

38. Quantity and value of the principal articles of Imports into the Kathiawar ports 188
39. Quantity and value of the principal articles of Exports from the Kathiawar ports 193

F. Indo-Burma trade—

40. Chief imports into Burma from India 195
41. Chief exports from Burma to India 197

G. Freights—

42. Maritime freights 198

H. Customs Revenue—

43. Indian sea and land customs and central excise revenue (excluding salt revenue) 199

I. Prices—

44. Wholesale prices in India 201
45. Prices of cotton raw and index numbers of cotton, raw and cloth in Liverpool 203
46. Declared value per unit of principal imported articles 204
47. Declared value per unit of principal exported articles 206

J. Trade in articles subject to restriction—

48. Exports of articles subject to restriction during the three years ending 1942-43 208
49. Imports of articles subject to restriction during the two years ending 1942-43 210

APPENDIX—

I. List of articles subject to export restrictions 215
II. List of articles subject to import restrictions 223

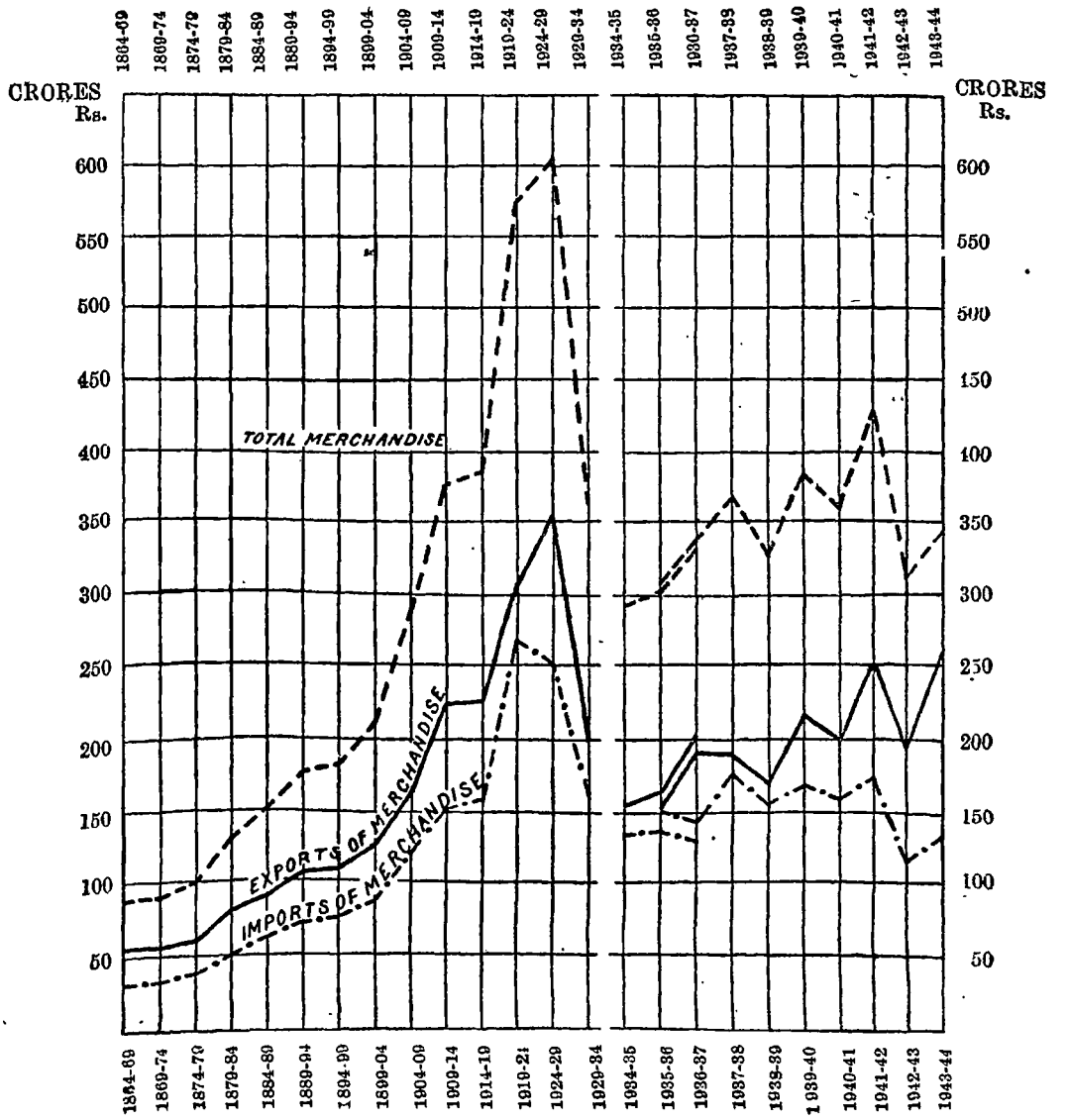
INDEX 245

CHART A

Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India.

Quinquennial averages during the seventy years (1864-69 to 1929-34) and the annual trade for the last ten years.

(Private and Government.)



NOTES.—(i) The space after 1929-34 separates the several quinquennia and the annual figures.

(ii) The *three* points starting from *1934-35* represent unadjusted figures which include Bur ma

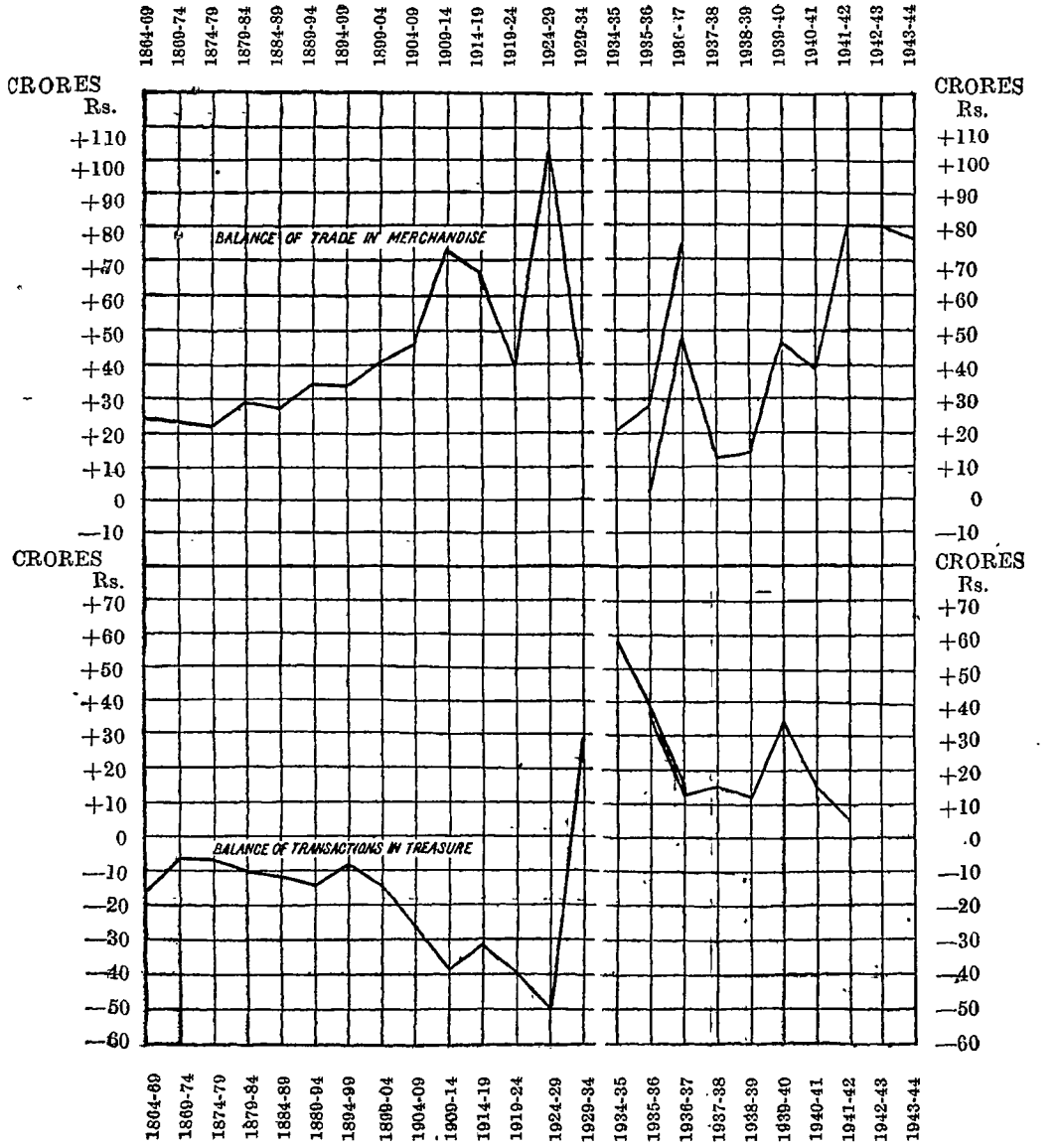
(iii) The points starting from *1935-36* represent adjusted figures excluding Burma for 1935-36 and 1936-37 and actual figures thereafter.

CHART B

Balance of Trade in Merchandise and Transactions in Treasure

Quinquennial averages during the seventy years (1864-69 to 1929-34) and the annual balance for the last ten years.

(Private and Government.)



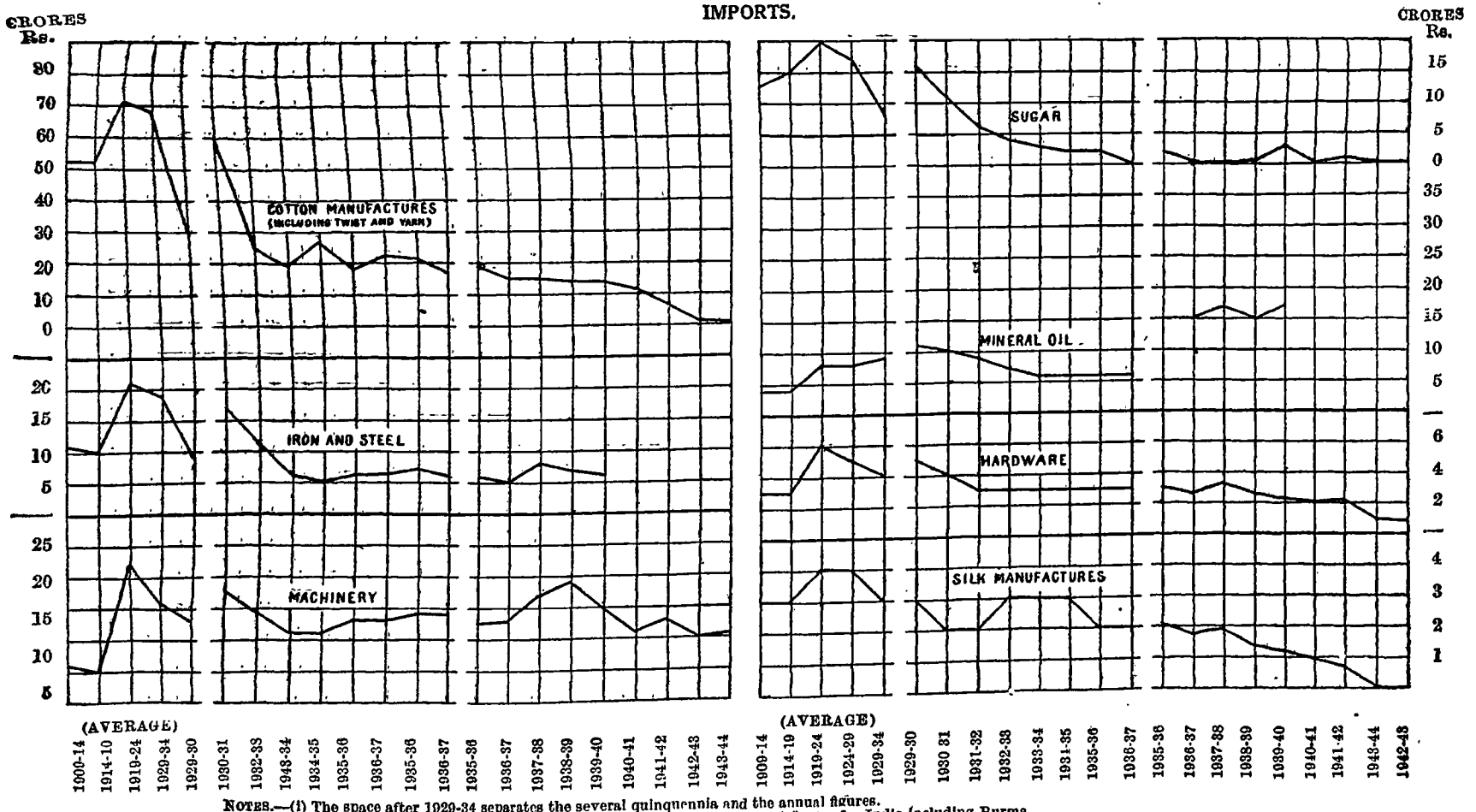
NOTES.—(i) The space after 1929-34 separates the several quinquennia and the annual figures.

(ii) The *three* points starting from 1934-35 represent unadjusted figures which include Burma.

(iii) The points starting from 1935-36 represent adjusted figures excluding Burma for 1935-36 and 1936-37 and actual figures thereafter.

CHART C

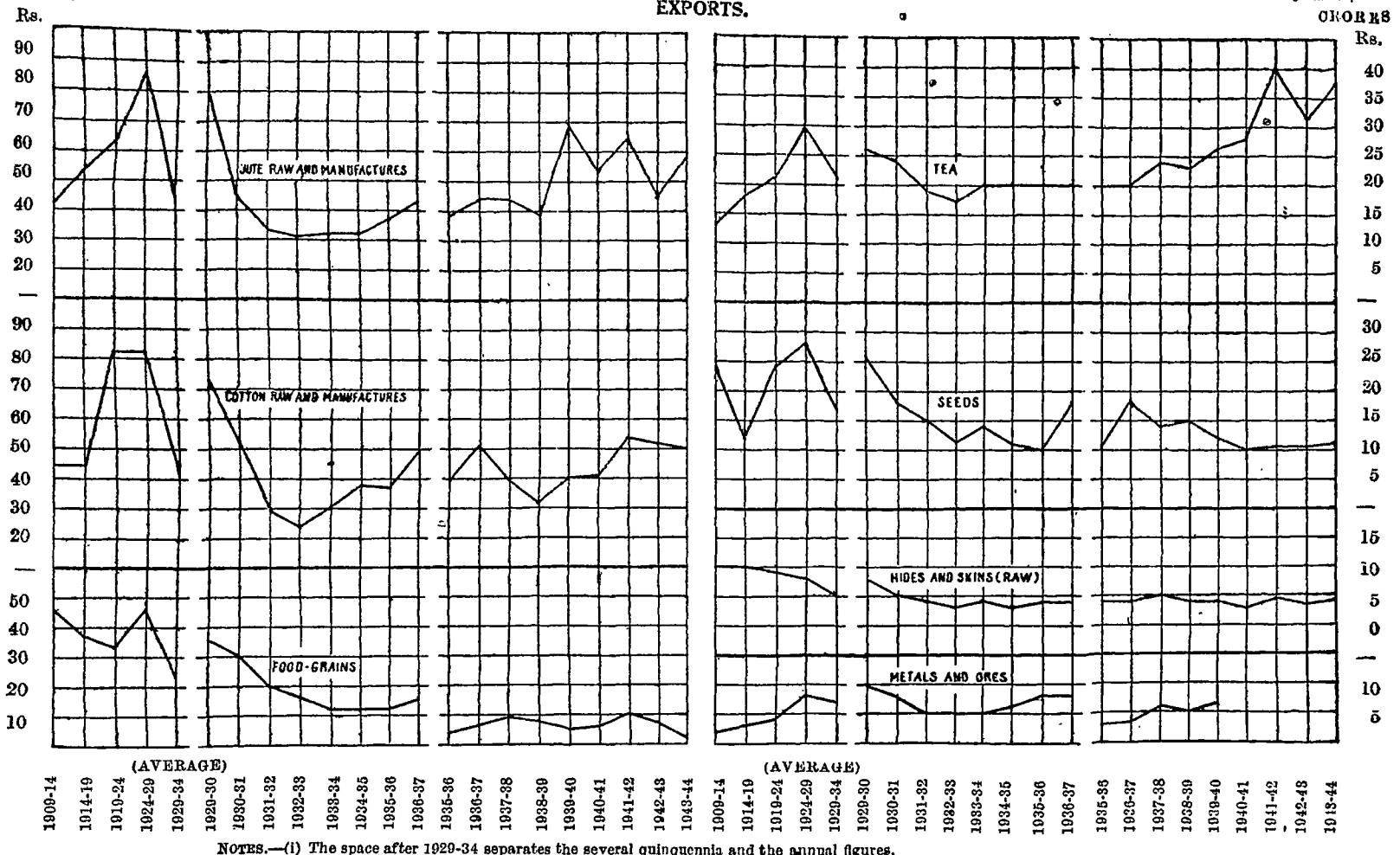
Variations in the values of principal articles in the import trade of British India during the five quinquennia ending 1929-34 and the last fifteen years.



NOTES.—(i) The space after 1929-34 separates the several quinquennia and the annual figures.
(ii) The points starting from 1929-30 and ending in 1936-37 represent figures for India including Burma.
(iii) The points starting from 1935-36 represent adjusted figures excluding Burma for 1935-36 and 1936-37 and actual figures thereafter.

CHART D

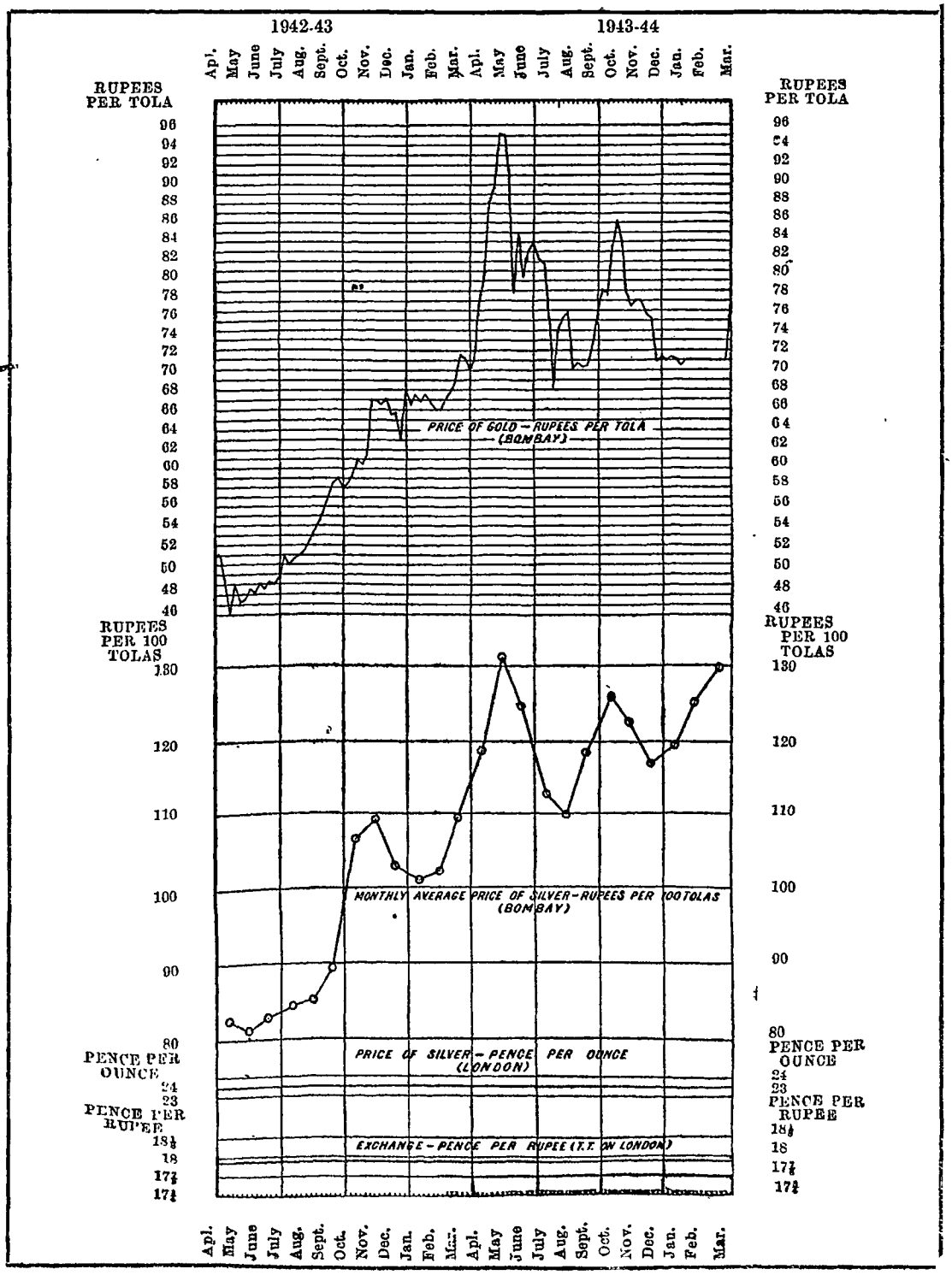
Variations in the values of principal articles in the export trade of British India during the five quinquennia ending 1929-34 and the last fifteen years.



NOTES.—(i) The space after 1929-34 separates the several quinquennia and the annual figures.
(ii) The points starting from 1929-30 and ending in 1936-37 represent figures for India including Burma.
(iii) The points starting from 1935-36 represent adjusted figures excluding Burma for 1935-36 and 1936-37 and actual figures thereafter.

CHART E

Price per tola of English bar gold in Bombay, price of silver in London per standard ounce and the telegraphic transfer rate in Calcutta on London at the end of each week and the monthly average price of silver in Bombay per 100 tolas, during the years 1942-43 and 1943-44.


1942-43
1943-44
Apl. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb. Mar. Apl. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb. Mar.
RUPEES PER TOLA
96 94 92 90 88 86 84 82 80 78 76 74 72 70 68 66 64 62 60 58 56 54 52 50 48 46
PRICE OF GOLD – RUPEES PER TOLA (BOMBAY)
RUPEES PER 100 TOLAS
130 120 110 100 90 80
MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICE OF SILVER – RUPEES PER 100 TOLAS (BOMBAY)
PENCE PER OUNCE
24 23
PRICE OF SILVER – PENCE PER OUNCE (LONDON)
PENCE PER RUPEE
18½ 18 17½ 17
EXCHANGE – PENCE PER RUPEE (T.T. ON LONDON)

NOTE

The facts and figures contained in this Review have been revised up to the end of June 1944 only.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA IN 1943-44

PART I.—REPORT

CHAPTER I

General.

The year under review saw the tide of war turning in favour of the United Nations. An unparalleled level of productive activity was witnessed in the United States and the United Kingdom. In both the countries, industrial mobilization was fully attained during the year under review. The greater part of the productive activity was directed to war purposes, and the production of consumer goods for civilian use was cut down to only essential needs. Shortages of manpower and materials, which had already begun to appear in the preceding year, became more pronounced during 1943-44. Towards the end of the year, however, productive activity was showing distinct signs of levelling off, and consequently the manpower and raw material position began to ease. Though the increase in Defence expenditure continued during 1943-44 it did not exert the same pressure on the price structure as in the preceding year.

During 1943-44 the inflationary tendencies were largely kept in check as a result of increased taxation and the mobilization of savings which drew off the excess purchasing power in the hands of consumers, combined with a stricter enforcement of price control and the introduction of rationing in respect of consumer goods.

In the United States, productive activity attained new records and the gross national product reached the record total of 186·8 billion dollars in 1943 as compard with 152 billion dollars in 1942 and only 97 billion dollars in 1940. The rise in the value of the gross national product during the period 1940-43 was partly due to the rise in prices, but there is no doubt that the expansion of real output was also not inconsiderable. The adjusted Federal Reserve Index of industrial production (1935-39=100) was 123 in June 1940 when the Defence programme was inaugurated. By December 1942 it had risen to 223 and advanced further to 241 in December 1943, a rise of 8 per cent over a period of twelve months. During 1943 American economy continued to be increasingly dominated by the war production programme which meant the fullest utilization of the economic resources of the country. Reference has already been made in the last year's Review to the shift in the character of production in favour of the durable goods manufacturing industries where war orders were concentrated. During 1943 production of durable goods registered a rise of 29 per cent over the preceding year, while that of non-durable goods increased by 11 per cent only. Supplies available for civilian consumption were still further curtailed. Production of certain durable consumer goods such as bicycles, watches, razors, typewriters, sewing machines, etc., as well as production of plant and equipment for non-war purposes was largely eliminated. In 1943 two-thirds of the industrial production was devoted to war purposes as compared with 55 per cent in 1942. There were indications, however, that the pace of industrial advance was gradually slackening. In 1942 the gross national product had increased at the rate of 10 billion dollars per quarter, but in 1943 the increase was about 6 billion dollars per quarter and the rise in each succeeding quarter was less than in the preceding one.

In the early months of 1943 with the rising tempo of industrial mobilization, the raw material position in the U. S. A. became difficult. The available raw materials had to be properly allocated as between the war industries and industries producing goods for essential civilian requirements. This difficult problem was solved by the strengthening of raw material controls which under the controlled material plan of the War Production Board took final shape by the middle of the year. These controls were further improved upon during the latter half of the year. It was only towards the end of the year that a satisfactory balance between supplies of raw materials, manpower and manufacturing facilities was achieved. In 1942 when inflationary tendencies had begun to appear in the American economy, the Administration had adopted several measures to check them. These measures included the passing of the Emergency Price Control Act and the issue of the General Maximum Price Regulation Order. Towards the end of 1942 the system of price control was further revised when the Director of Economic Stabilization was appointed with powers to evolve a comprehensive national policy to control civilian purchasing power, prices, rents, wages, salaries, profits, rationing, subsidies and all related matters for the purpose of stabilizing the cost of living. These measures arrested price advances to a large extent, but as inflationary tend-n-

cies still continued in the early months of 1943, the Administration had to issue the " hold the line " order placing all prices under control and reiterating the Government's decision to restrict wage increases. From May 1943 onwards both the wholesale price and the cost of living indices tended to decline slightly. The wholesale price index (Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1926=100) rose from 99 in 1942 to 103 in 1943, a gain of only 4 per cent, while the cost of living index (Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1926=100) rose from 117 to 124 or a rise of 6 per cent. The significant gains in wholesale prices were confined to farm products, foods and forest products (timber) which rose by 16, 7 and 10 per cent respectively as compard with 1942. During 1943 price control regulations were further improved by the provision of dollar and cent ceilings for many products formerly covered by the base period formula prescribed in the General Maximum Price Regulation. Mention may also be made of the payment of war subsidies which was an important factor in preventing price advances during 1943. These payments had reached an annual rate of 1,143 million dollars by October 15, 1943.

In the United Kingdom, the process of economic mobilization was already completed in 1942 and the increase in productive activity was, therefore, mainly due to a more intensive effort. The civilian population had to incur further sacrifices and industry had to undergo a more rigorous process of rationalisation and concentration. The shortage of manpower was a more serious obstacle in the way of increasing industrial production than the shortage of materials. The number of unemployed persons fell further from 125,311 in 1942 to 93,408 in 1943, the lowest figure for 20 years. Of the 33·1 million adult persons (those aged between 14 and 60) available for work 22¾ million (15 million men and 7¾ million women) were engaged in the services or in some ancillary employment. The extent of mobilization among women can be gathered from the fact that 90 per cent of the single women and 80 per cent of the married women without children between 18 and 40 were engaged on work of national importance. During 1943 production by munitions industries reached new record levels. The aircraft industry naturally claimed first priority and the number of workers in this industry increased by 203,000 during the year. The number of workers engaged in naval construction and other Admiralty works also increased by 64,000. The production of certain types of durable consumer goods such as motor cars, refrigerators, pianos, vacuum-cleaners, lawnmowers and aluminium hollow-ware had been either completely stopped, or drastically curtailed in 1942 ; in 1943 the list was further extended to include goods such as bicycles, watches, fountain pens, cutlery, wireless sets and valves. Industrial profits had fallen during 1939-42 as a result of the curtailment of non-essential production and the strict regimentation of industry. The Economist's chain index of profits (1921=100) which had stood at 128·7 in 1938 declined to 90.7 in 1942. But in 1943, for the first time, industrial profits showed a rise, the index appreciating to 93·1. In the United States, corporate earnings before taxation continued to rise and reached record levels in 1943. In contrast with a small decline of 6 per cent in profits after taxation registered in the preceding year, it was estimated that such profits increased by about 7 per cent during 1943. In India the chain index of industrial profits reached the new record figure of 178 (1928=100) in 1943 as compared with 169 in 1942.

Reference was made in the last year's Review to the shortage of raw materials experienced by all the United Nations after the outbreak of the war with Japan. The machinery of Combined Boards was set up in January 1942 to deal with the situation. The Combined Boards were invested with the functions of reviewing the supply position in respect of each commodity and of allocating the available supplies among the United Nations. In 1943, the raw material position showed signs of improvement, the improvement being more noticeable during the latter half of the year. Among the factors responsible for this improvement may be mentioned the successful completion of the projects undertaken in 1942 to increase raw material supplies, the improvement of the shipping position brought about by the successful campaign against enemy submarines and the increased new ship construction, and finally the command of the Allies over the battle-fields which resulted in more " battle scrap " being available. As a result of the reduced demand for raw materials for the construction of war factories, large quantities of raw materials were released and diverted for the production of munitions. With the improvement in the raw material position a better balance between supplies and requirements was achieved by the end of the year. Shortages were felt only in respect of such materials as paper, crude rubber, some types of timber, and certain special oils. In the realm of international commodity control the decision not to renew the International Rubber Regulation Agreement which expired on December 31, 1943, was an important one. The existing Rubber Regulation Committee was asked to form a new Committee on which all Governments interested in rubber or rubber substitutes, whether as producers or consumers, were represented. The new Committee was to have no regulatory powers over production and exports, but it was expected that it would work out plans for the post-war regulation of rubber in a manner that would assure not only the long term interests of the rubber producing and consuming industries but the well-being of the inhabitants of the producing areas.

General.

The importance of Lease-Lend transactions between the United Nations during 1942 and their possible repercussions on trade relations in the post-war period were stressed in the last issue of this Review. In 1941, Lease-Lend shipments from the United States constituted about 14 per cent of the total value of exports. They rose to 60 per cent of the total value of exports in 1942 (the actual amount of shipments being estimated at 4·9 billion dollars). By the end of 1943 these shipments, which were estimated at 10 billion dollars, constituted about 80 per cent of the total exports of the United States. Side by side with Lease-Lend transactions reference must be made to another factor which was growing in importance in the trade relations between the United Nations, *viz.*, the Reverse Lease-Lend transactions. With the growth of the United States forces stationed abroad, the United States began to receive an increasing measure of help by way of Reverse Lease-Lend. Published data for such transactions is not available for all countries, but an idea can be had from the expenditure incurred by the British Commonwealth on Reverse Lease-Lend which amounted to 1·2 billion dollars up to June 30, 1943. The United Kingdom's contribution amounted to 871 million dollars, out of which 333 million was spent for goods and services, 169 million for shipping, and 371 million for airports, barracks, hospitals, etc..

The changes in the monetary sphere were no less significant than those in the spheres of production and trade. There were further increases in the note issues of Central Banks as well as in bank deposits, though the rate of expansion had slackened in most of the countries during the year under review. The increase in note circulation generally outstripped that in the volume of deposits, and shift in the composition of deposits was also observed, demand deposits increasing to a greater extent than time deposits (except in France, Japan and the Union of South Africa). The statistics given below will serve to convey some idea of the monetary expansion which has taken place in some of the important countries of the world :—

Country	Percentage increase or decrease between December 1942 and December 1943		
	Note circulation	Demand deposits	Time deposits
Union of South Africa	+28·8	+15·9	+55·3
Egypt	+27·0	..	..
Canada	+25·9	+23·3	+16·4
U. S. A.	+32·7	+20·0	+17·6
India	+47·4	+49·4	+41·7
Japan	+39·7	+20·0	+23·6
Germany	+38·2	+16·0	+03·3
France	+30·7	+11·7	+90·0
United Kingdom	+17·9	+11·6	+9·9
Australia	+32·7	+24·1	+9·7
Argentine	+15·9	+19·5	—18·7

During 1943 prices of fixed-yield securities in the United Kingdom were virtually stable, but the rising tendency referred to in the last year's Review continued in the United States and India. With the improvement in the war situation there was a pronounced rise in the prices of common shares throughout 1943 in the United Kingdom, the United States and India. In India especially, prices of

industrial shares reached record levels since the outbreak of the war. The following table gives the relevant indices for the United Kingdom, the United States and India :—

Index Numbers of Security Prices in the United Kingdom, the United States and India.

Year or Month	Bonds			Common Stocks		
	United Kingdom (Dec. 1921 =100)*	United States (Derived Price)*	India (1927-28 =100)†	United Kingdom (1926 =100)*	United States (1935-39 =100)*	India variable-yield security index (1927-28 =100)†
1938	121·3	111·1	121·6	80·8	88·2	106·4
1939	112·3	113·8	115·0	75·9	94·2	107·1
1940	118·3	115·9	114·2	70·8	88·1	117·1
1941	123·8	117·8	117·3	72·5	80·0	128·3
1942	127·2	118·3	113·9	75·3	69·4	129·9
1943	127·3	120·3	116·7	84·5	91·9	172·4
1943—						
January	129·0	119·5	116·1	82·4	79·7	152·7
February	128·9	120·0	116·1	82·2	84·8	158·3
March	128·8	119·8	116·1	82·6	88·2	162·8
April	129·0	119·9	116·1	83·7	91·8	174·5
May	127·1	120·1	115·8	84·3	95·2	170·7
June	127·0	120·5	116·1	84·1	96·7	174·8
July	127·8	121·1	116·3	85·6	98·5	168·8
August	127·2	121·1	117·0	86·0	94·4	170·9
September	126·9	120·8	117·3	86·6	95·6	176·3
October	127·4	120·9	117·5	86·8	94·8	183·1
November	127·1	120·4	117·6	85·0	91·4	188·9
December	127·2	120·0	117·6	85·3	91·8	186·8
1944—						
January	127·4	120·5	118·3	86·2	94·6	201·0
February	127·6	120·4	118·2	86·9	94·4	196·2
March	127·3	120·5	117·7	87·1	96·6	195·3

*Compiled from the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

†Compiled in the Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India.

CHART I.

Index numbers of wholesale prices in certain countries of world.

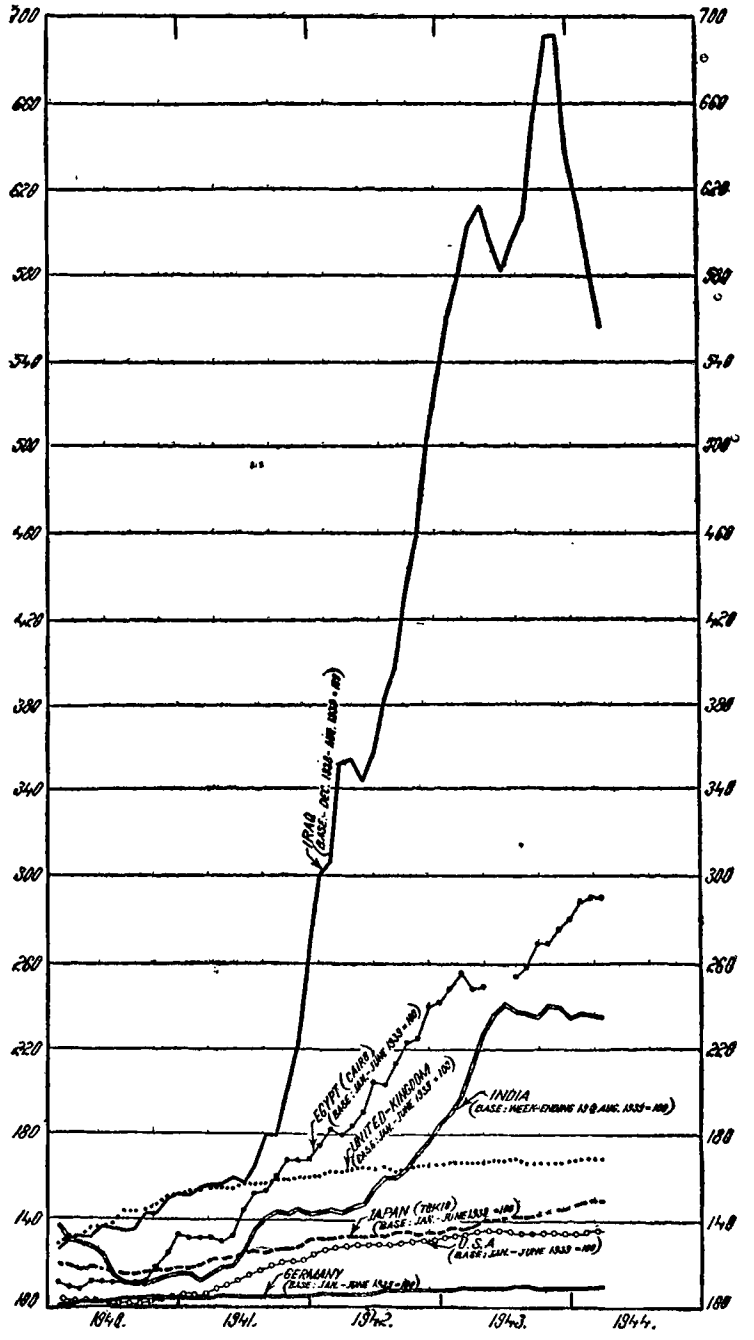
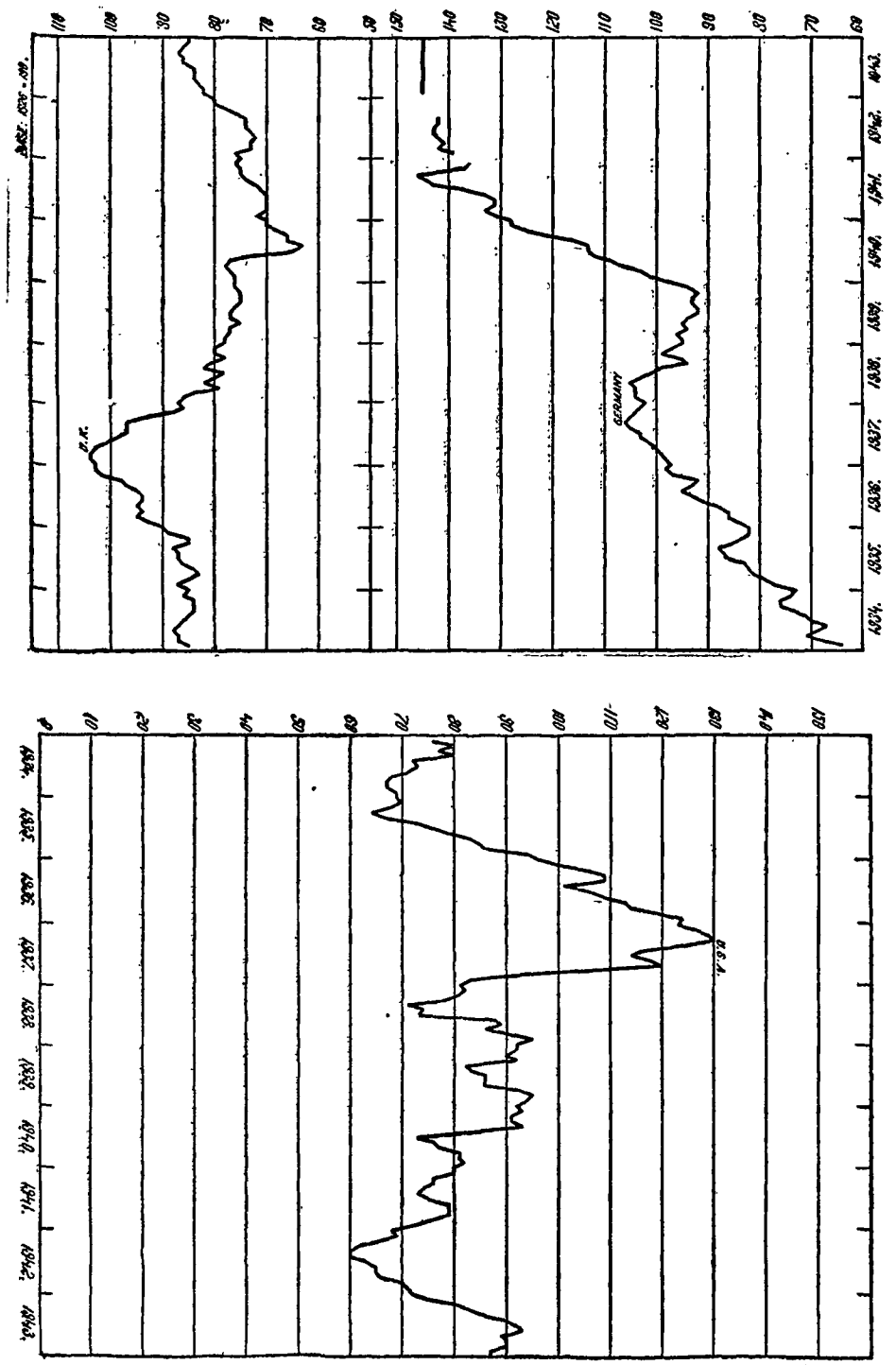


CHART II.

Index number of security prices—Common Stocks.

Base 1926—100.



General.

The Course of Wholesale Prices.—Wholesale prices continued to rise in 1943 but except in India, China and certain other Eastern countries, the rise was much smaller than in the preceding year, as may be seen from the figures given below :—

Index Numbers of wholesale prices in some of the principal countries of the world.

(*Base :* 19th August 1939=100 for India and January-June 1939=100 for other countries.)

	India (Economic Adviser's Index)	United Kingdom (Board of Trade)	U. S. A. (Bureau of Labour Statistics)	Canada	Germany	Sweden	Egypt (Cairo)	Japan (Tokio)	Australia
Average—									
1940 . . .	119	140	103	113	103	134	115	117	110
1941 . . .	129	157	114	123	105	158	148	124	117
1942 . . .	158	164	129	130	103	173	206	134	131
1943 . . .	228	167	135	136	109	179	260	142	137
1943—									
January . .	190	167	133	132	103	179	249	137	134
February . .	193	167	134	133	109	180	256	137	135
March . .	213	167	135	134	109	180	249	137	137
April . .	223	167	136	135	109	180	250	141	137
May . .	237	168	136	135	103	180	..	141	137
June . .	242	163	136	133	109	180	..	142	139
July . .	239	169	135	137	109	179	255	142	139
August . .	238	167	135	137	109	179	259	143	138
September .	230	167	135	138	109	179	269	144	138
October . .	241	167	135	139	109	179	269	145	138
November .	240	167	135	140	109	179	276	146	138
December .	236	168	135	140	109	179	280	147	138
1944—									
January . .	238	169	135	140	109	179	288	149	138
February . .	237	169	136	140	109	179	290	150	137
March . .	232	169	136	141	110	179	290	150	137

In the United Kingdom the average index number of wholesale prices (January-June 1939=100) which had risen by 7 points to 164 in 1942, rose by only 3 points to 167 in 1943. The small rise in the index number was no doubt due to the efficiency of the price control system. The cost of living in the United Kingdom was also rigidly controlled. In the United States, in spite of the blanket control imposed in April 1942 wholesale prices had continued to rise during 1942, the index number (January-June 1939=100) for that year advancing to 129 as compared with 114 for the preceding year, a gain of 15 points. But during 1943 wholesale prices were kept relatively stable due largely to the extensive price control machinery initiated in 1942 and which was beginning to bear fruit. The wholesale price index averaged to 135 for 1943, registering a gain of only 6 points as compared with the preceding year. The rise in the cost of living in the United States during 1943 was also moderate, the index (Bureau of Labour Statistics 1935-39=100) appreciating from 117 in 1942 to 124 in 1943. In countries like Canada, Sweden, Australia, Japan, etc., the rise in the wholesale prices as well as in the cost of living was kept within narrow limits. But in countries like India, Egypt, and the Middle Eastern countries, inflationary tendencies were still strong and wholesale prices continued to rise. The course of wholesale prices in some of the principal countries mentioned above is depicted in Chart I. In India wholesale prices continued to advance during the first half of 1943, when prices rose to their highest levels since the outbreak of the war, but thereafter the rise was retarded as a result of Government's vigorous anti-inflationary drive. During the latter half of 1943, wholesale prices began to decline. The Economic Adviser's index number of wholesale prices (19th August 1939=100) averaged to 228 for 1943 as against 158 for 1942 and 129 for 1941. In March 1944 the index number stood at 232. The cost of living index numbers showed an upward trend

during the first half of the year under review, but thereafter, except in one important centre, *viz.*, Madras, the trend was downward. The course of Indian prices is fully discussed in a subsequent section of this Review.

Agricultural Situation.—The outbreak of War with Japan in December 1941 profoundly affected the agricultural situation in India. The Japanese occupation of Malaya, Burma and the Dutch East Indies cut off an important source of several agricultural and other commodities for the United Nations. India's importance as a source of supply of these commodities therefore increased. With the increasing requirements of the United Nations as well as the increasing domestic demand, agricultural prices in India began to rise. The rise in prices during 1942-43 was steep, the index number of wholesale prices of agricultural commodities (Base : 19th August 1939=100) appreciating from 127 in March 1942 to 251 in March 1943. The course of wholesale prices of certain agricultural commodities in this country during 1943-44 is given below :—

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of certain Agricultural commodities.
(*Base :* 19th August 1939=100.)

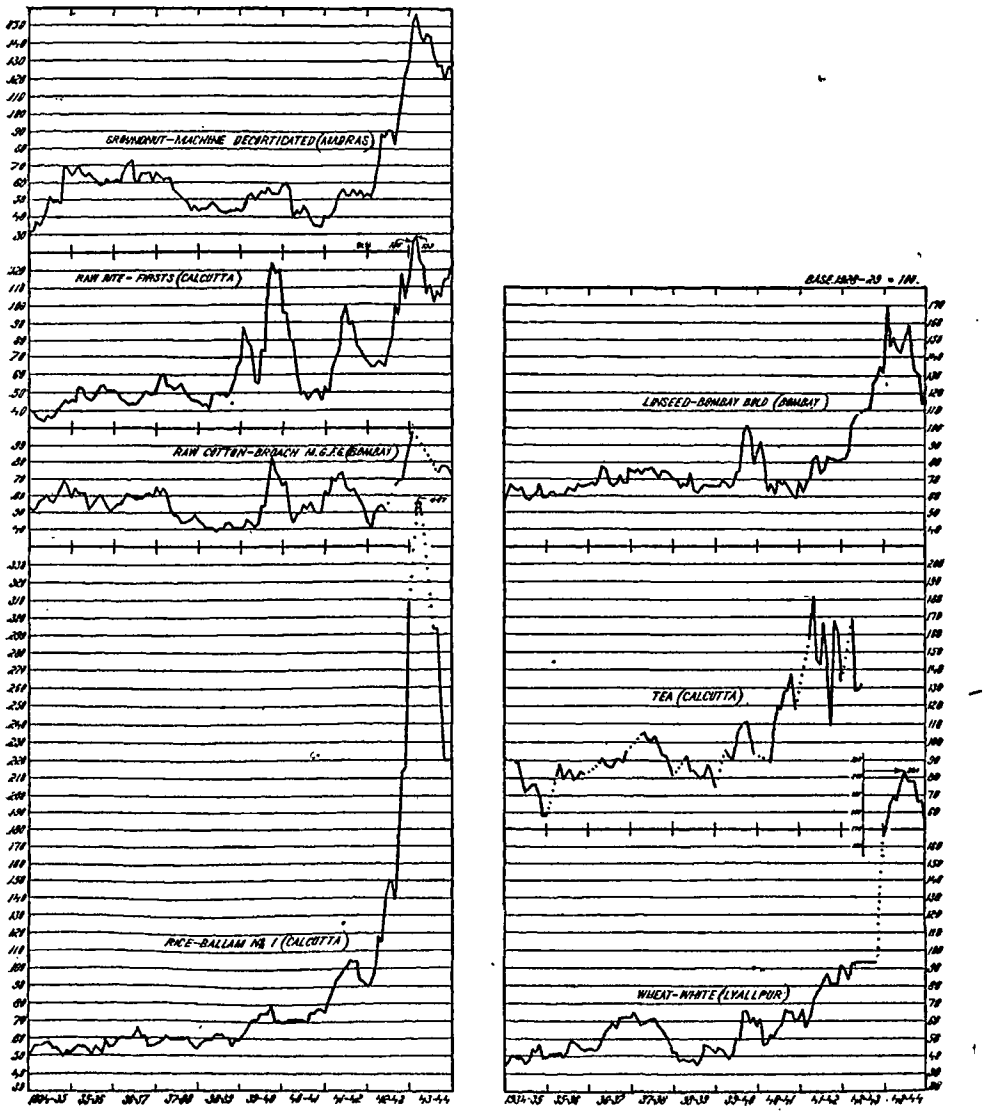
——	Rice	Wheat	Tea (with Export rights)	Ground nuts	Coffee	Tobacco	Copra	Cotton, raw	Jute, raw	Linseed	Average
1943 —											
January . .	218	252	171	220	279	52	399	176	189	187	194
February . .	218	332	185	249	334	57	373	199	193	190	211
March . .	496	312	222	278	388	69	387	250	202	193	251
April . .	634	308	258	303	398	131	377	242	219	215	283
May . .	780	323	264	336	359	131	379	259	246	254	303
June . .	951	330	272	314	365	135	377	261	241	225	305
July . .	951	346	264	294	367	117	361	247	222	210	292
August . .	1,094	371	268	294	368	117	336	238	202	214	292
September .	847	383	269	302	359	192	353	233	189	215	290
October .	602	380	273	298	354	203	380	240	189	232	297
November .	602	379	272	266	329	116	405	193	190	220	287
December .	481	379	262	243	353	221	428	200	193	200	278
1944—											
January . .	487	376	260	237	316	221	438	209	205	197	290
February . .	456	362	257	232	311	238	448	211	208	180	275
March . .	364	358	140	243	305	310	443	204	217	170	261
April . .	350	338	140	241	311	320	395	195	217	189	260
May . . .	333	387	140	239	354	369	354	188	218	210	264
June . .	333	373	140	238	353	426	369	187	216	218	270

The rise in the prices of agricultural commodities observed during 1942-43 continued during the early months of the year under review. The situation during these months was becoming critical and prices of rice and wheat especially were soaring up. The general index appreciated from 251 in March 1943 to 305 in June. From July a downward trend in the prices of agricultural commodities was noticeable, though the trend was not shared by all the commodities comprising the index. The index fell to 292 in July and gradually declined to 261 in March 1944. The adoption of various measures by the Government of India regarding the regulation of food prices and the control of trading in futures in such commodities as oilseeds, copra, spices, etc., was largely responsible for the arrest of the upward trend in prices and their decline during the latter part of the year. The trend of agricultural prices since 1933-34 is depicted in the following chart :—

CHART III.

Index Numbers of Agricul ural Prices in India.

[Base: 1939=100.]



The summary of final crop forecasts for 1942-43 and 1943-44.

The following table gives a summary of the more important crop forecasts for 1942-43 and 1943-44 together with averages for the five years ending 1941-42 :—

	Average five years ending 1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1943-44 as compared with	
				1942-43	Average of five years ending 1941-42
Wheat—					
Area—(Acres 000's)	34,796	34,417	33,960	—1·3	—2·4
Yield—(Tons 000's)	10,312	11,032	9,740	—11·7	—5·5
Rice—					
Area—(Acres 000's)	73,376	75,193	81,100	+8·0	+10·5
Yield—(Tons 000's)	24,781	24,896	30,700	+23·3	+23·9
Groundnut—					
Area—(Acres 000's)	8,331	7,697	9,808	+27·4	+17·7
Yield—(Tons 000's)	3,233	2,858	3,823	+33·7	+18·2
Linseed—					
Area—(Acres 000's)	3,688	3,406	3,518	+3·3	—4·6
Yield—(Tons 000's)	433	410	395	—3·7	—8·8
Sugarcane—					
Area—(Acres 000's)	3,750	3,600	4,234	+17·6	+12·9
Yield—(Tons 000's)*	4,723	5,076	5,848	+15·2	+23·8
Cotton—					
Area—(Acres 000's)	23,656	19,203	20,398	+6·3	—13·7
Yield—(Bales of 400 lbs. 000's)	5,597	4,702	5,078	+7·9	—9·4
Jute—					
Area—(Acres 000's)	3,499	3,333	2,689	—20·8	—22·6
Yield—(Bales of 400 lbs. 000's)	8,769	9,047	7,004	—22·6	—20·1

*Yield in the form of Raw Sugar (Gur).

†Figures of area and yield for the calendar years, five years ending 1941 and 1942-43.

During the year under review there was an increase in the area under all the important crops, except wheat and jute, as compared with the preceding year. The yield also of all the principal crops except wheat, jute and linseed showed an appreciable increase. In the case of linseed, while the area showed an increase of 3 per cent as compared with the preceding year, the yield actually declined by 1 per cent, this being mainly due to the unfavourable weather conditions.

The food crisis in India which arose after the fall of Burma and the consequent loss of rice imports from that country had already reached an acute stage during the preceding year. The food crisis deepened during the early months of the year under review. Bengal was the worst sufferer. The cyclone which had hit the four surplus rice-producing areas, *viz.*, Midnapore, 24-Parganas, Barisal and Dinajpore in October 1942 besides destroying human habitations over thousands of square miles, killed 15,000 heads of cattle. The cyclone was accompanied by one of the worst fungus epidemics on record which destroyed over a million tons of Bengal's ripening crops. The cyclone damaged crops in Orissa as well. In the early months of the year under review the food situation in Bengal became critical and famine conditions prevailed in this Province causing a large number of deaths due to starvation. Bombay, Travancore and Cochin, which in normal times used to import their supplies of rice from outside sources such as Burma, etc., were also severely affected as a result of the cessation of such supplies. Prices of food-grains rose steeply; transport difficulties also aggravated the problem and many consuming centres found it difficult to get adequate supplies of foodstuffs. Hoarding was resorted to on a large scale and black markets prevailed in all the foodgrains.

In January 1943, the Food Department addressed all Provincial Governments on the subject of procurement and distribution of surpluses, the setting up of purchasing agencies and the formulation of "target figures" of surpluses and deficits for a Basic Plan. In the same month the Second Food Conference was called at which agreement was reached on all points, and the Provinces by a majority vote left it to the Centre to decide the "actuals" which were to form the operative basis of the Plan. The situation in Bengal began to deteriorate sharply by the end of March 1943, and the Government decided to declare the whole of the North Eastern Region of Assam, Bihar, Bengal, Orissa and Eastern States as a free trade zone. It was expected that free trade would, besides bringing in a flow of supplies to the deficit areas, also stabilise on a parity the price trends in the entire region. The free trade policy did bring about some improvement in the supply position, but the high prices which resulted in the Provinces and States concerned brought strong protests and counter-measures on their part. The Government of India then in July convened the Third Food Conference, and also appointed a long-term Foodgrains Policy Committee under the Chairmanship first of Mr. H. D. Vigor and subsequently Sir Theodore Gregory, Economic Adviser to the Govern-

ment of India, to examine the past policy and present position in India in regard to the supply, distribution, and price of foodgrains, and to make recommendations for securing for the duration of the war, maximum supply, equitable distribution and proper control of prices in relation to foodgrains. The Third Food Conference which met on the 5th, 6th and 7th July 1943, was definitely against any form of free trade and made several recommendations amongst which were: that the Basic Plan should be continued in the light of the experience gained in the previous three months, that procurement should be carried out by Government or by agencies under the full control of Government, that action to control prices should be on a regional basis, that the Foodgrains Control Order should be rigorously enforced, and that rationing should be introduced in urban areas as a means of securing equitable distribution and controlling prices. As a result of the deliberations of this Conference the Government of India withdrew its policy regarding Free Trade and then put into operation as from the 1st August 1943 a Revised Basic Plan, which was drawn up on the basis of surpluses declared by the Provinces and States. The Plan aimed at distribution of 1,400,000 tons of foodgrains from surplus to deficit areas within 8 months, *viz.*, August to March 1944. In the middle of September, the Foodgrains Policy Committee submitted its report and made several important recommendations. The main elements of the plan recommened by the Committee were as follows: The Basic Plan of allocation of surpluses as between different areas should be formulated by the Government of India and should be adjusted at special intervals. The procurement of the quantities under the plan or quantites required for domestic consumption should be the responsibility of the Provincial or State Governments, which should set up efficient procurement agencies, enforce the Foodgrains Control Order rigorously and control the prices of foodgrains at the reasonable level. The Provinces and States also should introduce rationing in all the major cities having a population of one lakh and over. The Government of India should supervise the operation of the Basic Plan, create an enforcement branch with a view to ensure the fulfilment of the quota programme and co-ordinate the policies generally. The foundation of the pattern of control devised by the Committee was the existence of a substantial reserve built out of imports from abroad under the control of the Government of India and large scale imports for current consumption. The Government of India examined the recommendations of the Committee in the light of the prevailing situation, and with a view to secure agreement to an all-India Food Policy based on the Committee's main recommendations called the Fourth Food Conference at New Delhi at which the Provinces and States were represented. The Conference which was held from the 13th to 16th October 1943, while unanimously accepting the major recommendations of the Foodgrains Policy Committee with certain minor changes made several recommendations itself. The Government of India at this stage announced its main decisions on the deliberations of the Conference. In the first place, as regards the Basic Plan, the Government of India was to draw up the Plan in two stages. For every crop year which in the case of the *kharif* grains, was to be the 12 months November to October and in the case of *rabi* grains May to April, a preliminary plan of distribution of the declared surpluses was to be formulated to be operative for 12 months from the beginning of each crop year. As soon as reliable crops estimates were available later in the crop year the effective plan for the remaining six months was to be formulated in the light of the following formula: The requirements of each Province or State would be taken to mean the average production *plus* average net imports or *minus* average net exports for the five year period ending 1941-42. The estimate of the current production should be compared with the requirements so calculated and the differences should be treated as the surplus or deficit which should be the target which the Province or State concerned should aim at realising or improving upon. The final decision in regard to the determination of surplus or deficit was, however, to remain with the Central Government, who would also consider any possible improvement of the formula. As regards procurement of the quotas under the Basic Plan or the reserves for the Provincial or State needs; it was announced that this function was to be performed by the Provincial procurement agencies but the Government of India was to watch the operation of these agencies and suggest improvement wherever necessary. Rationing was also to be progressively introduced by all Provinces and States in urban areas having a population of over one lakh. Statutory price control at a level which was fair to the producer and consumer was the ultimate goal of policy. His Majesty's Government was also to be ask d to guarantee the minimum quantities of imports of foodgrains from abroad. And finally, the Government of India was to superintend and direct the operations of Provincial food plans at every stage to ensure the success of the all India Food Policy.

During latter months of the year under review, the food situation in India eased considerably as a result of the several measures taken by Government to which reference has been made above. The Revised Basic Plan which had come into operation from the 15th July 1943 aimed at distribution of about 17 lakh tons of foodgrains between August 1943 to March 1944. During 4½ months of its operation till the end of November 1943, the total quantity despatched to the various deficit areas and Defence Services amounted to 9·61 lakh tons. The Preliminary Kharif Plan in respect of rice for 1933-44 (to be operative from the 1st November 1943 to 31st October 1944) which was issued in November 1943 to all Provinces and States aimed at the distribution of the available surpluses as between the deficit areas. The rice forecast figures for 1943-44 showed an appreciable increase in both the acreage and the yield. A bumper crop was expected in Bengal also. Rationing had in the mean-

while been introduced in a large number of Provinces. By the end of March 1944 rationing schemes were in operation in 20 towns or municipal areas with a population of 1 lakh or over, in 17 towns with a population of half a lakh or over and in 66 smaller towns,—103 towns in all involving 25 million people. Substantial quantities of foodgrains also began to arrive at Indian ports from abroad. Between October 1943 and March 1944 the total quantity of foodgrains imported amounted to 326,503 tons. There were no exports of foodgrains since July 1943.

While the Food Department was concentrating its attention on questions of efficient procurement and distribution of food resources throughout the country, the Grow More Food Campaign was not lost sight of. The achievements of this campaign during 1942-43 have already been narrated in the last year's Review. The plans for 1943-44 envisaged a further increase in the acreage under food crops than in 1942-43, and several measures were taken towards achieving this object. Loans to the extent of Rs. 164½ lakhs were sanctioned in 1943-44 to Provinces, besides the grants of Rs. 69·77 lakhs and Rs. 14·84 lakhs from the Central Revenues and Cotton Fund respectively,—the grants usually being on a 50-50 basis. In order to increase the supply of manure, the Government of India gave a grant to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for the training of men in the production of compost manure from town refuse and night soil. Grants were made for the production of composts from vegetable waste. The question of starting the manufacture of chemical fertilisers in this country was also under consideration. In the meanwhile supplies were to be obtained from abroad. The financial assistance given for the manurial schemes was Rs. 53½ lakhs as loans and Rs. 27 lakhs as grants and the extra yield was expected to be one lakh tons of foodgrains. As improved seed could increase production 10 to 15 per cent, financial assistance—Rs. 156 lakhs by way of loans and Rs. 47 lakhs by way of grants—was sanctioned for the multiplication and distribution of improved seed. Actually during 1943-44, 17·26 lakh maunds of seeds were distributed. Irrigation facilities by the sinking and improvement of wells, construction and repair of tanks, etc., were also to be extended. Loans to the extent of Rs. 80 lakhs were sanctioned for this purpose, besides the grants of Rs. 60 lakhs and Rs. 18½ lakhs from the Central Revenues and Cotton Fund respectively. It was expected to bring a million acres of unirrigated land under irrigation, giving nearly 200,000 tons of extra food. With a view to help Provinces and States in their Grow More Food Campaign, a Director of Agriculture (Food) was appointed by the Central Government. Steps were also taken to arrange for the import of agricultural implements from abroad or helping in their manufacture in this country. The Grow More Food Campaign, which was hitherto on a year to year basis, was henceforward to be on a three-year basis and the Provinces and States were requested to associate growers with the planning as well as with the implementing of the campaign by organising agricultur sts' association for each district, tehsil and circle. The Agricultural part of the Education, Health and Lands Department of the Government of India was organised as a separate branch under an Additional Secretary. Advisers were appointed for necessary assistance for (1) Agricultural Production, (2) Live-stock, (3) Dairy, (4) Fish, (5) Economics and Statistics and (6) Irrigation. Production was to be increased by two methods, *viz.*, (1) getting more of the land already under cultivation, and (2) bringing new land under cultivation. Steps were taken to increase the area sown under food crops as opposed to money crops such as short staple cotton and jute, the area under which had already been reduced by the Provincial Governments.

Raw Cotton.—In contrast with the preceding year, 1943-44 was an uneventful year for the cotton trade in India. In 1942-43, the statistical position of raw cotton was favourable to a marked rise in prices. As a result mainly of the " Grow-More-Food " campaign, the area under cotton in 1942-43 was reduced to 19,203,000 acres or 20 per cent less than in 1941-42, and the yield was reduced to 4,702,000 bales of 400 lbs. each or 24 per cent less than in the preceding year. Imports of foreign cotton also decreased to 87,600 tons in 1942-43 as compared with 137,500 tons in the preceding year. While the supply of cotton during 1942-43 was thus reduced, its consumption by the domestic mill industry—the main consumer of Indian raw cotton—was increasing as a result of the enormous demand for piecegoods created by the war situation. During the year ending 31st August 1943 mill consumption of Indian cotton had increased to 4,307,000 bales as compared with 4,025,000 bales in the preceding year and 3,617,000 bales in 1940-41. These favourable factors were responsible for the upward trend of cotton prices during 1942-43.

During 1943-44, however, conditions were materially different. Both the area under cotton and yield showed an increase during the year. According to the All-India Final General Memorandum on the Cotton Crop of 1943-44 published on the 28th April 1944, the area under cotton was estimated at 20,308,000 acres, which was nearly 6 per cent higher than in the preceding year, and the yield was estimated at 5 078,000 bales of 400 lbs. or 8 per cent higher than in 1942-43. This higher outturn was due to a number of factors. The acreage was influenced by the high prices prevailing for cotton a few months before the commencement of the sowing season, while weather conditions were also on the whole favourable for the crop. The yield per acre worked out to 100 lbs. as compared with 98 lbs. in the preceding season. In Bombay, while the area under cotton was actually reduced to 3,787,000 acres or 8 per cent less than in 1942-43, the yield increased to 779,000 bales or 5 per cent more than in the preceding season. Similarly in certain other Provinces and States,

namely, Madras, C. P., Bihar, Central India and Baroda, a reduction in acreage was accompanied by an increase in yield. The Punjab, U. P., Sind, Assam, Ajmer-Merwara, Rajputana and Gwalior showed increases both in area and yield. Thus the supply position of raw cotton was more favourable in 1943-44 than in the preceding year. But as against the record mill consumption of 4,307,000 bales in th · year ending 31st August 1943, mill consumption during the year ending 31st August 1944 was reduced to 4,119,000 bales. It was anticipated that mill consumption of cotton during 1943-44 would exceed that of the preceding year, taking into account the greatly increased demand for piece-goods. But the anticipation were upset by the acute shortage of coal at many cotton mill centres. Many mills had to reduce their working hours while others had to close down completely at frequent intervals and production thus suffered. The fall of about 2 lakh bales in mill consumtion was, however, made up by the slight improvement in extra-factory consumption and increased exports. Owing to the acute shortage of mill made cloth the production of handloom cloth had increased ; besides, the demand on the part of both military personnel as well as civilians for articles like quilts and matresses had increased their production. Exports of raw cotton during the season also increased to 362,000 bales as compared with 155,000 bales in the preceding season. The 1943-44 season, however, did not witness the same rise in the prices of raw cotton nor the wide range in fluctuations in prices as in the preceding season. Trading in the raw cotton market was on the whole restricted. This was mainly due to the fixing of 'ceiling' and 'floor' prices for cotton by the Government soon after the resumption of forward trading early in the season which gave little scope for speculation.

The cotton season 1943-44 opened with forward trading in the cotton market under suspension as a result of the ban imposed by the Government of India in May 1943. It will be recalled that the uncontrolled and rapid rise in the price of cotton in the first quarter of 1943 had brought a stern warning to the cotton trade from the Hon'ble the Finance Member. Subsequently on the 1st May 1943, the Government of India had to issue the Cotton (Forward Contracts and Options Prohibition) Order prohibiting forward contracts in respect of the new crop and options in cotton, and followed this up by the issue on the 19th May of the Cotton (Forward Contracts in Current Crop Prohibition) Order prohibiting forward contracts in respect of the current crop also. Later, on the 27th May the Government announced the fair prices for a number of varieties of cotton on the basis of Rs. 550 for Khandesh Jarilla 3/4" staple, and requested the millowners not to pay more than these prices for their cotton. At its Monsoon meeting, the Indian Central Control Committee passed two resolutions, one of which suggested the reopening of forward trading in cotton. This was followed later by the decision of the Cotton Committee of the Textiles Control Board which also suggested the reopening of trading in Hedge Contract. As a result of further negotiations, the Government of India finally agreed to the resumption of forward trading in the cotton market as from the 28th October 1943, on condition that it should be restricted to a maximum and minimum level of Rs. 550 and Rs. 400 respectively, per candy Bombay delivery in terms of the Indian Cotton Contract. Government retained the right to requisition cotton for the use of mills at prices, say, 3 to 5 per cent below the ceiling prices, if prices touched the ceilings. Forward trading was to be confined only to the official market in Bombay, namely, that of the East India Cotton Association. Finally, trading in options continued to be prohibited. Thus after an interval of nearly five and a half months, the cotton futures market was again in operation. The first few opening days saw a wave of optimisim and prices rose, the Indian Cotton Contract touching Rs. 478 (January delivery). But during November there was a downward trend in prices due partly to the absence of adequate buying support and partly to the increased arrivals in the upcountry markets. The Contract, January delivery, at the end of November was quoted at Rs. 458/4.

On the 18th November 1943 the Government of India issued a notification announcing its cotton buying policy. The maximum and minimum prices for no less than 14 varieties were laid down, and the Government declared its intention to buy new crop, 1943-44 season cotton by whomsoever offered in Bombay, Karachi or upcountry, at the floor prices or their upcountry equivalents except that the Government would not buy any cotton unless the Indian Cotton Contract in Bombay was quoted at the floor of Rs. 400 per candy. This meant that the Government would support the minimum and maximum price levels announced, buying cotton if prices fell below the 'floor' and requisitioning it if prices reached the 'ceiling'. During December 1943 there was an upward trend in prices which continued during the first few days of January 1944. The Indian Cotton Contract, January delivery which, as already stated, was quoted at Rs. 458/4 at the end of November rose to Rs. 480 at the end of December 1943 and on the 3rd January 1944 was quoted at Rs. 488, the highest for the 1943-44 season. The rise in prices was mainly due to reports of a smaller crop, a good demand for actual cotton in the spot market, shortage of tenderable cotton and difficulties of transport. From the first week of January to the end of February, the market displayed a quiet tendency and prices were inclined to be marked down owing to the weakness of the cloth and yarn markets and the steady increase in the arrivals of cotton from the upcountry centres. The Indian Cotton Contract March delivery steadily declined during this period, being quoted at Rs. 452/4 on the 29th February, though during the first few days in February the quota-

tion had risen to Rs. 477 owing to the improved mill demand and the resumption of forward trading in the Karachi cotton market. It was mentioned above that when the Government of India decided in October 1943 to reopen the futures market in cotton, forward trading was to be confined only to the East India Cotton Association in Bombay. From the 1st February 1944 the Government decided to allow forward trading in the Karachi market also, the trading being allowed in the 4F Contract, subject to a "floor" of Rs. 46 and a "ceiling" of Rs. 61 per maund. The Government also declared its intention, in order to maintain the floor level effectively, to actually begin purchases when the prices in the market were quoted at 3 to 5 per cent above the floor fixed.

During the latter half of the 1943-44 season, *i. e.*, from March onwards, the cotton market ruled very weak and prices began to sag. The main factors responsible for the downward trend in prices were the poor mill demand, discouraging upcountry advices following heavy crop movements, transport difficulties, and the disquieting war news from the Indo-Burma front. During certain months prices declined to or below the 'floor' levels necessitating Government support in accordance with the announcement made in November 1943. The downward trend in prices which began in March was accentuated during the first week of April. The rapid fall in prices was more marked in the Broach district (Bombay Province) where chiefly owing to heavy crop movements and difficulties of transport, quotation for spot cotton of 3/4" staple fell by about Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 below the minimum declared for it by Government. Though the contract in Bombay then was quoted above the floor, the Government waived one of the main conditions governing its cotton buying policy and purchased about 20,000 bales in the Broach district. This had the desired effect and prices appreciated. But soon afterwards as a result of reports that Government had ceased to buy further quantities of cotton prices were again depressed. Towards the end of April the fall in prices were accentuated in both the Bombay and Karachi markets by a number of factors such as the panic created by the explosions in the Bombay Docks on the 14th April, the discouraging war news from the Indo-Burma front and higher crop estimates. At first, in the Karachi market prices fell below the minimum fixed, and as Government purchases in this market were not made immediately the floor was touched, the result was a bear raid in the Bombay market where the Indian Cotton Contract, May delivery, was brought down to Rs. 417/4 on the 25th of April. It was at this juncture that the Government made purchases first at Karachi and subsequently at Bombay, the varieties bought being only 3/4" staple and up to 23/32" and not lower on the basis of Rs. 400 for Berar Jarilla 3/4" staple. These purchases had a steadying influence on the market. But the effect was only temporary for prices, owing to the continued absence of interest, began their downward course once again during May and June. Towards the close of June prices were very much depressed and despite Government efforts to support prices, the Indian Cotton Contract at one stage touched the 'floor' of Rs. 400. The continued weakness of the cotton market during these months was mainly due to the uncertainty regarding Government plans for supporting cotton in the 1944-45 season, rumours of a lowering of the 'floor' the belief that Government would stop buying once the May Contract was over, and the reported move of the Bombay Government to get the minimum prices abolished in the interest of the 'Grow-more-Food' campaign. When the 'floor' of Rs. 400 was touched on 20th June, Government entered the market and bought all types of tenderable cotton on the basis of Rs. 400 for Jarilla 3/4" staple, *plus* the tendering differences fixed by the special Committee of the East India Cotton Association. The Government also issued instructions to its agents to suspend purchases if the Indian Cotton Contract July delivery went above Rs. 410. Later on when the July delivery was over, the Government extended its buying to September delivery also. The prompt Government purchases had only a temporary steadying influence and prices receded again in the first week of July.

In mid-July the Government announced its cotton buying plan for the 1944-45 season. The main features of the plan were that the "ceilings" for all varieties, with the exception of Jarilla whose "ceiling" was kept unchanged at Rs. 550, were substantially reduced ; "floors" for all varieties, including Jarilla, were also substantially reduced ; the trading range between "floors" and "ceilings" was increased from Rs. 150 (which prevailed during the 1943-44 season) to Rs. 200 ; and finally the purchases were to be made at the "floor" prices regardless of the price of the hedge contracts at Bomby and Karachi. The reduction of "ceilings" and "floors" for the 1944-45 season was largely responsible for the accentuation of the downward trend in prices during the latter half of July. During August, the last month of the season under review, dull conditions prevailed in the cotton market, prices being depressed and tending to touch the "floor". In spite of the occasional Government purchases, the quotation of the Indian Cotton Contract September delivery declined to Rs. 400, *i.e.*, the "floor" price, in the last week of the month. Government purchases of cotton during the year ended 31st August 1944 were estimated at 2·20 lakhs bales.

Stocks of Indian raw cotton with mills and the trade at the beginging of the 1943-44 season, *i.e.*, on the 31st August 1943 amounted to 3,622 thousand bales as compared with 3,250 thousand bales on the 31st August 1942 and 2,701 thousand bales on the 31st August 1941. Reference has already been made to the increase in the outturn of the 1943-44 cotton crop. Imports of foreign cotton during the season totalled 516 thousand bales as against 477 thousand bales in the 1942-43 season and 550 thousand bales in the 1941-42 season.

General.

The receipt of cotton at mills amounted to 4,805 thousand bales (including 4,187 thousand bales of Indian cotton) in the 1943-44 season as compared with 4,656 thousand bales (including 4,230 thousand bales of Indian cotton) in 1942-43, and 4,814 thousand bales (including 4,166 thousand bales of Indian cotton) in 1941-42. During the 1943-44 season the favourable shipping position was responsible for an improvement in exports which amounted to 362 thousand bales as compared with 155 thousand bales for the 1942-43 season. With a view to preventing the exports of those varieties of Indian cotton which were needed by the domestic mill industry, the Government of India by a Notification issued on the 19th October 1943 declared that the export of raw cotton of Indian origin to permissible destinations would be allowed only if it was of staple length—below 3/4". The export of raw cotton of foreign origin was also banned. The ban on the exports of raw cotton of Indian origin was not applicable, however, to exports to U. K. and the Empire countries.

Raw Jute—The events which led the Government of Bengal to restrict the acreage under jute cultivation in 1941 have already been narrated in past issues of the Review. For the 1943-44 season, the Government of Bengal decided to restrict the acreage under jute to one-half of the area sown in 1940. The acreage fixed for the 1943-44 season was therefore less than the preceding season's quota which was fixed at five-eighths of the area sown in 1940. The outturn of the jute crop for the 1943-44 season was 70·04 lakhs of bales, which was 20·43 lakhs of bales less than that of the preceding season, though 15·30 lakhs of bales more than that of the 1941-42 season. Although the acreage fixed for the 1943-44 season was less than that of the preceding season, the decline in outturn was due not so much to this factor as to the fact that the area under jute was much less than the quota allowed. Due to the high prices obtaining for cereals, especially paddy, cultivation of jute was found less profitable by the cultivator who, therefore, turned his attention to the cultivation of paddy in preference to jute.

The raw jute trade enjoyed much more favourable conditions during the year under review than in the previous year. The threat of Japanese invasion had passed, and with the improvement in the war situation the shipping position also eased considerably. In the closing month of the preceding year, the Indian jute mill industry received two Government orders. The first order from the U. S. Government for 12 crore yards of hessians resulted in the Indian Jute Mills Association increasing the working hours of jute mills from 54 to 60 per week for a period of two months and unsealing 10 per cent of the looms sealed earlier in May 1942. The second order which was from the Government of India was for a large quantity of tents, parts of tents, tent canvas and scrip strips for camouflage purposes. The year thus opened with a strong demand for raw jute and prices tended to move upwards. The wholesale price of raw jute (First Grade) in Calcutta which was quoted at Rs. 80 in March 1943 moved up to Rs. 94 in April and Rs. 97 in May. In June the American Government placed a large order with the jute mills for 70 crore yards of hessians at certain fixed prices. Consequent upon the announcement of the order, the members of the Indian Jute Mills Association entered into an agreement with one another not to buy raw jute at more than certain maximum prices which were lower than those ruling in the market by Rs. 2, as well as also not to buy more jute than was necessary to meet the needs of the order. The result was that the market prices were brought down on par with the maximum prices fixed by the Association and the wholesale price of raw jute (first) was quoted at Rs. 88 per bale. The coal shortage position was mainly responsible for the fall in raw jute prices in July and August. The coal shortage became so acute as to force the mills to close down during the last week of July and the first week of August. The wholesale price of raw jute (first) fell to Rs. 85 per bale in July and Rs. 72 per bale in August. Trading conditions in raw jute were rather dull in September and October. Prices rose slightly in September as compared with August, raw jute (first) being quoted at Rs. 78. But in October prices declined again, as the mills still continued to feel difficulties in regard to coal. In November, on rumours that the coal problem was improving, prices showed a tendency to rise—the wholesale price being quoted at Rs. 75. But dull conditions prevailed again in December and the quotation declined to Rs. 73. From January 1944 prices began to move upward,—this continued till the end of the year under review. With the improvement in the coal problem, and a better demand from the export markets, the mills became eager buyers in the raw jute market. The wholesale price of raw jute (first) rose from Rs. 81 per bale in January 1944 to Rs. 84 in March. It may be mentioned that in January 1944 as the result of a Conference held at New Delhi between the representatives of the Government of India and the Government of Bengal it was recommended that the Government of India should fix maximum and minimum prices for raw jute on the basis of Rs. 17 and Rs. 15 per maund respectively for Indian Jat Middles at Calcutta. It was also decided at the Conference that the Government of India should guarantee a minimum price for raw jute on the basis of Rs. 15 per maund for Indian Jat Middles at Calcutta (other qualities or grades of raw jute to be in parity with this price) and should also undertake to buy all crop offering old and new up-country or in Calcutta in order to maintain prices at the above levels in Calcutta and at parity levels up-country. Subsequently in April, the Jute (Price Control) Order, 1944 was issued by the Government of India under which maximum and minimum prices were fixed for raw jute and maximum prices for manu-

factured jute goods. The maximum price of White Jat Jute (Tops) was fixed at Rs. 19 per maund. Prices of other qualities were fixed in relation to this price, the lowest maximum rate being Rs. 13 per maund for Jungli Bottoms. The minimum prices for these qualities were fixed at Rs. 17 per maund and Rs. 11 per maund respectively. In regard to all these qualities an extra 8 annas was allowed for Tossa jute.

Considerable difficulty, though not to the same extent as in the previous year, continued to be experienced during the year under review to move the jute crop from the mofussil centres to Calcutta owing to the inadequacy of transport facilities. The margin between the Calcutta and mofussil prices fluctuated in general round about Rs. 1/8 per maund, though on occasions it widened to as much as Rs. 2/8.

The 1943-44 season began with a carry-over of 44 lakhs of bales, as compared with a carry-over of 39·35 lakhs of bales at the beginning of the preceding season. The output of the season, as already stated, was smaller than in the preceding season amounting to 70·04 lakhs of bales or 20·43 lakhs of bales less than the output for 1942-43, though 15·30 lakhs of bales higher than the output for 1941-42. Taking the output and the opening stock together, the total supply for the 1943-44 season amounted to 114·04 lakhs of bales. This was 15·78 lakhs of bales less than the supply for 1942-43, and 17·94 lakhs of bales less than the supply for 1941-42. Exports fell further during the season to 9·71 lakhs of bales, as compared with 12·25 lakhs of bales in the preceding season and 15·2 lakhs of bales for the 1941-42 season. Mill consumption had decreased in the preceding season to 70·67 lakhs of bales as compared with 72·06 lakhs of bales in 1941-42. During the 1943-44 season it decreased still further to 57·01 lakhs of bales. (These figures include the consumption of mills outside the I. J. M. A.). If " domestic consumption " is put at 6 lakhs of bales, the carry-over at the end of the 1943-44 season could be estimated at 41·33 lakhs of bales or 2·67 lakhs of bales less than at the beginning of the season. In spite of the reduced consumption of raw jute by the mills, the carry-over at the end of the 1943-44 season was smaller than at the end of the 1942-43 season, mainly because of the smaller crop during the season.

Exports of raw jute during the financial year 1943-44 amounted to 178,000 tons, out of which 99,437 tons were exported to U. K. and 48,526 tons to U. S. A. The other important customers were Brazil and Australia. Reference was made in the last year's Review to the jute situation in the U. K. where the distribution of raw jute was subject to Government control as a result of the shortage of supplies caused by shipping difficulties. During the year under review, it was not so much the shortage of raw material as the shortage of labour that handicapped the jute industry in the U. K. More workers were called on War Service ; besides, the industry faced a shortage of coal. As a result production suffered and a large part of the potential demand for jute products from the U. K. itself and abroad could not be satisfied. In the U. S. A., from September 1942 the Government, through the Defence Supplies Corporation, had become the sole purchasing agent for all raw jute imported into the country. In November 1943, the formation of a Jute Importers' Group consisting of ten New York jute importing firms was announced by the War Production Board. The Group was entrusted with the work of handling all matters covering the clearance and distribution of raw jute imported into the country.

Oilseeds.—It has been mentioned in earlier issues of the Review that after the fall of France in June 1940 and the subsequent loss of the European markets, the oilseeds trade of this country was virtually faced with a crisis as a result of heavy surpluses. But in 1942 the situation changed and owing to the increased internal consumption the position improved considerably. As a result of the increased demand, prices of oilseeds during 1941-42 and 1942-43 rose considerably. During 1941-42, the output was considerably curtailed owing to the low level of prices in the preceding year as well as to the " Grow More Food " campaign which encouraged the cultivator to grow more food crops in preference to oilseeds. In 1942-43 the output of the principal oilseeds was higher than in the preceding year. But during the year under review with the exception of groundnuts, there was a decrease in the yield of the other principal oilseeds such as sesamum, linseed, castor, rape and mustard. The decrease in yield was due mainly to the crops being spoiled as a result of unfavourable weather conditions, heavy rains in some parts and lack of rain in others, hailstorms and strong winds. The following table shows the yield of the principal oilseeds during the last four years.

Tons (000)

	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Groundnuts	3,702	2,586	2,858	3,823
Linseed	434	361	410	395
Rape and Mustard	1,103	1,089	1,070	955
Castor	105	91	147	140
Sesamum	433	414	457	447

General.

It was mentioned in earlier issues of the Review that with the progress of the war the available supplies of oils and fats dwindled in several ways. The Japanese occupation of the Dutch East Indies, the Phillipines and Malaya had cut off for the United Nations their most important sources of coconut oils, copra and palm oil. In India, palm oil was used in the manufacture of Vanaspati products and with its imports cut off its place was taken by vegetable oils. The occupation of Burma had cut off the mineral oil supplies of this country and vegetable oils had again to be used as a substitute. The expansion of industrial activity had also increased the demand for vegetable oils. Vegetable oils, were used as fuel for diesel motors and also as lubricants for internal combustion engines. During the preceding year, the U. K. Ministry of Food had assumed complete control of Ceylon's entire exportable surplus of copra and coconut oil and rationed it among the consuming countries, India being allotted only 60,000 tons per annum as compared with her imports of 44,000 tons of copra and 1,700,000 gallons of coconut oil from Ceylon in the pre-war year, 1938-39. As a result of the reduced imports of copra and coconut oil from Ceylon, India's dependence on domestic supplies of vegetable oilseeds and oil had thus further increased. The greatly increased demand for oilseeds in India as well as in other countries was thus responsible for the marked rise in the prices of oilseeds which took place during 1941-42 and 1942-43. Prices were pushed up further by other factors such as speculation, hoarding and internal transport difficulties. During the closing months of the preceding year and the first two months of the year under review, speculative activity in the oilseeds markets reached its climax. The Government of India therefore issued on the 29th May 1943 the Oilseeds (Forward Contracts Prohibition) Order prohibiting forward trading in groundnut, linseed, mustard seed and rape seed or toria seed with effect from the 31st May 1943. All contracts outstanding at the close of the business on the 31st May 1943 were closed out at rates fixed by Government. Prices of groundnuts and linseed thereafter tended to decline during the rest of the year under review. In the preceding year, the British Ministry of Food which was the sole purchaser of oilseeds for export from India had to raise its buying rate. In the case of groundnuts for example, the Ministry had to raise its buying rate from £13-10 per ton at the commencement of the year to £32-7-6 per ton in March 1943. In the case of linseed the buying rate was raised from £15 per ton to £30-7-6 during the same period. With the rise in prices of oilseeds during the first two months of the year under review, the Ministry had again to raise its buying rates. In the case of groundnuts the rate varied between £32-7-6 and £40 in the months of April and May. From June onwards prices of groundnuts began to decline, but the Ministry abstained from purchase for one or two months and in later months gradually reduced the buying rate. In December the rate declined to £34-2-6 per ton. In the case of linseed, enquiries from the Ministry during the year under review were few and far between. It was reported that the Ministry was able to make purchases in the Argentine on more advantageous terms, and only purchased a small quantity from India at the rate of £30-7-6 per ton. During the preceding year there was a heavy export demand for oilseeds which could not be fully satisfied owing to the exportable surplus being reduced as a result of increased domestic consumption, besides, actual shipments were affected by shipping difficulties. But during the year under review shipments were much smaller. The outlook for oilseeds, however was not affected on this account. Owing to the expansion of industrial activity the demand for oilseeds remained unabated. Moreover as was mentioned above due to the crops been adversely affected by weather conditions, the output of the principal oilseeds, with the exception of groundnuts, was smaller than in the preceding year. The outlook for oilseeds on the whole was therefore favourable.

Groundnuts.—The principal developments affecting the oilseeds trade of India during the year under review have already been described above. During 1943-44 the acreage under groundnuts increased to 9,808,000 acres as compared with 7,697,000 acres in 1942-1943, showing thereby an increase of 27 per cent. In 1941-42 the acreage planted was 7,070,000 acres. The yield during the year under review also showed an increase, being estimated at 3,823,000 tons as compared with 2,858,000 tons in 1942-43, an increase of 34 per cent. In 1941-42 the crop had yielded 2,586,000 tons. During the preceding year the greatly increased demand for groundnuts had led to a marked rise in the prices of this commodity. During the first two months of the year under review prices of groundnuts continued their upward trend, the relative index number (19th August 1939=100) which stood at 278 in March 1943 rising to 303 in April and 336 in May. In these two months there were heavy purchases by the British Ministry of Food; besides, there was a good internal demand from the mills. Prices thus tended to rise and the speculators took advantage of the rise in prices to push them up still further. Speculative activity in the oilseeds markets reached its climax in the first half of May when prices registered a sharp rise. Prices of all oilseeds, however, tended to decline in the latter half of the month in sympathy with other commodity markets which had weakened as a result of the Government of India's ban on forward trading in cotton. In common with other oilseeds, prices of groundnuts also tended to decline. The groundnut market sagged further when towards the close of the month, the Bombay Government issued an order freezing stock of groundnut seeds in Bombay City and the Bombay suburban districts. As already referred to in the last section, the Government of India with a view to curbing speculative activity in the oilseeds markets issued on the 29th of May the oilseeds (Forward Contracts Prohibition) Order,

prohibiting forward trading after 31st May 1943 in groundnut, linseed, mustard seed and rape seed or toria seed. The ban on forward trading in the groundnuts as well as the other oilseeds markets had the desired effect and from June onwards till the close of the year under review prices of groundnuts declined, the index falling from 314 in June 1943 to 243 in March 1944. It may be mentioned that between March 1942 and March 1943, prices of groundnuts had risen by nearly 155 per cent. But between March 1943 and March 1944 the index had declined by 13 per cent. During this period, the quotation for Bombay Bold had declined from Rs. 18-2 per cwt. to Rs. 15-6 and that for Madras (Machine Decorticated) from Rs. 73-7 per candy of 500 lbs. to Rs. 69-12.

Exports of groundnuts from British India amounted to 241,000 tons in 1943-44 as compared with 258,000 tons in the preceding year. The United Kingdom, the Union of South Africa, Australia and Ceylon continued to be the principal customers, though their offtake was reduced as compared with the preceding year.

Linseed.—As compared with the preceding year, the activity in the linseed market was limited and prices moved in sympathy with groundnut prices during the greater part of the year under review. In the preceding year there was a good demand for linseed both for internal consumption as well as for export. This had led to a rise in the prices of linseed which became particularly marked during the last quarter of that year. In April 1943 prices rose further. The quotation of linseed, Bold, Bombay, which had stood at Rs. 14 per cwt. in March 1943 advanced to Rs. 18 in April. The rise in the prices of linseed during April was mainly due to speculative activity which continued in the first half of May. With a view to restraining speculation in this section of the oilseeds market, the Marwari Chamber of Commerce at Bombay fixed Rs. 12 and Rs. 16 as the "floor" and "ceiling" rates for purposes of forward business. During the latter half of May prices of linseed declined in sympathy with cotton and groundnuts, and the recession in prices became accentuated after the freezing order was passed in respect of groundnuts by the Bombay Government. With the Central Governments ban on forward trading in oilseeds, the futures market in linseed also ceased to function. From June onwards only ready business passed in the linseed market, and with enquiries from the British Ministry of Food being few, prices tended to decline till the end of the year under review. At the end of March 1944, the quotation for linseed, Bold, Bombay stood at Rs. 13-4 per cwt. as compared with Rs. 14 at the end of March 1943. The index number relating to the prices of linseed in India (19th August 1939=100) declined from 198 to 179 between March 1943 and March 1944. The final all-India forecast of the 1943-44 linseed crop placed the area at 3,518,000 and the yield at 395,000 tons. While the area showed an increase of 3 per cent as compared with the preceding year, the yield showed a decrease of 3 per cent—this being due mainly to the unfavourable weather conditions.

Exports of linseed from India which had declined in the preceding year, continued to decline further during the year under review. Total exports of linseed from British India amounted to only 37,000 tons in 1943-44 as compared with 161,000 tons in the preceding year, and 256,000 tons in 1941-42. Exports to the United Kingdom declined to the negligible figure of 3,000 tons as against 126,000 tons in the preceding year. As mentioned above, owing to the lower prices obtaining for linseed in the Argentine, the U. K. had increased her offtake from that country. Australia which had figured in previous years as an important customer, could take 28,000 tons in 1943-44 as compared with 31,000 tons in 1942-43 and 39,000 tons in 1941-42.

Wheat.—The area under wheat during the 1943-44 season decreased to 33,740 thousand acres or by 2 per cent as compared with 1942-43. The yield was also lower being estimated at 9,690 thousand tons, showing a decrease of 12 per cent as compared with the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to the decrease in the acreage and the untimely rains in the last stages of the crop which damaged the crops in some of the Provinces. Though the 1942-43 crop had showed an increase, the available supplies of wheat fell short of the heavy demand and the situation during the earlier part of the year under review was aggravated by the shortages of food in the deficit areas, such as Bengal, Travancore, Cochin, etc.

Reference has been made in the last year's Review to the revocation by the Government of India in January 1943 of their order of December, 1941, fixing maximum prices of wheat. It was found that with the inflationary forces operating on the general price level in the country it was not possible to maintain the maximum prices. The removal of maximum prices led at first to a rise in prices of wheat in all the provinces and brought about some relief in the supply position. But after the initial spurt prices tended to settle down to lower levels, *e.g.*, the quotation of wheat, white, at Lyallpur after rising to Rs. 12/10 per maund in January 1943, fell to Rs. 10 in February and Rs. 8/15 in March.

The inter-provincial movements of wheat throughout the year under review continued to be regulated by the Central Government. The method of regulation, under the Basic Plan which came into operation from the 1st April 1943, consisted of purchases by the Central Government in surplus Provinces and States on the basis of quotas fixed. As there were some opposition to the Basic Plan on the part of several Provinces and States, the revised Plan based on the declared surpluses by Provinces and States was issued to be operative from the 1st August 1943.

It has been stated that when wheat was decontrolled in January 1943 prices shot up for a time but settled down later on. The index number of the wholesale prices of wheat (Base: 19th August 1939=100) which had stood at 252 in January, rose immediately to 332 in February, but in March and April declined to 312 and 308 respectively. The gradual worsening of the food situation and the prevalence of famine conditions from May onwards in deficit areas, such as Bengal, Travancore, Cochin, etc., had their repurcussions on the wheat situation and wheat prices began to move up again. The highest level was touched in September when the index stood at 383. From October, however, prices began to decline. The imports of wheat which began to assume substantial proportions from this month onwards had their favourable effect on the wheat situation. Prices tended to decline thereafter till the end of the year under review, the index moving down from 380 in October to 358 in March 1944. Exports of wheat had already declined during 1942-43—only 8,000 tons were exported that year from British India. During the three months April to June 1943, exports of wheat amounted to 20,320 tons as compared with 3,749 tons during the same period in the preceding year. From July 1943 exports of wheat were absolutely prohibited except for the minimum requirements of the Indian crew of merchant ships.

Towards the end of the year under review, the Government of India, which had already accepted the Gregory Committee's Report, began to implement some of the Committee's recommendations by constituting a price Advisory Committee as well as fixing the statutory maximum price of wheat for the next 12 months in the primary assembling markets in Sind and the Punjab at Rs. 9/8/-, and that for U. P. at Rs. 10/8/-. In the N.-W. F. P., the Central Provinces, and in certain markets in the Punjab and U. P., differentials based on the above prices were allowed. The Government of India also announced its willingness to purchase all wheat offered in the assembling markets in the Punjab, U. P. and Sind at Rs. 7/8/-. Thus floor prices were fixed for wheat for the first time.

Since September 1942, imports of foodgrains into India have been largely on Government account. Imports of wheat, by sea, into British India, including imports on Government account, amounted to 234,000 tons and those of wheat flour to 18,000 tons during the year under review.

Rice.—The food crisis in India during 1942-43 was mainly brought by the deterioration in the rice situation after the fall of Burma. The early months of the year under review saw the rice situation worsening in Bengal. The Provinces of the North East Region, *viz.*, Bihar, Assam, Orissa and U. P. which were expected to supply rice to Bengal under the Basic Plan failed to do so for fear of aggravating their own difficulties. The gravity of the situation in Bengal forced the Government of India to make a major change of policy by declaring the North East Region as a Free Trade zone. It was thought that free trade by bringing out hidden supplies in the Eastern Region would bring down prices of rice particularly in Bengal. As an immediate consequence of this policy, some improvement did take place in the supply position though Bengal did not benefit to the extent desired. The free trade policy, however, evoked strong protests from the Provinces concerned who were alarmed by the prospects of losing their supplies of rice as well as suffering from high prices. The Provinces soon took counter-measures to prevent the outflow of their supplies and the Government of India had, therefore, no alternative but to abandon the policy of Free Trade in July 1943, after the policy had been in operation only for a few months. The Government then put into operation a Revised Basic Plan which incorporated the results of experience gained during the previous months. The food crisis by this time had deepened and the Government of India announced on July 23, 1943, that they found it impossible to undertake, until further notice, further exports of rice from India. Reference has already been made to the appointment in the same month of the Foodgrains Policy Committee. Between July and October, 1943, the food situation in Bengal had become critical. The price of rice soared to very high levels in the black markets. The Government of India had therefore to despatch considerable quantities of foodgrains to Bengal. With the increased supplies from outside and the prospects of a good rice crop, the situation in that province began to ease considerably from November.

The acreage under rice in India increased from 75·2 million acres in 1942-43 to 80·0 million acres in 1943-44, representing an increase of 6 per cent. The increase in the acreage was chiefly due to the Grow-More-Food Campaign. The yield also increased substantially in 1943-44 being 30·6 million tons as compared with 24.9 millon tons in 1942-43, showing an increase of 23 per cent. The increase in the yield was specially marked in Bengal amounting to 11·8 million tons as compared with 7·0 million tons in 1942-43 or an increase of 68 per cent. The larger yield during 1943-44 was mainly responsible for the improvement in the supply position and the decline in the price of rice especially after October, 1943.

General.

The Food Department of the Central Government issued in November 1943 to all Provinces and States the Preliminary Kharif Plan for 1943-44 in respect of rice (to be operative from the 1st November 1943 to 31st October 1944). The plan aimed at the fairest distribution of the available surpluses as between the different deficit Provinces and States.

In normal times the trend of prices affords a good indication of the variations in the supply and demand position of a commodity. But in periods such as those witnessed in 1942-43 and 1943-44 when black markets were rampant everywhere, the reported quotations must be treated with caution. The year under review as already mentioned above opened with the food crisis in the country growing in intensity and the situation worsening in Bengal. The index number of the wholesale price of rice (Base: 19th August 1939=100) had risen to 634 in April 1943 from 496 in March. In subsequent months with the deterioration in the rice situation prices rose steeply and the index rose to the record figure of 1034 in August—the worst period of the food crisis in Bengal. During September there was a decline in prices and the index fell to 847. With the easing of the food situation thereafter prices of rice began to fall gradually. The Provinces in the North Eastern Region had re-imposed price controls after the abandonment of Free Trade. With the new harvest the prices of rice in these Provinces came down from the high levels prevalent in earlier months. In Assam and Bihar the ruling market prices were quoted below the control prices. The general index by March 1944 had declined to 364 as compared with 496 in March 1943, a fall of 27 per cent. In accordance with the policy of the Government of India of instituting statutory price control of all major foodgrains, prices of wheat, jowar and bajra were fixed in the primary wholesale markets in January 1944. In the case of rice, though there was a considerable measure of agreement in the Southern and Central India Provinces and States regarding the proper level for price control, the wide price differences in Northern India stood in the way of an immediate fixation of statutory maximum prices. An agreement was however reached on the appropriate levels at which the wholesale price of coarse rice should be stabilised in the various producing areas, and it was decided that the Provinces should take the necessary steps to reduce prices to those levels, preparatory to the fixation of statutory maximum prices.

Exports of rice had ceased from July 1943. Total exports of rice, not in the husk, from British India during the year under review (mainly in the four months April to July 1943) amounted to only 27,000 tons as compared with 255,000 tons in the preceding year. The largest share of the exports was taken by Ceylon, which imported 26,000 tons. Exports to other countries were insignificant.

Industrial Conditions.—With the rising tempo of the war effort and the steady expansion of purchasing power in the hands of civilian consumers, Indian industries were faced with an ever increasing pressure of demand throughout the year under review. The shortages of consumer goods had become more acute than ever and the prices of several classes of essential industrial products had risen to unprecedented heights. The situation called for an all-out effort on the part of industry and the State to exploit the domestic industrial resources, both by way of securing an expansion of output in existing lines and producing indigenous substitutes for the numerous items of consumer goods and military stores which could no longer be obtained from abroad. In both these respects, the results achieved were not unsatisfactory, as may be seen from the details given below, particularly in view of the various bottle-necks which impeded the industrial effort of the country in every direction. During the year under review, almost every industry suffered from a shortage of coal which was due first to the shortage of wagons and later to the insufficient raisings at the mines. During certain months, the coal position was so difficult as to cause several factories to close down. The difficulty of obtaining the necessary plant, spare parts and stores from abroad also stood in the way of expanding production to the desired extent. During the year under review, Government assumed a greater measure of control over Indian industries than in previous years. In May 1943, the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies was established and one of the first tasks undertaken by this Department was the evolution of a comprehensive system of control over the production and distribution of cotton textiles. The other classes of consumer goods also called for similar action and the Department instituted several measures to eliminate black markets and to make consumer goods available to the public at reasonable prices. These and other measures will be described at appropriate places below. Taking the year as a whole, Indian industries enjoyed fairly prosperous conditions, though the poorer classes of consumers suffered considerable hardships owing to the inevitable rise in the prices of industrial products.

Industrial Profits.—Profits declared by industries during the year under review were higher than in the preceding year or any other year since 1928. The following table gives the general

profit index for the more important industries in the country.

Profits and Chain Index.

Year	No. of companies	Profits (Rooo)	Profits, same companies preceding year (Rooo)	Chain Index (Base: 1928 = 100)
1928	308	12,52,23	..	100·0
1929	308	9,76,19	12,52,23	78·0
1930	310	5,93,87	9,82,40	47·1
1931	317	3,58,11	6,06,98	27·8
1932	320	4,48,34	3,60,18	34·6
1933	324	5,73,21	4,48,91	44·2
1934	327	8,18,32	5,77,56	62·6
1935	335	9,25,02	8,36,52	69·2
1936	332	8,42,73	9,24,19	63·1
1937	334	8,35,11	8,62,86	61·1
1938	329	9,38,19	8,40,83	68·1
1939	340	11,71,58	11,01,52	72·4
1940	347	16,23,91	11,76,57	99·9
1941	354	22,30,71	16,45,67	135·4
1942	358	28,18,75	22,52,45	169·4
1943	282	27,00,34	25,73,24	177·8

The limitations of the profits index given in the Review have been explained in the earlier issues and need not be repeated here. Generally speaking, profits declared in any particular year reflect in the main the conditions during the preceding year. For example, profits declared in 1943 may be assumed to be mainly those earned in 1942 and the early part of 1943. Moreover, the profits index for 1943 is provisional; balance sheet figures of 282 companies were available for that year at the time of writing. From the table given above, it will be seen that during 1943, the aggregate profits declared by 282 companies were Rs. 27·00 lakhs as against Rs. 25·73 lakhs declared by the same companies in the preceding year. The chain index for 1943 thus shows a rise of 5 per cent as compared with 1942 and of 78 per cent as compared with the base year 1928. With the exception of certain industries like jute, iron and steel, cement and tea, all other industries which are included in the above selection of 282 companies declared higher profits than in the preceding year.

Variable Yield Securities.—The following table shows the index numbers of variable yield securities in India since 1928-29 :—

Variable Yield Securities.

[Base : 1927-28=100].

Months.	1928-29.	'29-30.	'30-31.	'31-32.	'32-33.	'33-34.	'34-35.	'35-36.	'36-37.	'37-38.	'38-39.	'39-40.	'40-41.	'41-42.	'42-43.	'43-44.
April	101·0	97·7	95·6	74·5	61·5	81·4	95·5	109·7	105·9	125·2	102·8	97·6	123·0	118·2	119·1	174·5
May	101·1	97·0	93·2	68·7	61·0	82·6	97·2	112·4	108·1	124·5	100·0	100·8	115·6	119·9	122·8	170·7
June	100·5	96·3	89·3	64·1	58·1½	85·1	96·9	110·7	109·3	121·3	100·5	100·4	(a)	128·2	124·3	174·8
July	100·3	97·3	86·1	62·3	61·4	80·7	97·8	109·8	114·7	123·7	107·7	100·0	111·7	129·2	126·8	168·8
August	98·1	100·1	83·8	58·5	66·8	86·7	102·6	102·7	113·3	124·5	107·8	98·5	109·5	129·0(b)	127·4	170·9
Sept.	98·5	101·2	79·7	61·0	67·5	86·9	106·0	102·8	112·4	128·7	104·5	111·4	110·6	136·2	136·3	176·3
October	97·8	100·4	78·7	64·7	68·9	85·8	110·8	106·6	113·3	128·1	107·3	111·9	114·2	138·8	140·0	183·1
Nov.	96·9	97·1	77·1	65·6	69·0	85·0	111·5	108·7	117·1	121·8	109·5	124·7	119·8	151·6	149·2	188·9
Decr.	97·1	96·5	75·0	63·2	69·6	85·7	115·2	108·6	119·4	115·2	107·3	130·7	119·8	132·1	143·7	186·8
January	99·4	95·4	75·8	61·3	76·3	86·1	120·8	106·3	124·2	112·0	105·4	120·9	121·2	128·5	152·7	201·0
Febr.	99·9	93·2	76·6	63·3	77·4	89·4	119·4	105·5	126·6	109·0	103·6	121·6	122·9	121·7	158·3	196 2
March	100·6	93·6	76·1	63·3	77·6	92·8	112·8	103·7	137·0	108·5	100·8	122·1	123·8	119·6	162·8	195·3

(a) The index number for June 1940 could not be compiled, as dealings on the stock exchanges in India were severely restricted during that month.

(b) Two quotations dropped since August 1941.

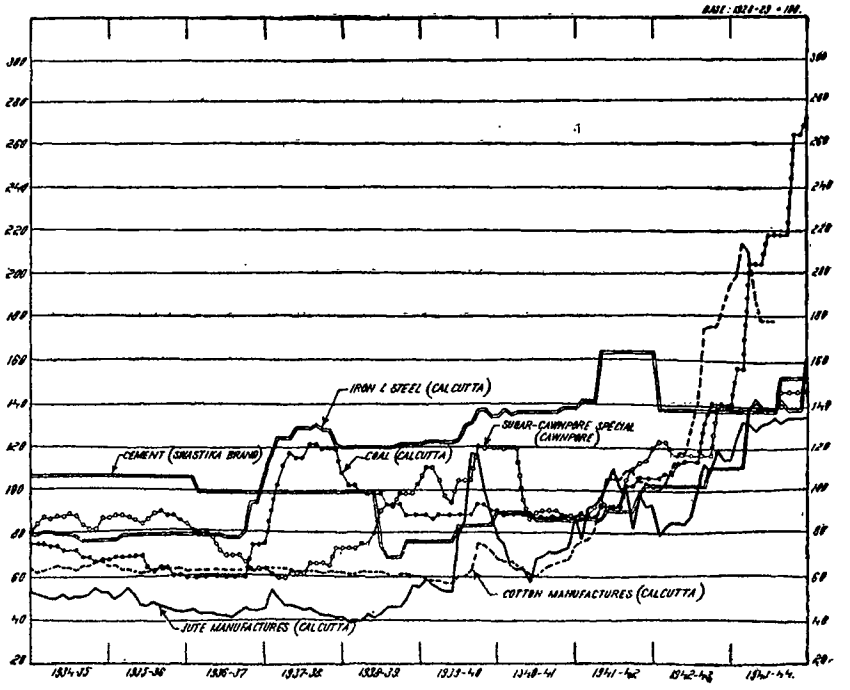
The general improvement in industrial conditions since the outbreak of war is reflected in these figures. During the year under review, prices of industrial securities appreciated further and reached record levels since the outbreak of war. The index number of the prices of variable yield securities (1927-28=100) rose from 162·8 in March 1943 to 195·3 in March 1944. The year opened with the Stock Exchanges in a buoyant mood and all shares values were marked up. The index stood at 174·5 in April 1943 as compared with 162·8 in the previous month. In May due to the anti-inflationary measures adopted by the Government of India, there was a reaction in the prices of industrial securities and the index fell to 170·7. In early June, prices of textile shares were particularly depressed owing to the fears engendered by the proposed control of the cotton mill industry, which it was anticipated would lower the profits of the cotton mills. But the fears were soon removed when in mid-June with the issue of Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, it was found that the measures taken to control the cotton mill industry were not as severe as was anticipated. By the end of June the market had recovered and share values were marked up—the index

rising to 174·8. In July, prices of textile securities receded again as the control measures in regard to cotton cloth and yarn began to take effect; in sympathy with textile shares, other shares values were also marked down and the index fell to 168·8. But prices recovered immediately in the next month and resumed their upward trend during the next three months—the index rising from 170·9 in August to 188·9 in November. In December as a result of Japanese air activity over Calcutta, there was a sharp reaction in the stock market and the index declined to 186·8. But the setback was temporary and the index again resumed its upward trend. In January 1944 share values reached record levels—the index rising to 201·0, the highest since the outbreak of war. In February, as a result of inactivity in the stock market, prices eased bringing the index down to 196·2. Japanese activity on the Indo-Burma frontier in March brought a sharp reaction in the market and prices declined all round—the index falling to 195·3. At this level it showed a rise of nearly 20 per cent as compared with March 1943. In spite of several adverse factors, the upward trend in share prices during the year reflected the improved condition of industries.

Industrial Prices.—During the first four months of 1943-44, industrial prices showed a pronounced upward trend, but in subsequent months thanks to the issue of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order in June and the promulgation of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance in October, the prices of most manufactured articles were brought effectively under control. Over the year as a whole, the index number of prices of manufactured articles (19th August 1939=100), compiled by the Office of the Economic Adviser, undoubtedly showed a substantial rise, the index standing at 252·3 in March 1944, as compared with 227·0 in March 1943, but the rise was limited to only 11·1 per cent as compared with a rise of 39·7 per cent between March 1942 and March 1943. Prices of Cotton manufactures (indigenous and foreign) rose during the first quarter of the year under review, the index rising from 469 in April to 513 in June, which was the peak for the year. The issue of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order in June checked this rise and thereafter prices of cotton manufactures declined gradually the index falling to 328 in March 1944. Prices of jute manufactures, on the other hand, were on the upward grade throughout the year under review—the index appreciating from 220 to 255 between March 1943 and March 1944. Prices of coal, cement and leather also advanced during the same period, the index numbers rising from 155, 146 and 140 to 272, 189 and 189 respectively between March 1943 and March 1944. There was a further increase in the controlled prices of sugar and petrol, the indices for these two articles stood at 151 and 176 respectively in March 1944 as compared with 143 and 166 respectively a year back. The controlled price of kerosene was however reduced—the index number stood at 178 in March 1944 as compared with 194 in March 1943. The controlled prices of iron and steel continued to remain stationary as in the previous year. The course of prices of some important industrial products in India since 1928-29 is given in the following chart :—

CHART IV.

Index number of prices of principal industrial Commodities.



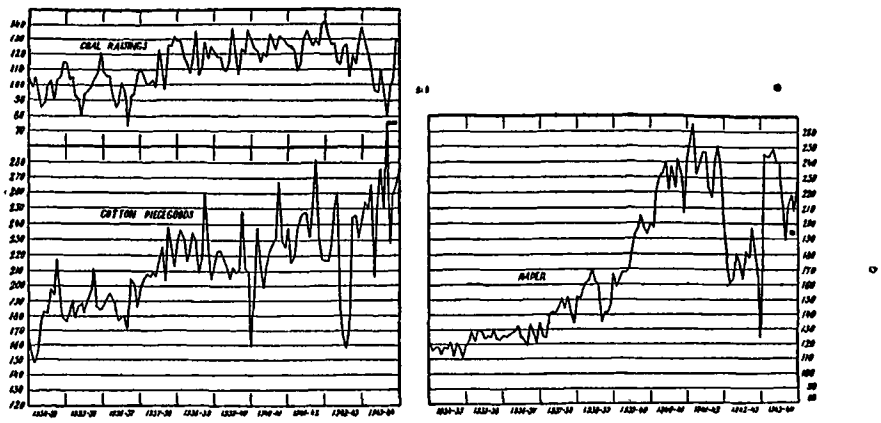
General.

Industrial Production.—As has already been referred to in the last issue of this publication, a composite index of industrial production has not yet been constructed for India, but an idea of the trend of production in certain industries can be had from the following chart. Figures of cement production have not been available for several years past. Full data regarding industrial production may become available, it is hoped, when all the Provinces implement the provisions of the Industrial Statistics Act which was passed by the Central Assembly in February 1942.

CHART V.

Indices of Industrial production in India.

Base: 1921—29=100



It will be seen from the above chart that production of cotton piecegoods and sugar increased during the year under review, but production of jute manufactures, paper and coal showed a decline. In the case of the first two industries, coal shortage chiefly accounted for the fall in production. In the coal industry where labour shortage was the principal cause of the reduced raisings, the extreme step of allowing women to work in the coal mines was taken. During the year under review, the total value of the orders placed by the Supply Department amounted to Rs. 137 crores as compared with Rs. 258 crores in the previous year. Besides, the Indian Ordnance factories turned out munitions worth Rs. 20·2 crores as against Rs. 16·6 crores during the preceding year. As a result of the conditions created by the war, Indian industries received a powerful stimulus. The expansion of productive capacity had been mainly achieved by the established industries extending their plant and machinery, though new concerns were also started. During the year under review, the Ordnance factories turned out several new types of small arms ammunition, gun ammunition and explosives, including screening and coloured smoke shells, anti-tank mines, anti-personnel mines and smoke generators. A special feature in regard to small arms ammunitions was the repacking programme undertaken on behalf of the U. S. A. forces involving the repacking of some million rounds of small arms ammunition. Steady progress was made in the production of armoured vehicles utilising indigenous armour plate. Manufacture of dry cells and batteries as well as plates for secondary batteries was also considerably expanded. The manufacture of a special type of parachute was taken in hand, and the exploitation of indigenous sources for the manufacture of drugs was continued further. An outstanding event of the year under review was the successful construction in this country of an Admiralty Floating Dock, which ranks amongst the largest in the world. An idea of the expansion of Ordnance factories in India could be gathered from the fact that the number of such factories in the middle of 1944 was three times their number at the commencement of the war, while the staff and labour force had risen from 15,000 to 100,000. Under the factory training scheme which was still in operation, the total number of Assistant Works Managers, Supervisors and Tool Setters, highly skilled artisans and skilled and semi-skilled artisans rose to 48,460, besides 2,656 men still under training. The Ordnance clothing factories in the fifth year of the war accounted for and converted some 215 million yards of textiles, over 5,600 million yards of sewing threads and over 500 million buttons and numerous minor components into 78,941,597 tailored items of clothing and necessaries. Among the products manufactured by Indian industries of a more permanent nature may be mentioned the production of high grade surgical instruments and the production of several important chemicals by the Indian chemical industry, besides a very large number of pharmaceutical and other chemicals. New plants for the manufacture of tyres

respirators, special types of hose, etc., were also established, as a result of which India has been able to make herself self-sufficient in regard to several classes of rubber manufactures. The production of Alumina from indigenous Bauxite was expected to reach a stage when there would be sufficient aluminium for India's Defence demands with a surplus which could be used for essential civil consumer goods. With an increase in production of non-ferrous semi-manufactures, there was a distinct improvement in the quality of the outturn also. Lead was also being produced by a small lead smelter from indigenous ores, and there was progress in the smelting of antimony in spite of some difficulties. The Indian iron and steel industry which was already fully engaged in armament production since the outbreak of war and had already to its credit the production of a large variety of special steels, continued during the year under review, to make further progress in the production of other special steels and alloys including stainless steel and steel for the Royal Air Force. High tensile wire required for a number of purposes was also being manufactured.

Industrial Disputes.—The following table gives the number of disputes, the men involved and working days lost in India from 1928 :—

Year	No. of disputes	Men involved	Working days lost
1928	203	507,000	31,647,000
1929	141	531,000	12,166,000
1930	148	196,000	2,232,000
1931	166	203,000	2,408,000
1932	118	128,000	1,922,000
1933	146	165,000	2,169,000
1934	159	221,000	4,776,000
1935	145	114,000	973,000
1936	157	169,000	2,358,000
1937	379	648,000	8,982,000
1938	399	401,000	9,199,000
1939	406	409,000	4,993,000
1940	322	453,000	7,577,000
1941	359	291,000	3,331,000
1942	694	773,000	5,780,000
1943	716	525,000	2,342,000

There were 716 strikes during 1943 as compared with 694 in the preceding year. The number of men involved and working days lost were 525,000 and 2,342,000 as against 773,000 and 5,780,000 respectively in 1942.

There were 13 stoppages involving 5,000 or more but less than 10,000 workers (and 3 involving more than 10,000 workers). Textile (cotton, silk, woollen and jute) mills accounted for 37 % of the strikes, 71 % of the workers involved and 72 % of the loss in the man days. In 397 on 55 % of the total disputes the demands related mainly to wages or bonus. In 348 out of the 716 strikes the workers were wholly or partially successful in getting their grievances redressed.

Cotton Mill Industry.—With the promulgation of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order in June 1943 every phase of the industry's activity came under official control. The events leading up to the issue of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order have been narrated in the last year's Review: during that year besides the steady increase in domestic demand and war orders, there was a growing demand for cotton manufactures from the overseas countries such as Australia, Ceylon, South and East Africa, and the Middle and Near East. It was felt that unless the domestic mill industry was able to expand its output a shortage of cloth for domestic consumption would result. This apprehension came true; indeed the output of cotton piecegoods in 1942-43 actually declined by 384 million yards as compared with 1941-42. The sharp rise in the prices of cloth which resulted owing to the shortage became accentuated especially during the latter half of 1942-43. During the first three months of the year under review, the rise in cloth prices continued unabated and considerable hardships were experienced by the poorer classes of consumers. The Government of India had, therefore, to adopt drastic measure to prevent the cloth situation from deteriorating further, and accordingly the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order was issued in June 1943. The various measures introduced under the Order were designed to bring about two results, *viz.*, a substantial reduction in the prices of cloth and yarn and a considerable increase in their production. In order to achieve the first objective, the Order provided that all cloth produced after

31st July 1943 was to be stamped with the *ex*-mill and retail prices and the date of manufacture and disposed of before specified dates. Cloth manufactured before that date was to be sold to the consumer by the end of October 1943 (the period was subsequently extended to December 1943). Dealers and manufacturers were also required to submit by 31st July 1943 statements showing the stocks held by them. As a result of these measures, hoarded cloth began to come on the market; with the fixation of ceiling prices, which were revised downwards from time to time (usually every three months), in respect of nearly all varieties of cloth and yarn, prices of cotton manufactures were scaled down gradually from the peak prices of March, April and May 1943. Grey dhoties in Bombay were quoted at Rs. 7/8/- in April and Rs. 8/2/- in May 1943; the ceiling price for this variety was reduced to Rs. 6/1/6 in August 1943, Rs. 5/9/- in December 1943 and Rs. 5/1/- in March 1944. It will be seen that the price of this variety of cloth was reduced by nearly one-third between April 1943 and March 1944.

The following table shows the index numbers of prices of indigenous cotton manufactures in India at the end of each month from April 1941 to March 1944 :—

Index Number of Prices of Indigenous Cotton Manufactures at the end of each month in 1941-42, 1942-43 and 1943-44.

Months	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44.
April	132	187	455
May	132	198	508
June	148	208	487
July	177	247	476
August	182	254*	414
September	186	278*	40*
October	179	310*	404*
November	191	391*	376*
December	189	411	369*
January	186	402	369*
February	184	416	369*
March	189	429	337*

* Estimated.

The above table will show that the sharp rise in prices of cotton manufactures which began from October 1942 was arrested only in June 1943 when the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order was issued. In March 1943 the index stood at 429; in May 1943 it rose to 508. Thereafter, owing to the fixation of ceiling prices the index fell gradually to 337 in March 1944. Between March 1943 and March 1944 the index fell from 429 to 337, *i.e.*, by a little above 21 per cent.

As regards the second objective, namely, increase in production, though progress was not achieved to the anticipated extent, production of cotton piecegoods during the year 1943-44 reached the record figure of 4,871 million yards, showing an increase of 762 million yards as compared with the previous year. Actually production of cotton piecegoods during the year under review was the highest since the outbreak of war. Various difficulties arose during the year which impeded production: there was a shortage of coal supplies as a result of which there were stoppages of mills at certain centres; there were restricted supplies of mill stores and spare parts and there was also a shortage of properly trained labour.

One important feature of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order of June 1943, which underwent further changes during the latter part of the year under review, was that the industry itself actively co-operated in the working of the various control measures. Under the Order, a Textile Control Board was appointed consisting of some 25 members representing the industry itself, trade, labour, handloom interests and the consumers. The principal function of the Control Board is to tender advice to the Government through the Textile Commissioner at Bombay. The Control Board has set up various committees for special purposes, *e.g.*, there is the Industries Committee which deals with questions relating to fixation of prices, production, standardization and rationalisation, the Transport Committee which gives advice regarding the transport of cotton manufactures, the Distribution Committee which deals with the distribution of cloth and yarn, the Mill Stores and Priority Assistance Committee which deals with questions relating to mill stores, and finally the Export Committee which deals with problems relating to exports of cloth and raw cotton. The system of control over cotton piecegoods was further strengthened in October 1943 when the Cotton Cloth Movement (Control) Order 1943 was issued with the object of regulating the distribution of cloth from the production to the consuming centres.

In April 1944, further measures were adopted with a view to securing equitable distribution of the cloth at controlled prices to the consumers. The Textile Commissioner issued an order freezing the stocks of piecegoods lying with certain merchants. By a further order issued later in April 1944

it was laid down that no textile manufacturer was to sell the products of his mill to any dealer other than the one who had dealings with the mill in 1940, 1941, and 1942. The Textile Commissioner also took over the distribution of the production of ten mills in the Bombay Province and two in Madras, besides taking over the entire control over the manufacture and production of two other mills in Bombay City. An anti-black market drive unearthed large stocks of hoarded cloth.

While the problem of high prices of cotton manufactures and their equitable distribution was being tackled during the year under review, a substantial portion of the productive capacity of the mills had already come under control as a result of agreement between the industry and Government. At first the industry had agreed to place 20 per cent of its productive capacity at the disposal of Government for the manufacture of standard cloth and the requirements of Defence Services, but later on this was raised to 60 per cent. The requirements of the Supply Department which were at first 1,000 million yards had been reduced subsequently to 700 million yards, so that a greater proportion of the mills' output placed at the disposal of Government was available for the manufacture of standard cloth. In spite of the very heavy handicaps that the standard cloth scheme had to contend with, the cloth manufactured was very popular in the countryside. Over 357 million yards of cloth were sold out of the 570 million yards so far supplied to Provincial Governments and States.

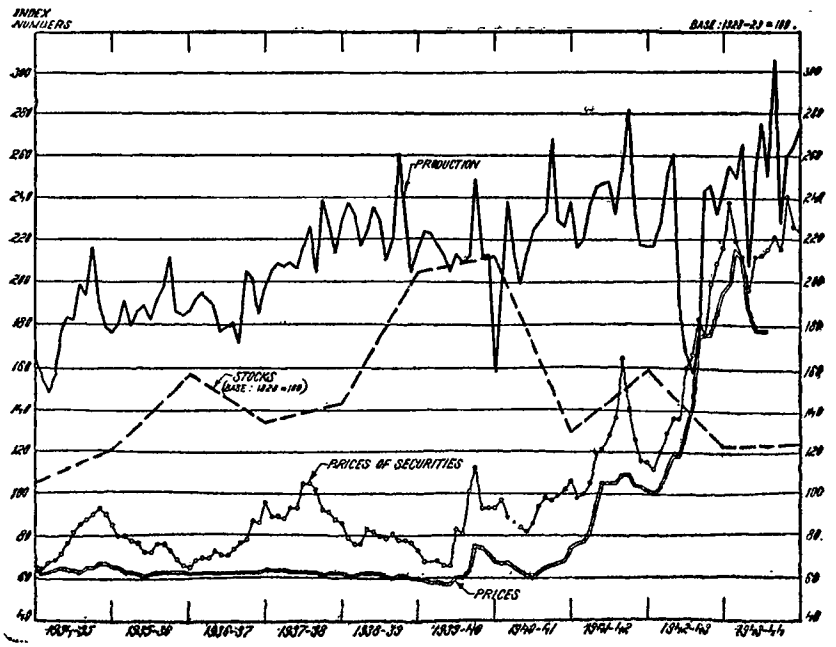
In view of the serious shortage of cotton piecegoods in the country, their exports had already been brought under control during the previous year and were limited to a maximum of 600 million yards per annum. During the year 1942-43 on account of a steadily increasing demand from such countries as Australia, Ceylon, South and East Africa, and the Middle and Near East, the exports of cotton piecegoods had amounted to 819 million yards, the highest level on record. Exports of cotton piecegoods during the year amounted to 462 million yards, that is, a fall of 357 million yards as compared with the preceding year. Exports thus during the year did not reach the maximum of 600 million yards allowed under the control. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan was the largest customer with an offtake of 44 million yards, Kenya second with 41 million yards. Australia which was the largest customer in the preceding year taking 113 million yards now stood third with 38 million yards. Ceylon came next with 38 million yards, then Aden and Dependencies with 34 million yards, and Nigeria with 33 million yards. Other important customers were the Union of South Africa and Tanganyika Territory.

Imports of piecegoods into British India had been steadily reduced since the outbreak of the war, and the last two years saw the imports being reduced to negligible figures. During the year under review imports amounted only to 4 million yards as compared with 13 million yards in the preceding year, 181 million yards in 1941-42 and 647 million yards in 1938-39.

The following chart shows the other indicators of the position of the cotton textile industry during the year under review and the preceding nine years :—

CHART VI.

Cotton Manufactures.



General.

The favourable position enjoyed by the cotton mill industry during the year was reflected in the trend of prices of mill shares. In view of the large profits anticipated, cotton mill shares in April 1943 showed exceptional strength and the index number relating to the prices of cotton mill shares (1927-28=100) advanced to 216 from 196 in the previous month. But in May there was a setback due to the issue by Government of the Excess Profits Tax Ordinance 1943 which introduced a system of summary assessment of the excess profits of industrial concerns and aimed at immobilising a part of the surplus purchasing power in the hands of such concerns. The index number, therefore, fell to 199 in that month. The fears engendered by the issue of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order in June 1944 accentuated the fall in the prices of mill shares and the index fell to 192 and 178 in June and July. Subsequently, the market recovered as it was felt that in spite of the measures taken under the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, the mills would still be left with fair profits. The index number consequently rose to 191 in August and thereafter continued its upward trend until December when there was a small setback due to the reported Japanese air activity over Calcutta. The market recovered in January 1944 when prices of mill shares registered their highest levels—the index rising to 219. There was a hesitant note in the two closing months of the year, and the index fell to 205 in February and to 203 in March. At this level the index showed a rise of 240 per cent as compared with August 1939.

Subject to a time lag, the profit figures provide a good indicator of the position of the industry. A table is given below which shows the chain index of profits earned by the cotton mill industry since 1928.

Cotton Mill Industry.

Year.	No. of companies	Profits (R000)	Profits, same companies, preceding year (R000)	Chain: Index [Base: 1928=100]
1928	58	1,23,02	..	100·0
1929	58	1,21,97	1,23,02	99·1
1930	58	46,68	1,21,97	37·9
1931	58	64,63	46,68	52·5
1932	58	1,01,85	64,63	82·8
1933	58	41,74	1,01,85	33·8
1934	58	1,10,85	41,74	90·1
1935	59	1,07,63	1,08,95	89·0
1936	59*	1,17,90	1,06,46	98·8
1937	59	1,64,96	1,17,90	138·2
1938	57	2,48,53	1,64,96	208·3
1939	61	1,98,64	2,67,85	154·6
1940	63	2,86,95	2,01,38	220·1
1941	60	6,81,35	3,06,63	489·1
1942	75	11,09,78	7,13,53	760·7
1943	65	12,93,69	9,90,35	994·0

*Companies are not the same as in the preceding year.

It will be seen from the above table that up to 1936 the industry was in a depressed state. From 1937 onwards the profits earned by the industry have been rising, with the exception of 1939 when profits fell as compared with the preceding year. The outbreak of war in September 1939 gave a fillip to the industry and cotton mills have been earning large profits. The chain index rose from 217 in 1940 to 489 in 1941 and to 761 in 1942. The provisional index for 1943 is 997 which shows a rise nearly 31 per cent. over the preceding year's index.

Reference may be made to the measures taken during the year under review to regulate the quality and prices of cloth for exports with a view to preventing the dumping of very inferior quality of cloth in foreign markets. In January 1944 the Textile Control Board decided to set up suitable machinery to regulate the quality and prices of exports of cotton manufactures. A scheme was evolved in April for the restriction of profit margins on exports of cloth and yarn and also for the regulation of their quality and was implemented by the issue on 8th July 1944 of the Cloth and Yarn (Export Control) Order. The Order prescribed in respect of exports of mill-made cotton cloth and yarn, maximum margins which may be charged by mills and exporters over and above the *ex*-mill ceiling prices applicable to similar goods in the home market.

Jute Mill Industry.—The main problem that confronted the jute mill industry during the year under review was not so much the lack of demand but the lack of coal. The internal transport difficulties experienced by the industry during the preceding year also continued throughout 1943-44. In 1942-43, in addition to the loss of certain markets, *e.g.*, the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies,

Malaya and Burma, the chief anxiety was about the prospects of trade with the U. S. A. Trade with that country was already dislocated as a result of shipping difficulties ; besides, the U. S. A. authorities exercised a strict control over the consumption of jute goods. During the year under review, while there was some anxiety as regards the total offtake by the U. S. A., the outlook improved considerably when the U. S. A. authorities placed an order for 12 crores yards of hessians in March 1943, and followed this up in June 1943 by a more substantial order for 70 crores yards of hessians. Earlier in April the industry had already received an order from the Government of India for 16·20 crores yards of hessian cloth and another one from the United Kingdom Government for 1·20 crores yards. In July the Government of India placed a further order for the supply of 22 lakhs *atta* bags and 28 lakhs "B" twills for themselves and another one for 60 lakhs yards of hessian cloth, 75 crores "B" twills and 75 lakhs Australian corn sacks for His Majesty's Government. Besides these Government orders, there was a keen internal demand for civilian purposes, while export demand particularly from countries like Australia, South Africa, the Near East, and the South American countries was also satisfactory.

This increased demand for jute manufactures, however, coincided with serious interruptions in the supply of coal to jute mills. At first, the coal shortage was attributed to transport difficulties, but later on the reduction in the output of coal mines became the chief factor in the situation. It will be recalled that the Indian Jute Mills' Association had tried to facilitate the speedy turn round of wagons by establishing coal dumps from which mills could take delivery by boats, but the scheme could not work well, as coal arrivals were unsatisfactory. In June, 1943 there were floods and breaches in the railway line which meant further dislocation. In July, the position became so serious as to force the jute mills to stop work for two weeks. In September the Association adopted a scheme under which the mills, including the electrically driven ones, were to operate and close down for certain specified periods up to December 1943. But even this scheme assumed a certain regularity in the supply of coal and as this did not materialise the programme could not be adhered to. The quality of coal delivered to the mills was also inferior and this further added to the shortage difficulties.

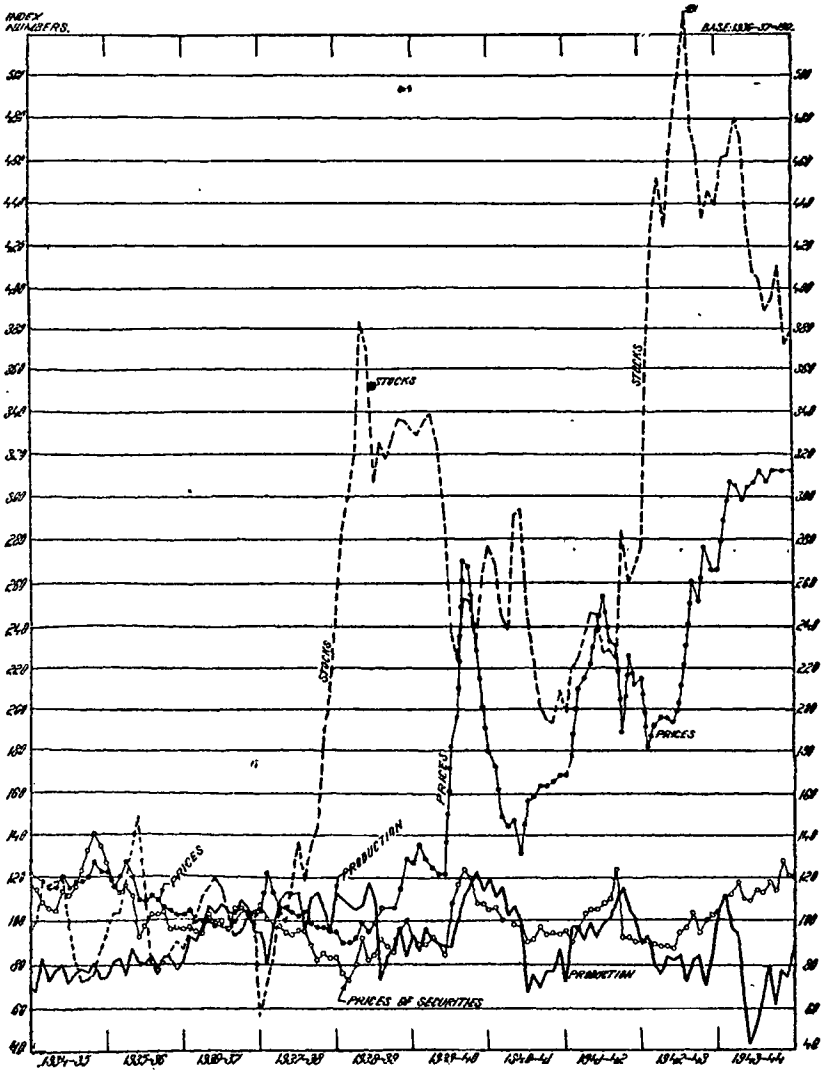
The upward trend in the prices of jute manufactures which began in September 1942, was well maintained during the year under review. The index number of prices of jute manufactures stood at 220 in March 1943 as compared with 159 in August 1942. The year under review began under favourable auspices. The war news was favourable and the shipping position also showed signs of improvement. In early June came the U. S. Government order for 70 crores yards of hessians. Consequent on the placing of the order the industry took certain measures. In the first place, as production had to be accelerated, the Indian Jute Mills' Association decided to unseal all looms sealed a year earlier, but the hours of work were not increased from 54 per week. Secondly, action had to be taken, owing to the magnitude of the order, to prevent speculators from pushing up the prices of raw jute and so increasing the costs of production, and also to prevent an undue rise in the prices of jute manufactures. The U. S. authorities had already fixed ceiling prices for jute manufactures, and the order had to be executed within the ceiling prices. The members of the Indian Jute Mills' Association, therefore, agreed not to make purchases of raw jute at prices above certain limits, to restrict their purchases of raw jute to the quantity necessary to complete the order, and not to sell manufactures above certain price limits. These measures had the desired effect on the market and the index number came down to 252 in June and declined to 237 in July. In July, however, the restrictions imposed on the mills during the preceding month on the purchase of raw jute in excess of what was necessary to meet the American order and the ban on the sale of manufactures to the market in general were removed. But the coal shortage became acute and forced the mills to close down during the last week of July. The coal shortage continued during the months of August, September and October. The mills were obliged to close down during the first week of August and later on intermittently during Septemfber and October. Production thus suffered a setback, and the dealers took advantage of the position to push up prices. The price index of manufactured jute moved up by 9 points to 246 in August, though prices were still below the maxima fixed by the Indian Jute Mills' Association. There was no appreciable rise of prices in September, the index number moving up by only one point to 247. But in October prices showed a marked rise and were quoted at the maximum levels fixed by the Indian Jute Mills' Association, the index rose consequently to 253 during this month. In November, however, on rumours that the coal position was improving prices of jute manufactures fell and the index slightly declined to 252 and further to 251 in December 1943. The new year opened with an improvement in the condition of the jute industry and a steady demand for jute manufactures began to develop. In January 1944 there was steady buying by the U. K. C. C. for Russia and by the Representative of the U. K. Ministry of Supply for South Africa. The index number of prices advanced to 252 during this month from 251 in the previous month. In February it was announced that as a result of the conference held at New Delhi in January between the Government of India and the Government of Bengal it was decided to fix maximum and minimum prices for raw jute and maximum prices for jute manufactures. Consequently under the Jute (Price Control) Order 1944 which was issued in early April maximum prices were fixed for a variety of jute manufactures. These prices which

related to exports were slightly above the levels fixed by the Indian Jute Mills' Association in July 1943. In February and March prices were at the ceiling levels fixed by the Indian Jute Mills' Association, and it was reported that transactions had taken in some quarters at above these ceiling prices. The index number at prices rose to 254 in February and advanced to 255 in March at which level it showed a rise of 16 per cent as compared with March 1943. Prices during April moved up to the maximum levels fixed by the Jute (Price Control) Order and the index rose to 256 the highest since the outbreak of War.

The following chart which depicts the trends of production, prices, stocks and shares shows the way in which the fortunes of the jute mill industry have fluctuated during the last ten years :—

CHART VII.

Jute Manufactures.



The severe shortage of coal felt by the jute mill industry during the year under review was reflected in the reduced output of jute manufactures. Production declined to 918,000 tons the lowest since the outbreak of War, or 298 tons less than the average output of the two preceding years. As already stated, the export demand for jute manufactures was very satisfactory during the year under review. Exports increased from 619,789 tons in the previous year to 634,296 tons. Besides the large Government orders, there was increasing internal civilian demand for jute manufactures. Consequently, stocks of manufactured goods in the hands of the mills were lower than in the preceding year. The stocks of hessian cloth and bags held by the mills stood at 61·3 crores of yards in June 1943, the highest level for the year : thereafter they fell rapidly and stood at 44·5

crores of yards at the end of March 1944 showing a decrease of 10·9 crores of yards as compared with March 1943. The stocks of sacking cloth and bags which stood at 29·0 crores of yards at the end of June 1943 gradually fell to 26·8 crores of yards at the end of March 1944 showing a decrease of 0·4 crores of yards as compared with March 1943. Reference has already been made above to the fluctuations in the prices of jute manufactures. The prices of jute mill shares closely followed the development in the industrial sphere. The relative index number (Base : 1927-28=100) was 63·3 in April 1943. It rose to 66·9 in June but during the next two months there was a recession and the index fell to 62·7 in July and 62·3 in August. It was in these two months that the coal shortage became acute necessitating the closure of jute mills for two weeks. But the index resumed its upward trend after September and except for a slight recession in December, rose to 69·1 in March 1944, as compared with 59·5 a year earlier. The extent to which the actual earnings of the industry were affected by the developments of the last few years is shown by the figures given below :—

Jute Mill Industry.

Year	No. of companies	Profits (R000)	Profits, same companies, preceding year (R000)	Chain Index [Base: 1928=100]
1928	47	7,69,30	..	100·0
1929	47	6,58,17	7,69,30	85·6
1930	47	2,91,50	6,58,17	37·9
1931	49	68,60	2,99,90	8·7
1932	50	1,02,84	70,49	12·6
1933	52	1,61,92	1,03,66	19·8
1934	53	2,86,70	1,64,71	34·4
1935	53	3,31,99	2,86,70	39·8
1936	53	2,15,70	3,31,99	25·9
1937	56	94,57	2,19,62	11·1
1938	59	—84,14	94,91	—9·8
1939	60	1,15,96	—83,44	13·6
1940	60	4,16,48	1,15,96	48·8
1941	61	3,98,68	4,15,74	46·8
1942	61	4,22,84	4,02,24	49·2
1943	61	3,36,11	4,22,84	39·1

It will be seen that the sixty-one jute companies whose accounts were available at the time of writing declared a total profit of Rs. 3·36 lakhs in 1943 as compared with Rs. 4·23 lakhs declared by the same companies in the preceding year. The chain index of profits thus declined to 39·1 or 10 points lower than the index for the previous year.

Tea.—Reference was made in the last year's Review to the far reaching repercussions on the position of the tea industry produced by the outbreak of war with Japan in December 1941. The United Nations could no longer derive their normal supplies from Japan, China, Formosa, and the Netherlands East Indies. Consequently, India and Ceylon became the only source of supply during the year under review. This country was not only called upon to increase its exports but also to meet a growing internal demand due *inter alia* to the presence of large numbers of British and American troops stationed in the country for the offensive against Japan. The Indian tea industry tried to increase its output to the maximum possible extent but was handicapped by several factors. There was a shortage of labour, owing to the diversion of labour to defence projects on the North East Frontier of India. The estates were already deteriorating under the heavy yields of the past two years but the necessary supplies of fertilisers to rectify the soil deficiency could not be obtained due to transport difficulties. The tea industry along with other important industries, suffered also from the lack of coal. Attempts were made to substitute wood fuel for coal but here again difficulties were encountered in moving wood from outlying areas to the estates. Imports of essential implements and tools such as pruning knives, pruning saws, axes, etc., were restricted. As a result of these factors production of tea during the year could not be maintained at the level reached in the previous year. It amounted to 556 million lbs. as compared with 564 million lbs. in 1942.

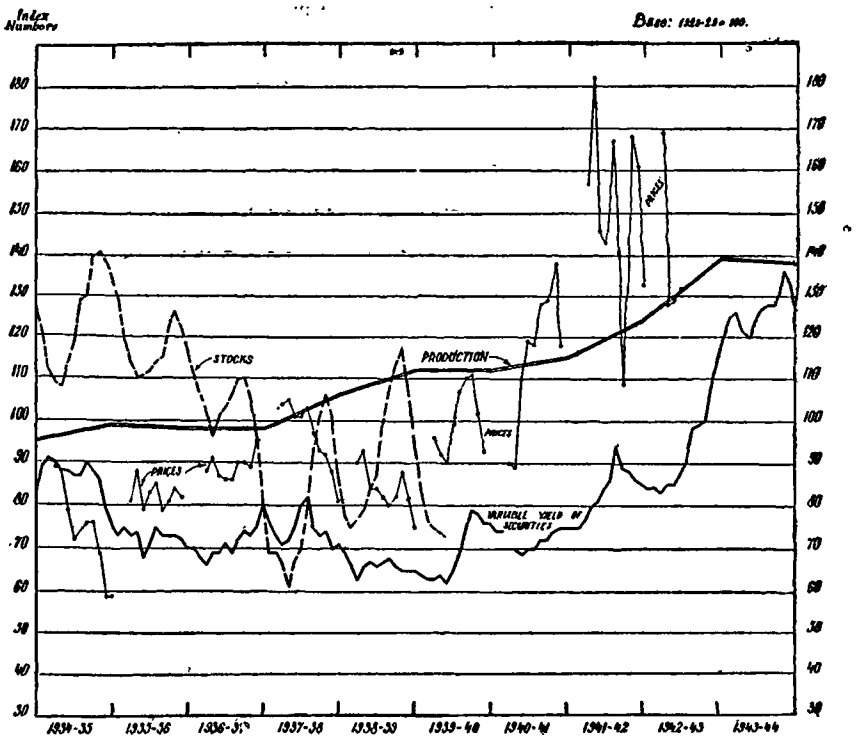
Besides the adverse factors mentioned above which affected production, the Indian tea industry had to contend with other difficulties. As in the previous year transport difficulties and the congestion on the railways seriously interfered with the movement of tea to the ports as well as to the internal consuming centres. Difficulties were also experienced in packing of tea. Normally complete components of boxes were imported from Finland, Estonia and Latvia, but with their

imports cut off as a result of the war the tea industry had to depend on tea chests manufactured in this country. The Indian Tea Control Act was further extended during the year under review for the duration of the war and two financial years thereafter. The Act was originally passed in 1933 as a result of the agreement between the principal producing countries and aimed at regulating the production and exports of tea. The Ministry of Food continued to purchase tea, under its long term contract with the Indian Tea industry, both for U. K. and out markets. The export quota for 1943-44 was fixed at 421½ million lbs. which was 110 per cent of the standard export quota. The export quota for 1942-43 was 479 million lbs; the reduction of the quota by about 58 million lbs. was meant to increase the quantity of tea availa blefor internal consumption.

The following chart shows the production and prices of tea and the prices of the shares of tea companies :—

CHART VIII.

Tea.



The chart will show that since 1936 production of tea in India has been steadily increasing though there was a slight fall in 1943. From 390 million lbs. in 1936 production of tea increased to 463 million lbs. in 1939. The outbreak of war brought about an increased demand for tea which was further accentuated by the entry of Japan into the war in December 1941. Production of tea increased to 471 million lbs. in 1940, 500 million lbs. in 1941 and 570 million lbs. in 1942 which was the highest on record. But in 1943 production could not be maintained at the previous year's level and fell to 552 million lbs. This was, however, still the second largest crop on record. As compared with the preceding year, prices of tea were much lower during the year under review. From September 1942, the Ministry of Food purchased the entire exportable surplus of tea for distribution to the United Kingdom and other consumers at prices fixed for exports to the U. K. under the long term agreement. The average Ministry of Food contract prices for two representative varieties were as follows :—

	Clean Common Broken Pekoe		Medium Assam Broken Pekoe	
	As.	Ps.	As.	Ps.
1941	10	3	11	4
1942	11	7	12	8
1943	12	5	13	7
1944	13	9	14	11

General.

As compared with the prices ruling during the week ending the 19th August, 1939, the contract price fixed for 1944 showed a rise of 46 per cent in the case of Clean Common Broken Pekoe and 39 per cent in the case of Medium Assam Broken Pekoe.

Prices of tea for internal consumption had ruled high during the major part of 1942-43, due mainly to transport difficulties, speculation and hoarding. But from December 1942 onwards a downward trend in the prices was noticeable which continued during the year under review. The quotation for tea sold for consumption in India fell from Rs. 0-14-5 per lb. in April 1943 to Rs. 0-9-5 per lb. in August. In September the quotation rose to Rs. 0-10-4 per lb. but fell to Rs. 0-9-10 per lb. during the next month and remained steady at that figure in November. In December the quotation fell to Rs. 0-9-8 per lb. but in January 1944 there was a rise in prices and the quotation rose to Rs. 0-11-2 per lb. Prices fell sharply during February when the quotation stood at Rs. 0-8-6 per lb., the lowest for the year, but in March prices rose and tea was quoted at Rs. 0-9-8 per lb. The average price realised at the Calcutta auction sales during 1943-44 for tea for internal consumption was Rs. 0-9-9 per lb. as compared with Rs. 1-0-2 per lb. during 1942-43 and Rs. 0-7-4 during 1941-42.

In spite of the slight fall in prices and the reduction in output, the general outlook for the tea industry continued to be favourable as is seen from the marked appreciation of tea shares during the year under review. The index number relating to the prices of tea shares (1927-28=100) stood at 107·2 in March 1943. It rose steadily during the next three months and stood at 117·9 in June. But in July and August there was a recession, due mainly to the general slackness of the market and the index fell to 113·3 and 112·1 in these two months. The index resumed its upward trend from September onwards and advanced from 116·0 in that month to 126·7 in January 1944. But an easier tendency developed for tea shares in February and the index receded to 123·7. In March, the news of the Japanese operations on the Indo-Burma Frontier brought about a further recession in tea shares and the index fell to 119·8. Over the period of twelve months between March 1943 and March 1944, however, the prices of tea shares appreciated by more than 11 per cent. The reduction in prices and output were reflected in the lower profits declared in 1943 by most of the tea companies for which figures are available. The following table shows the profits earned by tea companies since 1928 :—

Tea Industry.

Year	No. of companies	Profits (Rooo)	Profits, same companies, preceding year (Rooo)	Chain Index [Base : 1928=100]
1928	130	98,85	..	100·0
1929	130	59,15	98,85	59·8
1930	130	14,75	59,15	14·9
1931	131	—19,09	14,37	—19·8
1932	132	—1,02	—19,00	—1·1
1933	133	99,70	—1,13	93·9
1934	134	53,55	1,00,21	50·2
1935	135	68,38	54,07	63·5
1936	132	76,00	68,10	70·8
1937	130	1,16,15	75,87	108·4
1938	127	78,79	1,15,58	73·9
1939	127	1,02,56	78,78	96·2
1940	127	1,00,86	1,01,75	95·4
1941	127	1,49,41	1,00,86	141·3
1942	128	2,33,06	1,50,00	219·5
1943	62	74,73	1,15,30	142·3

In 1943, 62 tea companies declared total profits of Rs. 75 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1,15 lakhs in the preceding year. The chain index for 1943 worked out to 142·3 showing thereby a decrease of nearly 65 per cent as compared with 1942.

With the improvement in the shipping position, exports of tea from British India increased to 408 million lbs. during the year under review as compared with 323 million lbs. in the previous year. Exports to U. K. were 272 million lbs. as against 252 million lbs. in the preceding year. Exports to the U. S. A. and Canada had been reduced during 1942-43 but during the year under review exports to the U. S. A. increased from 19 million lbs. in the preceding year to 60 million lbs. while exports to Canada increased from 9 million lbs. to 32 million lbs. Other important countries which

increased their imports were Australia, New Zealand, Chile and the Union of South Africa. The Middle Eastern countries like Iraq, Arabia and Iran which had obtained larger quantities during 1942-43 reduced their offtake during the year under review.

Coal.—With the progress of the war and the increasing tempo of war production, the Indian coal industry has come to assume an important place in the national economy. The importance of the coal industry was never realised so much as during the year under review, for with a shortage of wagons and reduced coal raisings at the pit-heads the entire industrial economy of this country was subjected to a severe strain. The concentration of the coal industry in Bihar and Bengal is fraught with serious disadvantages, for the coal has to travel a long distance before it can reach important industrial centres. The strain involved on the railways was already acute during the previous year. But during the year under review, the railways had to meet another demand, namely, the movement of military traffic to the Eastern Frontiers of India. Breaches in the railway caused by floods, *e.g.*, in Bengal dislocated the movement of coal and added to the difficulties experienced by industries in that Province in obtaining their coal requirements. While the transport system was responsible to some extent for the failure of coal supplies to industries, a further difficulty was caused by the reduced coal raisings at the pit-heads. Production of coal reached the record figure of 29·5 million tons in 1941. But production fell during 1942 to 26 million tons due to such factors as scarcity of labour, difficulties of obtaining mining machinery, stores, etc. Production fell further during the year under review to 22 million tons, as most of the factors responsible for the previous year's low production were present. In the second quarter of the year under review, the shortage of coal supplies experienced by industrial concerns assumed serious proportions. The cotton mills of Cawnpore and the jute mills of Bengal were particularly affected during this period, the jute mills having had to suspend work for a week at the end of July and another week at the begining of August. Later on other important industries, namely, steel, cement, oil mills, etc., were also affected. Many concerns were forced to close down, while others had to curtail their working hours and do away with night shifts. By this time the coal problems had become so serious that the Government of India considered that a scheme of rationing would relieve the difficulties of industries. Under the scheme it was assumed that a total of 25·6 million tons of coal per annum would be available for distribution, and accordingly rations were fixed on the basis of actual supplies made during the 12 months, August 1942 to July 1943.

The scheme which was to be brought into force in October had unfortunately to be postponed on account of the fall in coal raisings. In October 1943, a conference consisting of representatives of coal-mine owners, railways, labour and the coal trade was held under the presidentship of the Labour Member and it recommended ways and means whereby coal production could be increased. Labour scarcity was the chief reason for the reduced output of the coal mines. Besides, there was unrest among the labourers in the two principal coal producing Provinces, *viz.*, Bihar and Bengal, owing to the rise in the prices of foodstuffs and difficulties in obtaining them. Consequently the labourers migrated to other areas and to the military works where they obtained higher wages. Some of the labour migrated back to the land. Already in August 1943 the Government of India had decided to relax the legal provisions restricting the working of women underground in the coal mines. The relaxation applied at first only to the coal mines in C. P. and Berar, but at the end of November the Government decided to extend the relaxation to the coal mines in Bihar and Bengal also.

But the labour problem demanded more positive action on the part of Government as well as of the industry itself. Amongst the important measures taken by both the Government and the industry the following may be mentioned. The most important legislative action on the part of the Government was the enactment of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Ordinance in January 1944, whose object is to constitute a Fund, out of the proceeds of a cess levied by the Central Government on all coal and soft coke despatched from collieries in British India, to be utilised for the promotion of labour welfare activities like health, education, recreation, housing and sanitation in the coal mining areas. As mine labour had to be made attractive, wages together with the dearness allowances, were raised by 50 per cent over the basic rates paid in 1939. Many collieries introduced production bonuses, these being based on attendance or on output. Measures were also taken to provide labour not only with cheap foodstuffs, but with a larger supply of consumers goods as well. The Government also undertook to train a labour force up to 10,000 men to work on quarrying or loading coal in the Bihar and Bengal coal-fields. By the end of the year under review the first thousand of these men were already working in the coal-fields. As the labour employed in the coal-mines was migrating to military and other works in the vicinity of the coal-fields, steps were taken to prevent this migration.

The closing months of the year under review saw the coal situation becoming worse. In February 1944 the Government thought that the problem of the coal industry could only be solved by a control scheme aimed at regulating the output, prices and distribution of coal. The Colliery Control Order consequently was issued on 1st April 1944, bringing another important industry under a scheme of comprehensive control. The scheme comprises five parts, *viz.*, appointment of a Coal

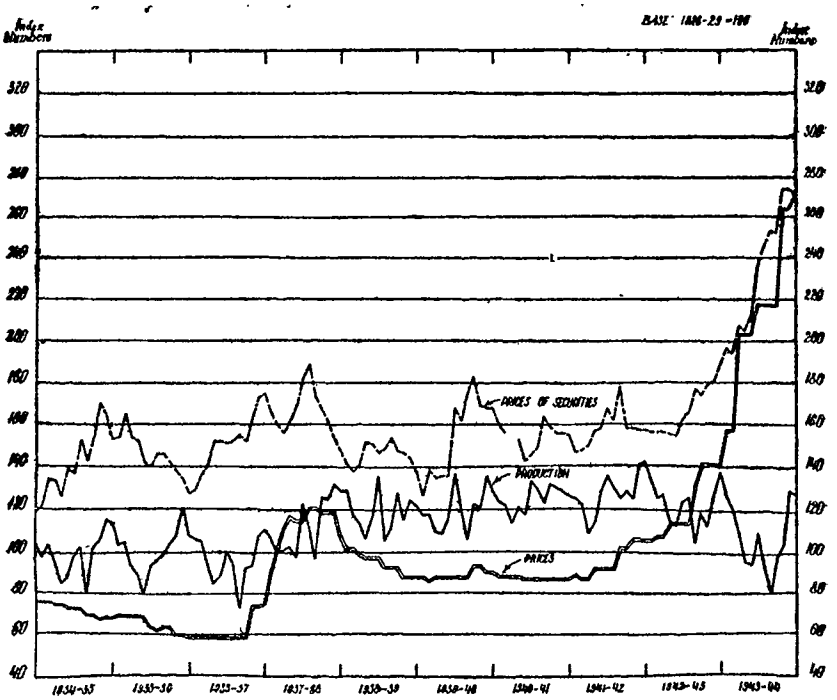
Control Board, estimation of the monthly output of each colliery, distribution of all output by Government at fixed prices, encouragement of production by grant of bonuses on increased output free of Excess Profits Tax and control of mining operations. The Coal Control Board is to consist of representatives of Government, the industry and the trade. The Chairman of the Board will be nominated by Government, and its principal function will be to advise Government on matters relating to the working of the control scheme. Colliery owners will be required to furnish every month to the Coal Commissioner a statement of raisings, despatches and colliery consumption during the previous month, as well as an estimate of the raisings and colliery consumption for the month then current and for each of the succeeding three months. Government will control the distribution by collieries of all coal, whether despatched by rail or by road or stacked on Government account, at prices fixed by Government. With a view to encouraging production, the Order provides for the grant of bonuses (free of Excess Profits Tax) to be paid six monthly in respect of all coal raised by a colliery above the target tonnage fixed for that colliery. The estimated cost of such bonuses will be met from a fund to be created by levying a cess on all coal and coke despatched under Government orders, the cess for the period from April 1 to September 30, 1944, being now fixed at 4 annas per ton. The target for all coal despatched for sale or stacking under the orders of Government will be 22·5 million tons which will be divided into six-monthly target tonnage for each colliery. Finally under the Order, the Central Government can issue necessary directions to any colliery owner prohibiting or limiting the mining of any grade of coal.

While labour was the principal cause for the reduced coal raisings, the lack of mining machinery, stores and other equipment also added to the difficulties of the coal industry during the year under review. Shipping difficulties were mainly responsible for the reduced imports of these materials. The industry was, however, given a timely help by the Government of India who at first gave the necessary facilities to import the machinery and other equipment from abroad, and later on made itself responsible for the import and supply of the machinery from the U. K. and the U. S. A.

The following chart shows the trend of production and prices of coal and colliery shares during the last ten years :—

CHART IX.

Coal.



The demand for coal especially since the outbreak of war has been increasing as a result of the increased economic activity in the country. Production of coal has, however, lagged behin demand particularly during the last two years owing to reasons already explained above. Prices of coal

during the preceding year had showed a marked rise—about 28 per cent between March 1942 and March 1943. During the year under review prices rose even more sharply. Between March 1943 and March 1944 the index number relating to coal prices (Base: 19th August 1939=100) rose from 155 to 272—a rise of 75 per cent. Whereas in the previous year, the rise in coal prices was not commensurate with that in the prices of other commodities, during the year under review they outstripped the advance in the general level of prices. With the rise in coal prices, the profits earned by the coal industry showed a marked increase in 1943 as will become evident from the following table:—

Coal Industry.

Year	No. of companies	Profits (₹000)	Profits, same companies, preceding year (₹000)	Chain Index [Base: 1928=100]
1928	58	80,47	..	100·0
1929	58	79,16	80,47	98·4
1930	58	98,24	79,16	122·1
1931	62	77,16	1,03,33	91·2
1932	63	63,59	77,25	75·0
1933	64	50,98	63,45	60·3
1934	64	50,48	50,98	59·7
1935	62	54,29	50,79	63·8
1936	61	53,05	54,16	62·5
1937	56	60,71	52,88	71·8
1938	54	1,22,77	61,86	142·4
1939	55	1,19,00	1,21,77	139·1
1940	55	1,19,93	1,19,00	140·2
1941	55	98,29	1,19,93	114·9
1942	53	94,00	97,95	110·3
1943	53	1,13,93	96,05	133·7

The coal industry enjoyed prosperous conditions in 1937-38. The profits disclosed in 1939 and 1940 were slightly lower than in 1938. But during 1941 and 1942 there was a marked deterioration in the profit earning capacity of the industry. The relative index number fell from 140·2 in 1940 to 114·9 in 1941 and 110·3 in 1942. As already mentioned above, the profits earned by the industry in 1943 showed a marked improvement, the relative index number rising to 133·7.

It was mentioned in last year's Review that coal shares showed a substantial appreciation during the latter half of 1942-43. They continued to evince the same trend during the year under review, though there were slight setbacks during the months of May and July 1943 and March 1944. The relative index number stood at 189·7 in April 1943 but it fell to 187·9 in May, due to the general fall in share prices which took place in that month as a result of the Government's anti-inflationary measures. The index rose in the next month to 201·0 but only to fall again to 198·5 in the month following. Thereafter it resumed its upward movement, rising from 205·4 in August 1943 to 264·8 in February 1944. In March, the Japanese activity on the Indo-Burma Frontier caused a general recession in share prices. Prices of coal shares also registered a slight drop—the index falling to 261·6. At this level the index showed a rise of 78·8 points compared with March 1943, as against a rise of 31 points between March 1942 and March 1943.

Exports of coal and coke, were severely curtailed during the last two years. British India exported 2,000,000 tons of coal and coke in 1939-40, 1,941,000 tons in 1940-41, and 1,550,000 tons in 1941-42. In 1942-43 exports fell sharply to 326,000 tons and in 1943-44 they were reduced to the small figure of 157,000 tons. Burma, Straits Settlements, Hongkong and China which used to be important markets for Indian coal were now in Japanese hands. The other three important customers, Aden and Dependencies, Ceylon and Egypt which between them had imported from British India a total quantity of 687,792 tons in 1941-42, could take only 323,665 tons in 1942-43 and 146,496 tons in 1943-44.

Iron and Steel.—The outbreak of the war found the steel industry in an enviable position. The industry was called upon not only to supply the increasing civilian demands which grew as a result of foreign imports being cut off, but the increasing war orders on the part of the Government as well. The industry has stood admirably the strains imposed upon it. With the progress of the war the industry had to divert a larger part of its production to war purposes; during 1943-44 nearly the whole of the production of the industry was taken up by Government. The industry has not only been increasing, in order to meet Government demands, the output of its peace time products such as sections, bars, plates, galvanised sheets, rails, etc., but has also been manufacturing new types of special steels required in munitions productions. The Tata Iron and Steel

Company has also undertaken the manufacture of steel by the Perrin process on a fairly large scale. The Anglo-American Steel Mission headed by Sir John Duncanson, British Controller of Iron and Steel, which toured India during the year under review and surveyed the Indian iron and steel industry expresed satisfaction with the steel production in this country.

In common with other industries, the iron and steel industry also suffered from recurrent shortages of coal. In spite of this difficulty, the Tata Company's output of saleable steel was the second highest on record, being next to that achieved in 1941-42. The Company's output of steel ingots was also the highest on record; besides, a record production of tools was also made at the Agrico factory. The iron and steel industry's production had reached record levels in 1941-42, when the production of pig iron was 2,015,000 tons, that of steel ingots 1,363,000 tons, and of finished steel 992,000 tons. The output during 1942-43 was reduced, production of pig iron falling to 1,804,000 tons, that of steel ingots to 1,299,000 tons and of finished steel to 907,000 tons. During the year under review there was some recovery in regard to the production of steel ingots and finished steel whose output rose to 1,366,000 tons and 978,000 tons respectively, but the production of pig iron recorded a further fall the output being 1,687,000 tons. Reference has already been made to the fact that the major part of the iron and steel industry's output is now devoted to the war effort leaving very limited quantities for civilian consumption. Restrictions on civilian consumption had already been imposed earlier under the Iron and Steel (Control of Distribution) Order, 1941, and these continued to be rigorously enforced. Prices of all iron and steel products for war contract purposes were already under control, and a further step was taken when in July 1944 the Government assumed control over the commercial prices, *i.e.*, for materials supplied for non-war purpposes, the prices being fixed at the level at which they existed in October 1939 *plus* increases in costs and overheads. The Government also appointed a Steel Commissioner during the year under review with the duties to co-ordinate, on behalf of the Government of India, the working of the various authorities dealing with iron and steel, as well as also to centralise and maintain in a standard form, statistics of the use and production of iron and steel.

The following table gives the profit figures of the iron and steel industry since 1928 :—

Iron and Steel Industry.

Year	No. of companies	Profits (Rooo)	Profits, same companies, preceding year (Rooo)	Chain Index [Base : 1928=100]
1928	2	1,44,55	..	100·0
1929	2	26,86	1,44,55	18·6
1930	2	1,02,04	26,86	70·6
1931	2	1,12,77	1,02,04	78·0
1932	2	95,76	1,12,77	66·2
1933	2	1,30,50	95,76	90·3
1934	2	2,44,65	1,30,50	169·2
1935	2	2,78,80	2,44,65	192·9
1936	2	2,58,72	2,78,80	179·0
1937	3	3,12,06	2,63,94	211·6
1938	3	4,67,03	3,12,06	316·7
1939	4	4,28,04	4,68,53	289·3
1940	4	4,44,90	4,28,04	300·7
1941	4	5,73,10	4,44,90	387·3
1942	8	5,91,68	5,68,16	403·3
1943	4	4,70,17	5,95,27	318·5

In view of the fact that the coal shortage affected production, the profits earned by the iron and steel industry during 1943 were lower than in the previous year. The aggregate profit of the four important iron and steel companies amounted to R 4,70 lakhs as against R 5,95 lakhs declared by the same companies in 1942. The chain index consequently declined to 318 as compared with 403 in the previous year. The steady rise in the prices of iron and steel shares during the year under review, however, provided evidence that the industry had continued to enjoy prosperous conditions. During the preceding year, the prices of iron and steel shares had already recovered to a considerable extent from the setback they had received as a result of Japan's entry into the War in December 1941. The upward trend in the share values was continued throughout 1943-44, though during certain months there were temporary recessions. The index number relating to the prices of iron and steel shares stood at 544·1 in April 1943. It rose to 569·4 in June, but there was a setback during the next four months, due at first to the banning by the Government of India of all *budla* transactions and prohibition of trading in shares except on a cash basis and later on as a result of the bombing of Madras which adversely affected all shares values on the Bombay Stock Exchange. But the market recovered in November. Enemy air activity over Calcutta in December again affected the prices of steel shares and the index fell to 530·5. But confidence was soon restored, and the next month saw the prices of iron and steel shares touching the highest level for the year, the index rising to 594·8. In February 1944 as a result of the inactivity on the Stock Exchange, due largely to the approach of the Budget, share values were inclined to be easy, and the index declined to 574·4. In March 1944, however, the index stood at 575·0 or 12 per cent higher than in the corresponding month of the previous year.

Sugar.—An important feature of the working of the sugar industry in India during the 1942-43 and 1943-44 seasons was the all-out effort made to maximise production in order to meet the increasing demand for sugar in the country. With the increase in the purchasing power of the people civilian consumption of sugar had greatly increased. To this was added the growing demand for sugar not only from the Defence Forces stationed in this country but also from the Allied forces in the Middle and Near East. The domestic industry was therefore called upon to strive for maximum production during the 1942-43 season, and instead of the maximum quotas fixed for the mills in the preceding seasons, minimum quotas were fixed. At the same time, owing to the shortage of cane supplies, the Provincial Governments announced that mills would not be held responsible if they failed to attain the minimum quotas. In spite of these efforts production during the 1942-43 seasons fell below expectations and, according to a Note on the Production of Sugar directly from cane during the season 1942-43 published by the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, it amounted to 1,070,000 tons which though nearly 300,000 tons more than in 1941-42, was less by 25,000 tons as compared with 1940-41. The following table shows the production of sugar, directly from cane, in different Provinces and States in the three seasons from 1941-42 to 1943-44 :—

Quantity of sugar produced directly from cane in British India and Indian States.

(Tons)

Provinces and States	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
United Provinces	382,900	612,500	727,100
Bihar	117,300	237,400	212,400
Bombay	85,000	77,900	81,200
Madras	30,800	27,500	39,200
Punjab, Sind and N.-W. F. P.	19,200	11,800	17,400
Bengal	23,700	16,500	13,600
Orissa	3,000	2,100	1,700
Indian States	116,200	85,000	123,800
TOTAL	778,100	1,070,700	1,216,400

The main reasons for production during the 1942-43 seasons not coming up to expectations were the shortage of cane and the high prices ruling for *gur* which made it less attractive for the cane-growers to sell their cane to the factories. The only way in which the diversion of cane to the production of *gur* could be prevented was by raising the price paid for it by the factories. At the beginning of the 1942-43 season the U. P. and Bihar Governments had fixed the price of cane at 8 annas per maund. It was expected that the factories would not experience any difficulty to get their requirements of cane at this price. But as it was soon found that the high price of *gur* was responsible for the diversion of cane away from the factories, the U. P. Government tried to bring down the price of *gur* by prohibiting its exports from the producing areas as well as banning futures and options in *gur*. But the efforts were not successful and cane continued to be diverted to the production of *gur*. In January 1943 action was taken simultaneously by the Government of India and the U. P. and Bihar Governments. The Government of India decided to raise the fixed price

of all grades of sugar by R 2/5-per maund. Simultaneously the U. P. and Bihar Governments decided to raise the minimum price of sugarcane from 8 annas to 10 annas per maund. These two measures had the desired result and cane began to flow back to the factories.

It was found in the early part of the year under review that substantial quantities of sugar were being exported from this country in the form of sugar products, such as peppermint and confectionery, with a view to evade the provisions of the Sugar Control Order under which exports of sugar were subject to licence. Such sugar products fetched high prices particulalry in the Middle East countries like Iran and Iraq. Steps had therefore to be taken to prevent the diversion of sugar to the manufacture of these products, and accordingly under the Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order issued on the 1st July 1943, superseding the Sugar Control Order of April 1942, sugar products were brought under control. Under the Sugar Control Order, 1942, provision was made only for the manufacture and movement of sugar according to the directions of the Sugar Controller. The new Order empowered the Sugar Controller, in addition to directing the movement, to direct the producer or dealer to keep stocks of sugar or sugar products.

As already stated, the production of sugar in the 1942-43 seasons was not enough to meet all demands. For the 1943-44 season, it was expected that the demand would not be less than what it was in the preceding seasons. It was therefore necessary to make further efforts to increase the output, and steps were taken sufficiently in advance. For example, as early as in July 1943 the *Gur* Control Order was issued by the Government of India. Under the Order the Sugar Controller was empowered to regulate the production, prices and movement of *gur*. In order to prevent the high price of *gur* from affecting the flow of cane to the sugar factories, the Sugar Controller was empowered to fix for different areas and grades the maximum prices at which *gur* could be sold or delivered. As the unregulated production of *gur* had also to be controlled, the Sugar Controller was empowered to regulate production of *gur*, if he felt that its unregulated production in any area affected the continuous supply of cane for sugar factories and adversely affected the production of sugar required for the needs of the country. The Order further provided for the Sugar Controller to prohibit or restrict the export of sugarcane to any place outside any area, and to issue directions to the cane growers in that area to deliver sugarcane in certain quantities and at certain prices to specified sugar factories. Finally with a view to ensuring the equitable distribution of *gur* in the producing and consuming areas, the Sugar Controller was empowered to allot quotas of *gur* for the requirements of any specified province or area and issue directions to any producer or dealer to supply *gur* to such areas. No *gur* could thus move without a permit from the Sugar Controller. With the issue of the *Gur* Control Order by the Central Government, the Governments of the two important *gur* producing Provinces, *viz.*, U. P. and Bihar followed suit and took similar action to control the movement and price of *gur*.

Besides the control over the production, prices and movement of *gur*, other action had to be taken. In November 1943, the Government of India decided to raise the ex-factory price of sugar by annas 13 per maund so as to enable the Provincial Governments to raise the minimum price fixed for sugarcane. Simultaneously with the announcement of the Government of India, the U. P. and Bihar Governments raised the minimum price of cane by As. 2 per maund, raising it to annas 12 per maund. But as an anti-inflationary measure the two Provincial Governments decided to deduct annas 2 from the price to be paid to the cane grower, and pay the same to him in the form of Defence Savings Stamps, National Savings Certificates or deposits in Post Office Defence Savings Bank accounts so as to provide him with an investment. The new ex-factory price of sugar fixed by the Government of India was applied to the sugar manufactured from cane bought at the new minimum prices fixed by the Provincial Governments and not to stocks of sugar already in the hands of factories and dealers. As it was desired that the profits realised from the increase of the price of sugar in respect of existing stocks should be passed on to the Government to be utilised for the benefit of the community, an Ordinance was issued on the 10th November 1943, imposing a special excise duty, equal to the difference between the old and new ex-factory prices, on all stocks held by factories and dealers on the date of the Ordinance.

The measures taken by the Government of India and the Provincial Governments with a view to maximise sugar production during the 1943-44 season were successful to a large extent. According to a Note on the Production of Sugar directly from cane during the season 1943-44, issued by the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, the production of sugar for the 1943-44 season amounted to 1,216,400 tons, showing thereby an increase of 145,700 tons as compared with the preceding season. The production for the season was the second highest on record, being less by 25,300 tons as compared with the record output of 1,241,700 tons for the 1939-40 season. In U. P., the production amounted to 727,100 tons which was the highest on record. In Bihar, owing to the cane shortage, production fell by 25,000 tons as compared with the previous year. There was also a decline in Bengal where the factories did not work to full capacity for various reasons, the chief among them being the high price of *gur*. During the 1943-44 season 151 factories worked out of a total of 164 as compared with 150 for the preceding seasons. The mean number of days worked by factories in 1943-44 was 117 as compared

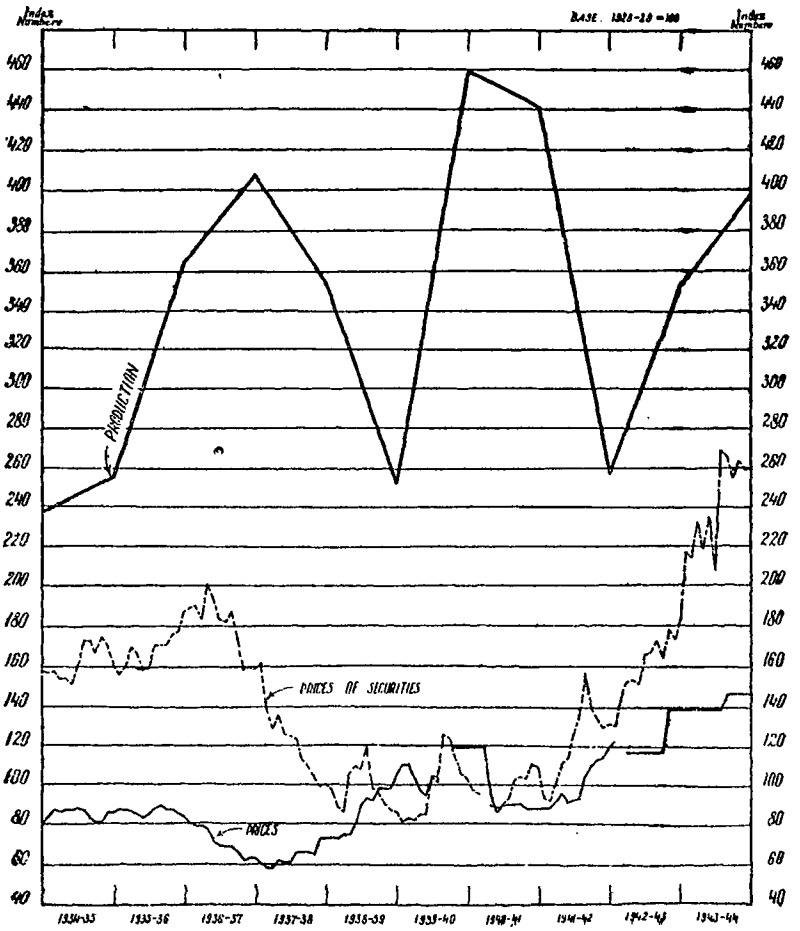
with 101 in the preceding seasons. The quantity of cane crushed increased from 10,418,500 tons in the preceding season to 12,137,000 tons in 1943-44. The average recovery during 1943-44 fell to 10·02 from the record recovery of 10·28 in the preceding season, though the recovery was, however, higher than that of the 1941-42 season. The quality of sugar produced showed a marked improvement over that of previous years, in spite of continued shortage of sulphur and other essential materials. The improvement was mainly due to the rule made by the Government requiring the factories to grade their sugars on the basis of the Indian Sugar Standards and to mark the grade on every bag. Production of *Khandsari* sugar for 1943-44 was estimated at 150,000 tons as compared with 214,000 tons for the preceding season, while the production of sugar refined from *gur* was estimated at 6,500 tons as compared with 7,800 tons for the preceding season.

During both the 1942-43 and 1943-44 seasons, the inter-provincial distribution of sugar continued to be regulated by the Sugar Controller. Under the Sugar Control Order the Sugar Controller was empowered to fix import quotas for different provinces and areas, and allocate the production of particular factories to each province and area. In effect, this amounted to controlling only the movement of sugar from the two surplus provinces, namely, U. P. and Bihar, and allocating the surplus to the deficit provinces and areas. In order to avoid cross-haulage and uneconomic use of transport, factories were allocated, as far as possible, to their pre-war markets. In fixing the import quotas for the different deficit Provinces and areas their production and normal consumption was taken into consideration. The inter-provincial distribution of sugar was left entirely to the local administrations. The despatches of sugar during the 1942-43 seasons were on the whole satisfactory.

Though production of sugar during the season under review was the second highest on record, it could not fully satisfy the greatly increased needs of the civilian population. Consequently rationing had to be introduced in several towns and cities.

The following chart shows the trends of production and prices of sugar and prices of shares of sugar companies since 1932-33 :—

CHART X.



As already referred to, since the Sugar Control Order was issued in April 1942, prices of sugar had been fixed by the Sugar Controller. At the beginning of the year under review the fixed price of the most commonly used quality of sugar, namely, C28 Marhowrah, as revised in January 1943, was R 14-8-6 per maund ex-factory. It was revised again in November 1943, when the price was raised by annas 13 per maund to R 15-5-6 per maund. Prices of sugar shares rose further during the year under review. The relative index number (1927-28=100) appreciated from 160·1 to 226·8 between March 1943 and March 1944, showing thereby a rise of 42 per cent as compared with a rise of 39 per cent between March 1942 and March 1943. The profits declared by the sugar companies during 1943 showed an increase as compared with the preceding year, reflecting prosperous conditions for the industry. The following table gives the chain index of profits relating to the sugar industry :—

Sugar Industry.

Year	No. of companies	Profits (R000)	Profits, same companies, preceding year (R000)	Chain Index [Base : 1928=100]
1928	10	19,95	..	100·0
1929	10	15,88	19,95	79·6
1930	12	25,97	22,09	93·6
1931	12	40,11	25,97	144·5
1932	12	70,45	40,11	253·9
1933	12	70,54	70,45	254·2
1934	13	54,69	71,59	194·2
1935	20	56,62	69,71	157·7
1936	21	89,85	57,37	247·0
1937	26	50,06	1,01,14	122·3
1938	25	70,76	54,86	157·7
1939	26	81,01	71,21	179·4
1940	27	84,37	84,10	180·0
1941	28	1,19,78	87,19	247·3
1942	28	1,06,46	1,19,78	219·8
1943	28	1,52,73	1,06,46	315·2

It will be seen from the above table that the chain index of profits of sugar companies after rising to 247 in 1941 declined to 220 in 1942. In 1943 owing to the increased profits earned by the sugar companies, the chain index showed a sharp rise to 315.

Exports of sugar from British India were subject to licence and it was decided to restrict them to 15,000 tons during 1943-44. Actual exports in that year, however, fell even below this figure, amounting to 9,111 tons as compared with 30,836 tons in 1942-43 and 18,843 tons in 1941-42.

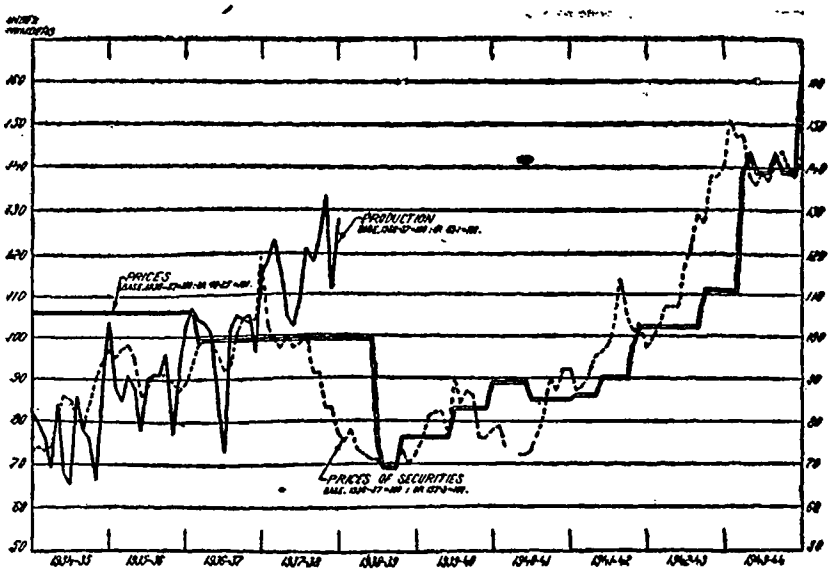
Cement.—The main problems that faced the cement industry during the year under review were those arising from the coal shortage and the increase in costs of manufacture. Owing to the coal shortage the factories were not able to work full strength, and production was reduced. The heavy increase in costs was chiefly due to the high price of packing materials, coal, general stores, etc., as well as also to the substantial rise in wages and dearness allowances paid to labour and the incidence of War Risk Insurance. The major portion of the output of the industry continued to be earmarked for Government purposes. Civilian consumption of cement was already reduced in previous years owing to the high cost of building and the scarcity of other materials. After the outbreak of war with Japan, Government requisitioned almost the entire output of the cement industry for military construction works and this further restricted the civilian construction activity.

General.

Despatches of cement during the year under review were less than in the previous year owing mainly to transport difficulties. In spite of the several adverse factors and the difficulties of operation, the factories were kept in an efficient condition. As the factories were manufacturing their spare parts and equipment in their own workshops the costs of these materials were kept down. Several of the factories were improved and extended; the Associated Cement Companies earlier in the year carried out a major extension at their Coimbatore factory by means of a purchase and conversion of a piece of machinery designed for a different purpose, which added 50 per cent of that factory's productive capacity. The marketing organisation under the control to the Cement Marketing Co. was also extended during the year by the opening of four Branch offices.

The following chart illustrates the course of prices of cement and of cement shares during the last ten years :—

CHART XI.
Cement.



There was a further rise in the price of cement during the year under review. The quotation for cement, Swastika Brand, at Calcutta had risen from R 44 in April 1942 to R 48 per ton in December 1942. It remained stationary at that level till May 1943 when the quotation rose to R 60. The quotation remained stationary at the level till February 1944 with the exception of two months, namely, July and November 1943, when the price of cement rose to R 62. In March 1944 the quotation rose sharply to R 70, at which level it showed a rise of 46 per cent as compared with March 1943, and a rise of 112 per cent as compared with the pre-war level. Despite reduced deliveries during the year under review owing mainly to transport difficulties as already mentioned above, the sales realization of the industry showed an improvement over the previous year. The leading cement concern, *viz.*, the Associated Cement Companies, was able to show an improvement in the profits earned by it as compared with the preceding year, in spite of the high cost of manufacture and several other adverse factors. The profits of this Company before providing for taxation, depreciation, etc. for 1943-44 (August-July) were R 170·15 lakhs as compared with R 144·93 lakhs for 1942-43, R 150·19 lakhs for 1941-42 and R 82·20 lakhs for the pre-war year 1938-39. The Company however maintained its previous year's dividend of 7 per cent as against 8 per cent declared for 1941-42 and 5 per cent for 1938-39. The profits declared by the Associated Cement Companies during the last six years were as follows :—

	(Before allowing for depreciation, taxation, etc.)
Year ending 31st July—	R (000)
1939	82,02
1940	81,10
1941	98,20
1942	150,91
1943	144,93
1944	171,13

Cement shares continued to be in good demand during the year under review. In the first quarter of the year there was hectic trading on the Bombay Stock Exchange and there was good investment demand for cement shares whose prices reached record levels.

In March 1943, the index number relating to the prices of cement shares (Base : 1927-28=100) had stood at 279. In April 1943 there was a sharp rise in the prices of cement shares and the index rose to 298 which was the highest for the year under review. In July and August prices of cement shares met with some selling pressure on rumours that the shortage of coal had adversely affected production of the factories and the index declined to 273 and 268 respectively during these two months. But prices began to recover from the next month and the index stood at 284 in December 1943. In January and February, cement shares were again inclined to be easy on account of the lack of buying support and the index declined to 275 and 272 respectively in these two months. But prices soon recovered and in March 1944 the index stood at 282 as compared with 279 a year earlier.

Paper.—The problem of paper shortage in the country which was already acute in the preceding two years grew worse during the year under review. The paper position at the end of the year had become so serious as to justify the adoption of the most stringent measures for controlling the production, distribution and consumption of paper. With the outbreak of the war and the cutting off of imports from the Scandinavian countries, the domestic paper industry had become the main source of supply for the country's requirements. The dependence upon the domestic industry had become greater especially since the outbrek of war with Japan. Paper is an important item in munition manufacture, and intensification of the war effort resulted in a greater demand for paper on the part of the Government. In spite of several adverse factors the paper mills strove to maintain production at a high level. The following table shows the production of paper and imports of paper, pasteboard and paper-making materials since 1939-40 together with the average of the two pre-war years 1937-38 and 1938-39 :—

Production of paper and imports of paper and pasteboard.

(000 Cwts.)

Year	Production	Imports into British India
Average of—		
1937-38 and 1938-39	1,130	3,353
1939-40	1,416	2,701
1940-41	1,753	2,103
1941-42	1,871	1,308
1942-43	1,821	420
1943-44	1,752	452

It will be seen that production of paper increased from 1,416,000 cwts. in 1939-40 to 1,871,000 cwts. in 1941-42 which was the peak year. But production during the last two years has actually declined. Production fell to 1,821,000 cwts. in 1942-43 and to 1,752,000 cwts. in 1943-44. The paper mills were already suffering in the previous year from coal shortage and the difficulties of obtaining raw materials and stores. The position became acute during the year under review. The coal shortage which had affected so many of the other major industries affected the paper mills also and during certain months several mills were forced to close down completely. Similar difficulties were experienced in regard to the supply of the raw material. Bamboos were in great demand for military purposes and military contractors paid high prices for them. Even the limited supplies of bamboos available to the mills could not be obtained easily owing to the inadequacy of transport facilities. Transport difficulties also affected the supply of the other important raw material, namely, sabai grass. The decrease in domestic production was only slightly compensated by an increase in imports. Imports of paper and pasteboard had declined to 420,000 cwts. in 1942-43 as compared with 1,308,000 cwts. in 1941-42. During the year under review, import slightly increased to 452,000 cwts., but they were negligible as compared even with the first two years of the War.

General.

Reference has already been made in the last year's Review to the fact that as a result of the acute shortage of paper, the Government of India had issued on the 7th November 1942 the Paper Control Order restricting the use of paper for various non-essential purposes. As Government requirements of paper had increased greatly, the Government of India decided in December 1942 to reserve 90 per cent of the production of paper mills for meeting their own requirements, leaving only 10 per cent for civilian consumption. The year under review saw the paper shortage position more or less the same as in the previous year. Governmental action during the year aimed not only at conserving the available supply of paper but also at ensuring its equitable distribution. Besides, steps were taken to rationalise production. Earlier in the year, with a view to affording some relief to civilian consumers, the Government decided to reduce their requirements of paper from 90 to 70 per cent. Prior to the taking of this decision the Government, in order to meet certain civilian essential requirements, had occasionally released small quantities of paper out of the 90 per cent reserved for its own requirements. This was now discontinued. It was necessary to see that the supply of paper for civilian consumption should be equally distributed and the black market eliminated, and the Government thought that this work should be best left to the industry itself. Accordingly with the approval of Government a joint organisation of the Indian Paper Maker's Association and the Indian Paper Mill's Association was formed, *viz.*, the Paper Control and Distribution Association with headquarters at Calcutta. The Association exercises general control over paper mills and their agents and distributors with the object of ensuring the equitable distribution at controlled rates of that portion of paper, *viz.*, 30 per cent which is reserved for civilian consumption. The Association began functioning from the 1st May 1943.

In addition to the paper economy campaign started during previous year other stringent measures had to be taken by Government to effect economies in the use of paper. In April 1943 by an amendment to the Paper Control Order the use of paper for the packing or wrapping of articles (other than foodstuffs) sold by retailers was prohibited. The Government also issued on the 12th June 1943 the Paper (Packing of Cotton Textiles) Control Order. The Order prohibited the use of paper for civil purposes in packing cloth (except for certain bleached and dyed varieties) and in the inland packing of unbleached yarn. The use of strawboards in the packing of either cloth or yarn for civil purposes as well as the use of paper tickets and labels on cloth was also prohibited. The measures so far taken to meet the paper shortage in the country were in regard to the available supplies of paper. But now steps had to be taken to increase the production of paper. Production had suffered as a result of the shortage of coal and other essential raw materials required by the paper mills as already mentioned above. Government action in this regard included the giving of assistance in the matter of transport facilities. Government also took action to increase production by means of rationalisation. The mills were asked to confine production to a few standard varieties and fix certain standard substances of paper best suited for each particular machine so as to obtain maximum production.

Early in June 1944 two Orders, affecting all forms of paper other than newsprint, *viz.*, the Paper Control (Economy) Order 1944, and the Paper (Distribution) Order 1944 were issued. The Paper Control (Economy) Order which superseded the Paper Control Order 1942, imposed restrictions on the use of paper for various purposes. For example, the consumption of paper by newspapers and periodicals, printing presses, publishers and manufacturers of exercise books, account books and other publications was limited to a certain percentage of the quantity used during a basic period. The Order also made it obligatory on these various classes of consumers to submit periodical returns of their consumption to the Paper Controller appointed to administer these orders. The Paper Control (Distribution) Order made it obligatory for importers and manufacturers of paper to submit monthly returns of the stocks of paper held and disposed of by them to the Paper Controller. Besides, importers and manufacturers of paper were asked not to dispose of their stocks except in accordance with the instructions issued by the Paper Controller.

Prior to the outbreak of war, India had to depend largely on the Scandinavian countries for imports of newsprint. When that source was cut off newsprint had to be obtained from other sources like Canada and the U. S. A. Import from these countries were, however, on a restricted scale owing to shipping and other difficulties, which grew worse after Japan entered the war. The consequent scarcity of newsprint in the country necessitated the issue of the Newsprint Control Order on May 31, 1941 and the Newsprint Control Order in January 1942. As already referred to in the last year's Review the Newspaper Control Order was twice revised during that year in order to secure further economy in the consumption of newsprint. Both the Newsprint Control Order, 1941, and the Newspaper Control Order, 1942, were further amended during the year under review. By a notification issued on the 6th November 1943 the maximum price of newsprint was fixed if in reels at 6 annas per lb. at customs port or 6½ annas per lb. at any other place, and if in sheets at 7½ annas per lb. at customs port or 8 annas per lb. in any other place. The amendment to the Newsprint Control Order issued on the 1st April 1944, prohibited the use by newspapers of any kind of paper other than newsprint, except with the permission of the Central Government.

General.

The costs of production of paper continued to rise during the year under review. Price of raw materials, coal, chemicals, stores, etc., as well as wages and dearness allowances were higher than in the previous year. In view of the rise in costs, the Government of India had, in the previous year raised the maximum prices of paper by one anna and six pies per lb. During the year under review some new varieties of paper were brought within the price control scheme. The maximum prices per lb. applicable to the various types of paper are now as follows:— 8 annas for bleached woodfree MF writing and MF printing paper 14 lbs. demy and above, including cream laid, cream wove and account book MF paper and pulp boards but excluding imitation art, super calendered typewriting, duplicating, map printing and blotting paper; 8 as. for semi-bleached printing and writing paper including buff printing and writing paper; 7 as. 9 p. for unbleached printing and writing paper; 7 as. 3 p. for brown wrapping and cartridge paper 22×29-30 lbs. and above; 7 as. 5 p. for ordinary badami paper 14 lbs. demy and above; 9 as. for kraft paper in substances corresponding to 22×29-30 lbs. and above (one anna extra being allowed for lighter weights and 6 pies for reels paper); 8 as. for grey board; and one ruppee for duplex and triplex board. A premium of one anna for coloured MF printings and pulp boards and for light weights (the foregoing qualities under 14 lbs. demy) was allowed. These prices applied to paper sold in wholesale quantities by any paper mill for any of the destination specified in the original notification issued on the 16th January 1942.

In spite of the difficulties referred to earlier in this section, the paper mills continued to earn substantial profits. This will become evident from the following table :—

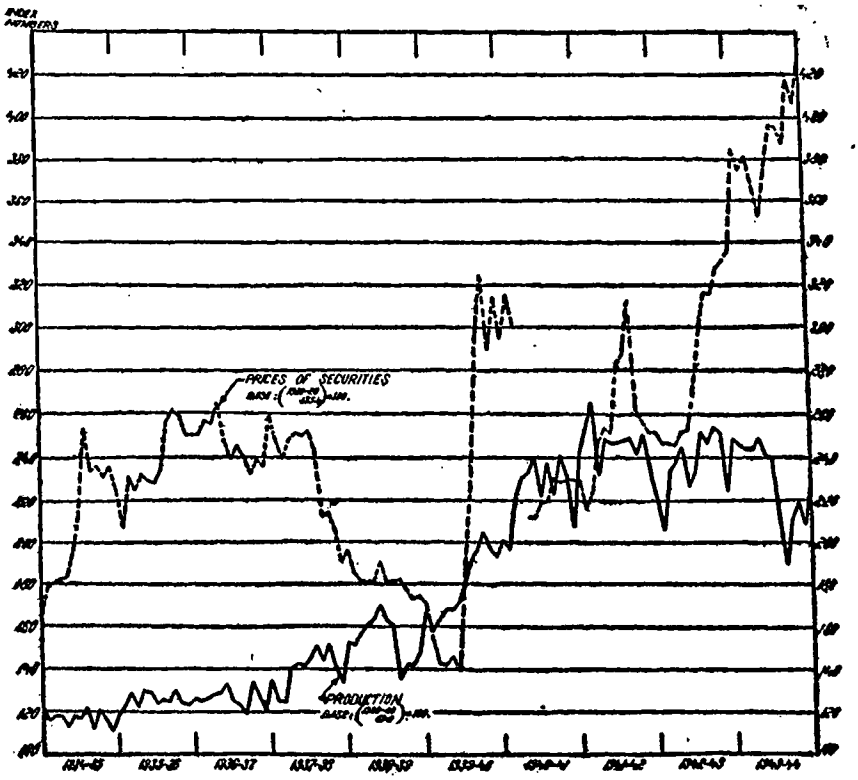
Paper Industry.

Year	No. of companies	Profits (₹ 000)	Profits, same companies, preceding year (₹ 000)	Chain Index [Base : 1928= 100]
1928	3	16,09	..	100·0
1929	3	15,00	16,09	93·2
1930	3	14,69	15,00	91·3
1931	3	13,93	14,69	86·6
1932	3	14,87	13,93	92·4
1933	3	17,83	14,87	110·8
1934	3	17,40	17,83	108·1
1935	4	27,31	21,65	136·4
1936	4	31,51	27,31	157·4
1937	4	36,60	31,51	182·8
1938	4	34,45	36,60	172·1
1939	4	30,39	34,45	151·8
1940	8	71,72	30,35	358·7
1941	8	86,41	71,72	432·2
1942	8	97,64	86,41	488·4
1943	8	1,19,28	97,64	596·6

It will be seen from the table that the paper industry in India has been in a fairly prosperous condition since the outbreak of war. The chain index of profits for 1943 was 597 as compared with 488 for 1942, 432 for 1941 and 152 for 1939. In conformity with the upward trend of profits, prices of paper mill shares also rose during the year under review as will be seen from the chart given below. In April 1943 the index relating to the prices of paper mill shares stood at 485. During the next four months there was a recession and the index declined to 441 in August. But from September onwards paper mill shares showed a marked appreciation and by March 1944 the index had risen to 535, showing a rise of 27 per cent as compared with March 1943.

CHART XII.

Paper.



Prices in India.—The steep rise in the general level of prices which occurred in 1942-43 continued during the first three months of the year under review. The general index (compiled by the Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India with 19th August 1939 as the base) which had stood at 213·5 in March 1943 advanced to 227·9 in April, 236·7 in May and 241·7 in June, the highest for the year. At this stage the rise in prices was arrested mainly as a result of the Government's anti-inflationary drive and the adoption of more effective control measures in respect of some of the important commodities. The index came down for the first time in July 1943 when it fell to 239·3. During the latter part of the year under review till February the index showed a declining tendency and fluctuated narrowly between 235·7 and 240·9. In March 1944, however, the index sharply declined to 232·1 from 236·7 in the preceding month. Further measures especially in regard to control of commodities, adopted by the Government of India were responsible for the stabilization of prices at lower levels during this period of the year under review. Between March 1943 and March 1944 the index rose from 213·5 to 232·1, a rise of 9 per cent as against a rise of 49 per cent between March 1942 and March 1943. It must be noted, however, that the general level of prices during 1943-44 was higher than that in the preceding year.

General.

The following table shows the trend of wholesale prices in India during the year under review :—

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India.

(Compiled by the Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India.)

(Base : 19th August 1939=100.)

	Food and tobacco	Other agricultural commodities	Raw materials	Manufactured articles	Primary commodities (Groups (1) to (3))	Chief articles of export	All commodities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Average—							
1940 . . .	111·4	127·7	122·2	128·3	118·1	120·4	119·2
1941 . . .	115·7	122·8	137·9	144·5	125·1	129·4	129·1
1942 . . .	150·7	139·3	162·9	175·1	153·3	150·2	157·8
1943 . . .	273·4	214·6	179·3	245·0	223·2	225·8	227·5
1943—							
January . .	190·8	188·3	171·5	224·1	182·0	177·2	180·4
February . .	207·0	198·8	172·0	225·5	190·5	187·6	197·6
March . .	247·8	215·8	172·0	227·0	210·0	210·5	213·5
April . . .	283·7	225·1	174·2	235·6	225·9	229·9	228·9
May . . .	294·8	253·1	178·4	246·8	238·2	241·1	236·7
June . . .	303·3	242·8	177·4	257·5	237·5	243·9	241·7
July . . .	294·4	225·6	182·3	259·5	234·1	236·8	239·3
August . .	298·2	217·3	183·8	251·8	234·3	239·5	238·0
September . .	298·5	212·4	181·4	251·8	232·4	238·3	236·4
October . .	303·4	219·5	184·6	255·8	236·8	243·8	240·9
November . .	303·1	200·7	189·1	256·9	235·6	240·7	239·1
December . .	292·5	197·9	189·3	251·8	231·4	234·5	235·7
1944—							
January . .	291·6	203·6	193·4	251·3	234·1	235·1	237·3
February . .	288·3	190·4	194·8	251·0	232·8	233·8	236·7
March . .	269·8	199·4	196·7	252·8	226·9	226·7	232·1

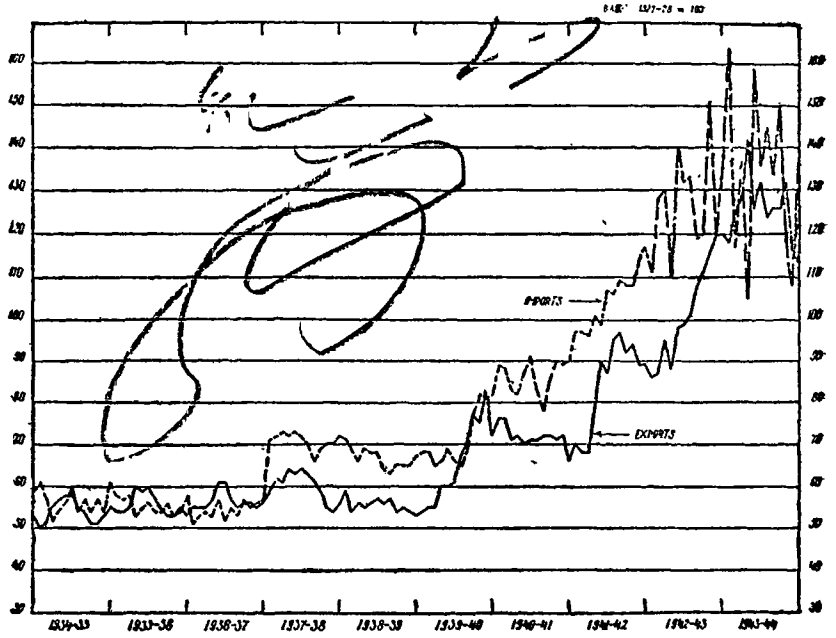
It will be seen that the price movement of the various groups comprising the general index was not uniform. Food and tobacco moved up during the first half of the year under review—the index rising from 283·7 in April to 303·4 in October, but thereafter the index declined and stood at 269·8 in March 1944. Between March 1943 and March 1944 the index had risen by 9 per cent.

Other agricultural commodities showed a decline throughout the year under review—the index after rising from 225·1 in April to 253·1 in May declined gradually thereafter to 199·4 in March 1944. But the rise in raw material prices observed during 1942-43 continued throughout the year under review. Between March 1943 and March 1944 the index rose from 172·0 to 196·7 or a rise of 14 per cent as compared with the rise of 5 per cent between March 1942 and March 1943. Prices of manufactured articles also kept up their upward trend during the earlier part of the year under review and thereafter showed a declining tendency. The index after rising from 235·6 in April to 259·5 in July gradually declined to 252·3 in March 1944 at which level it compared with 227·0 in March 1943. The decline was chiefly due to the extension of controls to the major industries, the issue of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, as well as to the releases of larger supplies of consumer goods for civilian consumption and increased imports of essential commodities such as drugs, footwear, and iron and steel goods. Till March 1942 prices of manufactured articles had moved faster than those of primary commodities. But during 1942-43 the advance in prices of manufactured articles as compared with those of primary commodities was less marked. During the year under review, the rise in the prices of manufactured articles became again more pronounced, the index between March 1943 and March 1944 rising by 11 per cent as compared with 8 per cent in the case of primary commodities.

The following chart shows the relative movements of the declared values of exports and imports :—

CHART XIII.

Index numbers of declared values of Exports and Imports.



The rise in the index number of export values (Base : 1927-28=100) observed during the preceding year and which was particularly accentuated during the latter half of that year, mainly as a result of the improvement in the war situation, continued its upward course (except in April when there was a slight setback) during the first four months of the year under review. There after there was a recession and the index fell to 126 in August from 142 in the previous month. In September the Index rose to 132, to fall again to 124 in the next month. During the next three months the index rose again, but suffered another setback in February 1944 when it fell to 116 from 132 in January. In March the index rose again and stood at 123. At this level it was 2 per cent higher than in March 1943 and 105 per cent higher than in August 1939. In spite of the setback during certain months, the index number of export values showed an upward trend during the year under review, this being due to the successes of the Allies in Europe. As in the preceding year, the index number of import values (Base : 1927-28=100) showed marked fluctuations during the year under review, the variations between successive months sometimes amounting to more than 20 per cent. In March 1944 the index stood at 138 which was 2 per cent heigher than in March 1943 and 100 per cent higher than in August 1939.

General.

The working class cost of living index numbers relating to important centres in India showed substantial increases during the first half of the year under review. Thereafter, except in one important centre *viz.*, Madras, there was a general decline in the cost of living at all other centres. The following table gives the relevant statistics :—

Cost of living Indices.

	Bombay (Base : Year ending June 1934 = 100)	Madras (Base : Year ending June 1936 = 100)	Cawnpore (Base : August 1939 = 100)	Lahore (Base : 1931-35 = 100)	Jamshedpur (Base : Average cost of living for 5 years preceding 1914 = 100)
Average—					
1939	106	100	105*	125	107
1940	112	107	111	129	117
1941	124	112	122	145	134
1942	157	133	180	205	161
1943	230	176	306	338	359
1939—					
August	105	98	100	120	108
1943—					
January	203	161	226	317	248
February	205	163	235	306	255
March	208	170	248	305	265
April	225	172	279	320	300
May	227	173	319	333	307
June	232	179	336	330	449
July	236	181	341	330	463
August	238	181	339	346	406
September	245	180	353	355	408
October	248	184	348	384	401
November	248	185	334	368	385
December	247	189	314	368	331
1944—					
January	238	193	304	352	339
February	230	199	298	363	320
March	226	201	294	350	315

* Average for five months August to December.

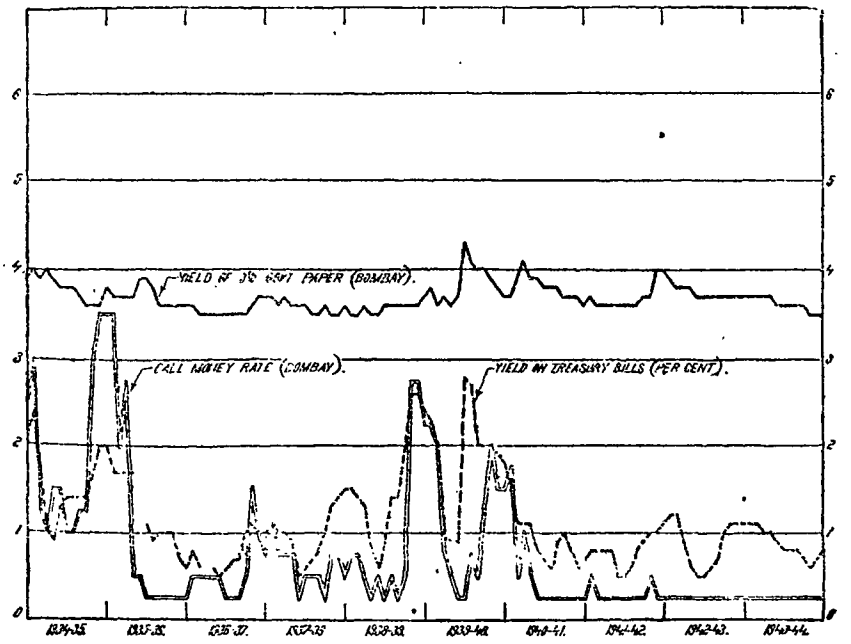
Between March 1943 and March 1944 the Bombay index rose by only 9 per cent, the Lahore index by 15 per cent, and the Cawnpore and Jamsedpur indices by 19 per cent each and the Madras index by 18 per cent. Compared with August 1939, the increases in the Bombay, Madras, Cawnpore, Lahore and Jamshedpur indices amounted to 115, 105, 194, 192 and 192 per cent respectively.

The abnormal rise in prices which took place in the first few months of the year under review made it necessary for Government to adopt several anti-inflationary measures. On the 1st May 1943 the Cotton (Forward Contract and Options Prohibition) Order, was issued whereby forward contracts and options in new crops were prohibited. As this did not produce the desired effect the Cotton (Forward Contracts in Current Crops) Prohibition Order was issued on the 19th May 1943 extending the prohibition in forward trading to current crops. Speculative activity soon spread to other commodities like oilseeds, and the Government issued on the 29th May the Oilseeds (Forward Contracts Prohibition) Order whereby forward trading in groundnut, mustard seed and rape seed or toria seed was prohibited. The Bullion (Prohibition of Forward Trading) Order was issued on the 29th May. Two more anti-inflationary measures were taken in May, *viz.*, the issue of the Excess Profits Tax Ordinance on the 17th May which provided for a summary assessment of war time industrial profits and aimed at immobilizing a part of the surplus purchasing power in the hands of industrial concerns, and the order issued also on the 17th May

under the Defence of India Rules regarding control of capital issues. In June the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order was issued requiring all cloth produced after the 31st July 1943 to be stamped with the price and the date of manufacture, and all dealers and mills to dispose of their stocks before specified dates. Maximum prices for different varieties of cloth and yarn were also fixed. In July, the Government took powers under the Defence of India Rules to restrict the grant of advances against commodities including bullion. Largely as a result of these measures the rising trend of prices was arrested. Later in the year, on the 16th of October 1943, the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance was issued to prevent hoarding and profiteering, and prices were fixed for a large range of consumers goods. Measures were also taken at the same time to import essential civilian consumers goods. As a result of these further measures, prices showed a declining tendency during the latter part of the year under review.

Financial Conditions.—As in the preceding year, monetary conditions continued to be easy in most of the countries. In the United Kingdom, money rates continued to rule low except towards the end of July 1943, when, owing to heavy tax payments tighter money conditions were experienced. The stringency was however eased by special open market purchases of bills by the Bank of England. The day-to-day money rate fluctuated between ¾ and 1¼ per cent, while the average rate of British Government Treasury Bills remained unchanged round one per cent. In India also, excepting for a few days in the last half of March 1944, easy money conditions prevailed throughout the year under review. This will be seen from the chart given below :—

(CHART XIV)



The inter-bank call money rate in Bombay and Calcutta as in the previous year, continued unaltered at ¼ and ½ per cent respectively, except for a few days at the close of March 1944 when the call rate in Bombay rose to ½ per cent. The rate paid by some of the larger scheduled banks in Bombay on three months fixed deposits fluctuated between ¾ and 1 per cent from April to June 1943. The rate declined later on and fluctuated between ½ and ¾ per cent but in November owing to the seasonal trade demand for funds it rose again to ¾-1 per cent, remaining at that level up to the middle of January 1944 when it declined again to ½-¾ per cent. Thereafter the rate remained unaltered for the rest of the year under review. The movements in the six month's rate were more or less similar fluctuating between 1¼ and 1½ per cent during the busy season and between 1 and 1¼ per cent during the slack season. There was no change in the twelve months' deposit rate which ranged between 1½ and 1¾ per cent. The Treasury Bill rate—another index of the short term money market again recorded a slight increase. The average yield per annum on the Central Government Treasury Bills (including intermediates) sold during 1943-44 was ·90 per cent as compared with ·87 per cent in 1942-43. In view of the large volume of funds available this was rather surprising. The total sales to the public of treasury bills (including intermediates) amounted to Rs. 396·19 crores in 1943-44 as compared with Rs. 371·93 crores in 1942-43. Money rates in the

long-term market were also easier throughout the year under review. Lower money rates prevailed not only in the leading centres like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Karachi, but also in the mofussil centres.

As in the previous year, the easiness of monetary conditions was partly due to currency expansion. There was a further large expansion in currency and credit during the year under review, although the rate was more moderate than in 1942-43. The total absorption of currency including small coins during 1943-44 was however lower at Rs. 280·51 crores as compared with Rs. 318·42 crores in the preceding year and Rs. 199 crores during the entire period of the last war. The amount of notes legal tender in India stood at Rs. 894·84 crores at the end of 1943-44 as compared with Rs. 655.11 crores at the end of 1942-43, and the average circulation for the year was Rs. 777·71 crores as against Rs. 513·44 crores during the preceding year. The active circulation increased to Rs. 882·49 crores at the end of 1943-44 from Rs. 643·58 at the end of 1942-43, showing an increase of 37 per cent as compared with the record increase of 69 per cent during 1942-43. A large part of this was effected against additions to the sterling securities holdings of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India which increased from Rs. 421·72 crores at the end of 1942-43 to Rs. 779·83 crores at the end of 1943-44 and represented 87 per cent of the total assets of the Issue Department as against 64 per cent at the end of 1942-43. The amount of rupee securities held in the Issue Department fell during the year from Rs. 174·47 crores to Rs. 58·33 crores mainly due to the cancellation of *ad hoc* treasury bills created in connection with the repatriation of sterling loans.

Banking.—The following table gives the average annual figures of the assets and liabilities of the Banking and Issue Departments of the Reserve Bank of India during 1938-39, 1942-43 and 1943-44 :—

Reserve Bank of India.

(Annual average of weekly figures.)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1938-39.	1942-43.	1943-44.
Banking Department—			
Deposits—			
Government	14,90	21,09	42,47
Banks	16,19	57,36	64,69
Others	75	3,30	6,65
Other liabilities	1,28	7,91	10,82
Notes and coin	28,38	11,92	10,67
Balances held abroad	4,21	75,11	1,11,72
Loans and advances to Government	1,72	1,49	49
Other loans and advances	2	4	15
Bills purchased and discounted	1,53	68	91
Investments	6,36	7,12	7,61
Other assets	90	3,30	3,08
Issue Department—			
Notes in circulation	1,82,36 (7,97)	5,13,44	7,77,17
Notes held in Banking Department	28,28 (1)	11,80	10,50
Total notes issued	2,10,64 (7,98)	5,25,24	7,87,67
Gold coin and bullion	44,42	44,42	44,42
Sterling securities	66,95	3,19,11	6,43,52
Rupee coin*	67,11	22,33	14,28
Rupee securities	32,16	1,39,38	85,45
Percentage of gold and sterling securities to total notes issued	52·91	69·21	87·34

NOTE.—Burma figures shown in brackets below totals. Figures for India only from June 1942.
* Including Government of India one rupee notes from July 1940.

General.

The consolidated position of Scheduled Banks during the years 1938-39, 1942-43 and 1943-44 is shown in the following table :—

SCHEDULED BANKS' CONSOLIDATED POSITION.

(Annual averages of Friday figures).

(In lakhs of rupees)

—	1938-39.	1942-43.	1943-44.
1. Demand Liabilities	1,29,98 (6,17)	3,06,28	4,56,63
2. Time Liabilities	1,07,85 (4,55)	1,04,21	1,42,78
3. Cash	6,64 (26)	12,97	20,57
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	15,94	55,73	63,63
5. Advances	1,15,85	95,68	1,56,14
6. Bills discounted	4,86 (26)	2,18	5,59

NOTE.—Burma figures shown in brackets.

These figures testify to the prevalence of easy money conditions during the year under review. As in the previous year, there was an almost steady increase in both the demand and time liabilities of scheduled banks. Demand liabilities increased from Rs. 3,06·28 crores in 1942-46 to Rs. 4,56·63 crores, while time liabilities increased from Rs. 1,04·21 crores in 1942-43 to Rs. 1,42·78 crores. Balances with the Reserve Bank again showed an increase, being Rs. 63·63 crores. At this level, they were Rs. 37·99 crores in excess of the statutory minimum. Cash in India also increased from Rs. 12·97 crores in 1942-43 to Rs. 20·57 crores, an increase of 59 per cent. A noticeable feature of the year under review was the increase in the amount of advances and bills discounted, after an absence of two years. Advances increased from Rs. 95·68 crores in 1942-43 to Rs. 156·14 crores, an increase of 63 per cent, while bills discounted increased from Rs. 2·18 crores to Rs. 5·59 crores, an increase of 156 per cent. The proportion of advances and bills discounted to the total volume of deposits came to 26·98 per cent in 1943-44 as against 23·83 per cent in the preceding year and 39·59 per cent in 1941-42. Figures relating to India only have been taken for comparison.

Exchange.—The following table gives the average rate of exchange at Calcutta on London for Telegraphic Transfers (selling rate) for each month since 1931-32 :—

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
April	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16
May	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 5 7/8	1 5 7/8	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16
June	1 5 7/8	1 5 15/16	1 6 1/32	1 6	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 5 31/32	1 5 7/8	1 5 11/16	1 5 15/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16
July	1 5 11/16	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 5 7/8	1 5 7/8	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16
August	1 5 7/8	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 5 7/8	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16
September	1 5 7/8	1 6 1/32	1 6	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 5 7/8	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16
October	1 5 11/16	1 6 1/32	1 6	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16
November	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 5 11/16	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16
December	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 6	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16
January	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/16	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/16	1 6 1/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16
February	1 6 1/16	1 6 1/16	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/16	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/16	1 6 1/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16
March	1 6 1/32	1 6	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 6 1/32	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16	1 5 11/16
Average rate during the year.	1 5·91	1 6·06	1 6·02	1 6·05	1 6·09	1 6·10	1 6·09	1 5·90	1 5·93	1 5·97	1 5·95	1 5·97	

General.

The rupee-sterling rate continued to be featureless throughout the year under review. The net purchase of sterling made by the Reserve Bank during the year amounted to the record figure of £105·3 million at an average rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* as compared with £91·7 million in the preceding year at the same average rate. The total net amount of sterling purchases by the Bank from the 1st September 1939 to the end of 1943-44 aggregated £392·1 million. The Bank sold during the year under review sterling amounting to £3,312,683 as compared with £3,958,389 during 1942-43. The Bank's acquisition of sterling during the year under review would have been larger but for the imports of gold on official account in part payment of the Allied war expenditure in this country. The table below gives the sources of the supply of sterling to the Reserve Bank of India and its disposal from the beginning of the war to the end of 1943-44*.

(In crores of rupees)

	September 1939 to March 1940	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Sources.					
1. Sterling assets held by the Reserve Bank at end of the previous period.	64	142	144	284	511
2. Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank.	86	76	98	122	149
3. Sterling payment by His Majesty's Government.	16	43	201	310	355
Total amount of sterling available for disposal and disposed.	166	261	443	716	1,016
Disposal.					
4. Sterling amounts utilised for repatriation schemes.	22	89	110	160	16
5. Other sterling commitments (derived figure).	2	28	49	45	55
6. Sterling holdings of the Reserve Bank at end of the period.	142	144	284	511	945
	166	261	443	716	1,016

The total sterling holdings of the Reserve Bank stood at Rs. 945 crores at the end of March 1944 as compared with Rs. 511 crores at the end of March 1943.

The restrictions over remittances of foreign exchanges continued during the course of the year under review. The restrictions on remittances of U. S. dollars were, however, relaxed to a certain extent. This was due to the U. S. dollar position becoming easier owing to the reduction in the U. S. dollar requirements of the sterling area as large quantities of materials were now being supplied by the United States under lease-lend. Restrictions on remittances in certain other currencies were also relaxed. The exchange position, however, in respect of Switzerland, the Argentine and Canada remained difficult.

In order to control the import of British Indian notes from enemy sources, the Government of India issued a notification on the 15th January 1944 prohibiting the bringing into British India across any of the Customs frontiers lying to the east of India or to the north of Assam of any currency notes or bank notes which were legal tender in British India except with the permission of the Central Government or the Reserve Bank of India. During the year under review certain new measures had to be introduced to strengthen the Export Licensing system. It was found that the licenses issued by the Export Trade Controller were sold by the holders at large premiums, and in order to put a stop to this practice, authorised dealers in foreign

*Report on Currency and Finance (Reserve Bank of India) 1943-44, p. 31.

exchange were instructed that they should not accept any bills of exchange or shipping documents for negotiation or collection unless the name of the consignee and the name of the shipper agreed with the names on the export license which had to be attached to the documents handed over to the bank.

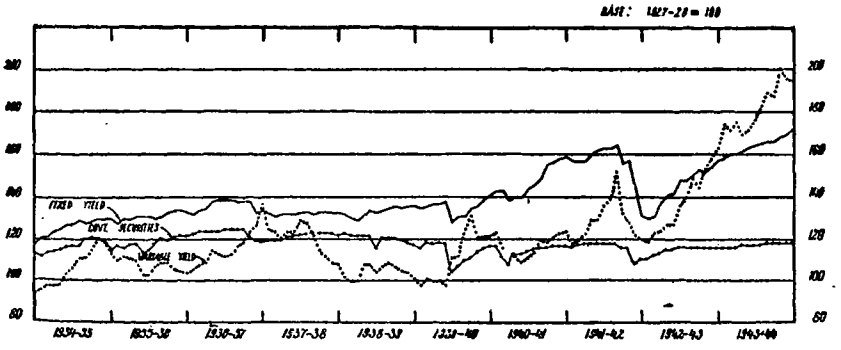
Repatriation of Sterling Debt.—The Government of India during the year under review effected a further repatriation of £13·02 million of the sterling debt. The operations have been described in full in the Reserve Bank's Report on Currency and Finance for the year 1943-44. At the end of 1942-43, out of a total debt of £356·05 million (including Railway Stocks, Debentures and Annuities) outstanding at the end of 1936·37 debt of the value of £307·26 million had been repaid. The Chatfield debt amounting to £8½ million was also repaid. Further, on the 1st April 1944 Government effected the purchase of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and the South India Railway at an aggregate cost of approximately £6·35 million.

The remaining three 3½ per cent Railway Debentures, namely, those of the East Indian Railway, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, were repaid on the 4th February 1944, in accordance with the notice of redemption given on the 12th March 1943, the amount paid being £8·9 million. The acquisitions during the year of stray parcels of the Government of India's Sterling stocks, both dated and undated, of the face value of £2·52 million and of the 3½ per cent Railway Debentures Stocks amounting to £1·60 million, totalled £4·12 million. The aggregate sterling debt redeemed from the time since repatriation first began up to the end of March 1944 amounted to £320·28 million at a total cost of Rs. 425·27 crores, leaving a balance of £35·77 million.

Security Markets.—The following graphs show the movements of the price indices of Government securities, fixed-yield industrial securities and variable yield industrial securities during the last ten years :—

(Chart XV)

Index of Prices of Securities.



Government Securities.—Gilt-edged prices were well maintained during the year under review and the last quarter of the year saw prices rising to record levels since the outbreak of the war. A number of factors were responsible for the upward trend in prices of Government securities during the year. The threat of Japanese invasion had passed, and with the diversion of funds from equities and the commodity markets owing to the tightening of economic and financial controls, there was a continued investment demand for Government securities. The first quarter of the year under review was marked by a steady undertone in the Government securities market; the 3½ per cent undated Rupee paper standing at Rs. 94. From about the end of June prices began to move upward. On the 30th June, the selling price of 3½ per cent rupee counterparts of undated Paper, which were on sale on tap at the Reserve Bank, was advanced by Government from Rs. 94 to Rs. 94/8/ . At the end of June, the Government announced the issue of the 3 per cent 1953-55 Fourth Defence Loan, and a further issue of the 3 per cent, 1963-65 Loans. Besides, the Government announced their decision to create as from the 5th August further rupee counterparts in the form of 3½ per cent undated paper. These announcements had a favourable effect on the gilt-edged market and the second quarter of the year under review saw prices advancing further,—the 3½ per cent undated Rupee paper rising from Rs. 95/4 in July to Rs. 97/1/ in September. The gilt-edged market remaned firm during October though there was a temporary setback following the air raid on Madras. In November as a result of profit taking sales, prices were marked down, the 3½ per cent undated Rupee paper touching Rs. 97/1/ at one stage. But the end of the month saw a recovery, and the 3½ per cent Rupee paper was quoted at Rs. 97/8/ . On the 11th of December, the Government of India announced a

further revision in the minimum prices of Government securities originally fixed in March 1942 and revised upward in September 1942. The new minima which were in most cases higher than those fixed earlier had the effect of strengthening the confidence of investors and prices were marked upward during the last quarter of the year under review, though towards the end of March 1945 there was a slight recession as a result of Japanese activity on the Indo-Burma Frontier. The 3½ per cent undated Rupee paper advanced from Rs. 97/9/ in December 1943 to Rs. 98/7/ in January, 1944 and stood at Rs. 98/15/ in February. On the 4th March the 3½ per cent Rupee paper was quoted at Rs. 99/6/ , the highest since the outbreak of the War. But towards the close of the month (owing to Japanese activity on the Indo-Burma Frontier already referred to above), there was a slight recession and on the 31st March the 3½ per cent undated Rupee paper was quoted at Rs. 98/3/ . At this level it compared with the previous year's closing quotation of Rs. 94. The firmness of the gilt-edged market during the year under review would become evident from the index number of prices of Government securities (1927-28=100) which steadily advanced from 116·1 in March 1943 to 117·7 in March 1944.

The steadiness of the Government securities market during the year under review contributed much to the success of Government's borrowing programme. The total investments in Central and Provincial Government loans and in the various forms of postal savings during 1943-44 amounted to Rs. 349·24 crores*. The Defence Savings Campaign which was first announced on the 4th June 1940 was continued further during the year under review, and formed the main item in the Central Government's anti-inflationary drive. Besides the floatation of a number of new loans a National Savings drive was launched in October 1943 and targets fixed for individual provinces. The three year Interest-Free Bonds first issued in June 1940 remained on tap throughout the year, the 3 per cent Loan 1951-54 (Third Defence Loan) continued to be sold up to the 30th June 1943, and the 3 per cent Loan 1953-55 (Fourth Defence Loan) was issued from the 3rd July 1943. A special feature of the year was the issue of Five-Year Prize Bonds which were on sale from the middle of January 1944. These Bonds carried no rate of interest but half yearly prizes are allotted. The Post Office Ten-Year Defence Savings Certificates first issued in June 1940, were replaced from the 1st October 1943 by the Twelve-Year National Savings Certificates, on which the yield is slightly higher.

Between the 1st April 1943 and the 30th June 1943 the subscriptions to the 3 per cent Loan 1951-54 (Third Defence Loan) amounted to Rs. 14,53,52,000, the total subscriptions since the 8th July 1942 when it was first issued amounting to Rs. 54,80,10,300 including conversions of Interest-Free Bonds of the face value of Rs. 68,100. The Fourth Defence Loan. *viz* the 3 per cent Loan 1953-55 was a cash-cum-conversion Loan, subscriptions to it being received also in the form of the 4 per cent Bonds (which fell due for repayment on the 31st July 1943), up to the close of business on the 17th July 1943 at the rate of Rs. 100/4/- for every Rs. 100 nominal. The new loan was on tap, the issue price during the first week being fixed at Rs. 100 per every Rs. 100 nominal, increasing thereafter by 8 pies per cent weekly approximately to the net weekly interest accruing. Up to the 31st March 1944 the total subscriptions to the loan amounted to Rs. 1,10,85,11,300 including Rs. 5,45,97,600 in the form of 4 per cent Bonds 1943 tendered for conversion. A further issue of the 3 per cent Loan 1963-65 (Fourth issue) was also announced on the 3rd July, the issue price being Rs. 95/8/- for every Rs. 100 nominal *plus* an amount to cover the interest from the 1st June 1943 to the date of application. Subscriptions were to be in cash or in the form of the 4 per cent Bonds 1943. The loan was closed on the 10th July 1943 the total subscriptions amounting to Rs. 15,21,10,400 including Rs. 7,28,02,600 in the form of 4 per cent.

The Government decided early in August 1943, in order to assist in the funding of the liabilities connected with the acquisition of the 2½ per cent and 3 per cent undated sterling loans, to create rupee counterparts of 3½ per cent undated Paper up to the maximum value of the two sterling loans repaid, the counterparts being sold by the Reserve Bank according to the usual procedure. The issue of a new 3 per cent Funding Loan 1966-68 was announced on the 16th October, subscriptions to which were to be received from the 22nd October 1943. The loan was to be closed as soon as the total subscriptions amounted to approximately Rs. 25 crores and in any case not later than the 26th October 1943. The issue price was fixed at Rs. 98 for every Rs. 100 nominal *plus* annas 0-2-0 per cent representing approximately interest for the period 1st to 21st October 1943. The loan was closed on the 26th October 1943, the total subscriptions amounting to Rs. 25,11,78,000. In view of the existence of a continued investment demand for longer-dated loans, a special issue of Rs. 50 crores of the 3 per cent Funding Loan 1966-68 was created on the 10th January 1944. The issue of the Five-year Interest-Free Prize Bonds was announced on the 15th December 1943. These Bonds which have been on sale from the 15th January 1944 were issued particularly to attract the small investors and are repayable on or after the 15th January 1949. The issue is in the form of bearer bonds and are in denominations of Rs. 10 and Rs. 100. Drawings for prizes are half-yearly on the 15th July and 15th January, the amount of prize money involving a cost to Government equivalent to a rate of interest of about 2 per cent per annum. Up to the 31st March 1944 the subscriptions to these Bonds amounted to Rs. 1,80,55,170.

*The following account is taken from the Reserve Bank Report on Currency and Finance, 1943-44.

Four Provincial Governments issued on the 14th September 1943, loans bearing interest at 3 per cent to the aggregate value of Rs. 7·75 crores repayable on the 14th September 1956. Bombay issued Rs. 3,50 lakhs at Rs. 100, the Punjab Rs. 2,50 lakhs at Rs. 99, Madras Rs. 1,25 lakhs at Rs. 99/8/-, and the C. P. and Berar Rs. 50 lakhs at Rs. 99. The lists were open for one day only, *viz.*, the 14th September 1943. The C. P. and Berar and the Punjab loans were over-subscribed after a call had been made on the underwriters. The object of the loans as in the previous year was to make advance repayment of all the loans carrying a higher rate of interest owed to the Central Government from a date prior to the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy on the 1st of April 1937.

Fixed-Yield Industrial Securities.—It has already been seen in earlier sections that in spite of various difficulties to which industries were subject during the year under review, there was a general improvement in their condition. This was reflected in the upward trend in the prices of fixed-yield securities which reached record levels. The index number of the prices of fixed-yield industrial securities (1927-28=100) advanced from 157·1 in March 1943 to 171·6 in March 1944.

Variable-Yield Securities.—Prices of variable-yield securities (1927-28=100) also reached record levels during the year. The index number of the prices of variable-yield securities (1927-28=100) rose from 162·8 in March 1943 to 195·3 in March 1944.

Trading Conditions.—Trading conditions in 1943-44 showed a distinct improvement as compared with the preceding year during which India's foreign trade had reached its lowest ebb since the outbreak of war. The outstanding features of the year under review were an increase in the total foreign trade of the country ; increase in both exports and imports ; increased favourable balance of trade ; decline in the exports and increase in the imports of grains, pulse and flour ; slight increase in the relative importance of articles wholly or mainly manufactured over raw materials and produce and articles mainly manufactured in the export trade ; and finally decline in the relative importance of articles wholly or mainly unmanufactured as compared with raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured in the import trade.

The total foreign trade of British India increased from Rs. 305 crores in 1942-43 to Rs. 329 crores in 1943-44, an increase of Rs. 24 crores as compared with 1942-43 and of Rs. 8 crores as compared with the pre-war year 1938-39. It may be noted, however, that these statistics do not include either the value of imports and exports on defence account and, therefore, do not account for the entire volume of goods imported into or exported from the country. The volume of trade covered by the excluded items may however be presumed to have increased considerably during the year under review. The value of exports of private merchandise from British India increased from Rs. 188 crores in 1942-43 to Rs. 199 crores in 1943-44, an increase of 6 per cent while the value of imports into British India on private account increased from Rs. 110 crores in 1942-43 to Rs. 119 crores during 1943-44, an increase of more than 8 per cent. The value of the re-export trade in private merchandise also increased from Rs. 7 crores in 1942-43 to Rs. 11 crores during the year under review.

The following table shows the changes in the export trade of India in the five main Groups and in the more important commodities under each Group :—

Exports (including re-exports) of some principal Commodities from British India.

(Rs. Lakhs.)

	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1943-44 as compared with	
							1942-43	1941-42
I. Food, Drink and Tobacco—								
Grain, Pulse and Flour .	7,74	5,09	5,91	10,41	6,93	2,31	—4,62	—8,10
Sugar	24	8	27	32	1,08	42	—66	+10
Tea	23,29	26,31	27,79	39,57	31,64	37,54	+5,90	—2,03
Total, Group I .	39,14	39,65	41,70	58,58	46,97	47,60	+63	—10,98

	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1943-44 as compared with	
							1942-43	1941-42
II. Raw materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured—								
Hides and Skins (raw) .	3,85	4,11	3,14	4,77	3,38	4,12	+72	—65
Gums, Resin and Lac .	1,50	2,22	2,51	5,44	3,24	2,75	—49	—2,69
Oils-vegetable, mineral and animal.	1,03	1,37	2,40	2,64	1,37	83	—54	—1,81
Oilcakes of all kinds . .	—	—	—	37	61	15	—46	—22
Seeds (including nuts for oil).	15,09	11,90	10,05	10,43	10,52	11,16	+64	+73
Cotton (raw and waste) .	24,67	31,04	24,46	17,54	5,31	7,49	+2,18	—10,05
Jute (raw) . . .	13,40	19,83	7,85	10,42	9,02	8,32	—70	—2,10
Wool (raw) . . .	2,99	3,22	1,64	2,60	1,20	1,72	+52	—88
Total, Group II .	73,29	85,99	61,86	65,38	42,76	44,64	+1,88	—20,74
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—								
Hides and Skins (tanned) .	5,28	7,69	5,99	6,02	4,76	4,37	—39	—1,66
Cotton yarn and Manufactures.	7,12	8,58	16,48	35,95	46,19	42,48	—3,71	+6,52
Jute yarn and Manufactures	26,26	48,72	45,38	53,90	36,41	49,46	+13,05	—4,44
Total, Group III .	47,61	76,01	81,19	109,26	95,37	104,60	+9,23	—4,67
IV. Living Animals . .	8	8	7	8	15	24	+9	+16
V. Postal Articles . .	2,67	2,19	2,06	4,25	2,38	2,12	—26	—2,13
Total Exports .	162,79	203,92	186,88	237,55	187,63	199,20	+11,57	—38,35

It will be seen from the above table that with the exception of Group, V, *viz.*, Postal articles the value of exports under the other Groups increased during the year under review, whereas in the preceding year a decline was recorded in respect of each of this Group with the exception of Group IV. In Group I, *viz.*, Food, Drink and Tobacco the total value of exports increased from Rs. 46·97 crores in 1942-43 to Rs. 47·60 crores in 1943-44, whereas in 1942-43 there was a decline of about Rs. 12 crores under this head as compared with 1941-42. While the value of exports of such articles as fish, fruit and vegetables and other articles of food and drink recorded increases during 1943-44 over the preceding year, the most substantial increase was in respect of tea whose exports increased by Rs. 5·90 crores from Rs. 31·64 crores in 1942-43 to Rs. 37·54 crores during the year under review There were, however, significant decreases in such articles as grain, pulse and flour, tobacco, sugar and spices. Exports of grain, pulses and flour fell further during the year by Rs. 4·62 crores. Owing to the severe shortage of foodgrains in the country, to which reference was made in the last year's Review, their exports continued to be rigidly curtailed.

Exports under Group II, *viz.*, Raw Materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured also increased from Rs. 42·76 crores in 1942-43 to Rs. 44·64 crores in 1943-44, *i. e.*, a rise of Rs. 1·88 crores, whereas they had declined in 1942-43 by about Rs. 23 crores. In this Group the principal increases in exports were recorded in respect of cotton (raw and waste) raw hides and skins, seeds and raw wool. The loss of the Japanese market was mainly responsible for the sharp fall in the

exports or raw cotton during 1942-43, but during the year under review, exports of raw cotton showed an improvement, increasing to Rs. 7·49 crores, or by Rs. 2·18 crores, from Rs. 5·31 crores in 1942-43. Exports of hides and skins also increased from Rs. 3·38 crores in 1942-43 to Rs. 4·12 crores, while exports of seeds increased from Rs. 10·52 crores to Rs. 11·16 crores and that of raw wool from Rs. 1·20 crores to Rs. 1·72 crores. On the other hand, there was a reduction in the exports of certain important commodities like raw jute, oils and oil-cakes and gums, resins and lac. As a result of the loss of the European markets, exports of raw jute in 1940-41 were heavily reduced, though there was a slight recovery in 1941-42. But in 1942-43 exports were again reduced, there being a fall of Rs. 1·40 crores as compared with 1941-42. Exports of raw jute fell further during the year under review to Rs. 8·32 crores from Rs. 9·02 crores in the preceding year. There was again a reduction in the shipments of oils and oilcakes, exports of which fell from Rs. 1·98 lakhs in 1942-43 to Rs. 98 lakhs in 1943-44. Similarly, exports of gums, resins and lac were reduced from Rs. 3·24 crores to Rs, 2·75 crores. Exports under Group III, consisting of articles wholly or mainly manufactured, increased from Rs. 95·37 crores in 1942-43 to Rs, 104·60 crores in 1943-44, *i. e.*, an increase of Rs. 9·23 crores. The increase in the value of exports under this Group since the outbreak of the war, with the exception of 1942-43, is significant as it is indicative of the growing dependence, since the outbreak of war of certain countries on India for their requirements of certain goods like cotton manufactures, jute manufactures, hides and skins, chemicals (including drugs and medicines) metals (including manufactures thereof) and rubber manufactures. While exports of most of these goods increased during the year under review as compared with the preceding year, a few important items like cotton manufactures and hides and skins suffered a reduction. Exports of jute manufactures during the preceding year were adversely affected by the shipping difficulties and the closure of the East coast ports. During the year under review with the improvement in the shipping positions exports of jute manufactures increased from Rs. 36·41 crores in 1942-43 to Rs. 49·46 crores in 1943-44. The decline in the value of exports in respect of cotton manufactures was from Rs. 46·19 crores in 1942-43 to Rs. 42.48 crores in 1943-44, while that in respect of hides and skins from Rs 4·76 crores to Rs. 4·37 crores. Another feature of the export trade during the year under review was in regard to the relative importance of the main Groups which underwent little change, except that the share of Group III consisting of manufactured articles in the total export trade showed a slight increase.

The following table shows the changes in the import trade in the five main Groups and in respect of the more important commodities under each Group :—

Imports of some Principal Commodities into British India.

(Rs. lakhs.)

	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1943-44 as compared with.	
							1942-43	1941-42
I. Food, Drink and Tobacco :—								
Grain, Pulse and Flour	13,76	21,81	14,35	15,02	31	1,48	+1,17	—13,54
Liquors	1,66	1,74	2,19	2,19	1,19	1,25	+6	—94
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	2,48	2,63	2,26	2,56	71	55	—16	—2,01
Tobacco	..	..	..	2,52	1,33	1,59	+26	—93
Total, Group I	24,00	35,29	23,81	27,89	7,62	8,13	+51	—19,76
II. Raw Materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured :—								
Oils-Vegetable, Mineral and Animal	15,46	18,64	21,03	21,76	27,79	36,33	+8,54	+14,57
Cotton (raw and waste)	8,51	8,05	9,43	15,34	15,42	17,53	+2,11	+2,19
Wool (raw)	62	75	2,79	2,77	2,96	4,02	+1,06	+1,25
Wood and Timber	2,58	2,43	2,61	2,74	16	12	—4	—2,62
Total, Group II	33,18	36,13	42,10	49,98	51,96	63,94	+11,98	+13,96

III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured :—								
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines	5,62	7,50	8,07	3,73	6,38	7,26	+88	+3,53
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments	5,81	5,58	5,05	5,44	3,26	2,77	—49	—2,67
Dyes and Colours	4,06	4,67	6,38	6,97	5,43	8,38	+2,95	+1,41
Machinery of all Kinds (including belting for machinery).	19,72	15,37	11,82	13,71	10,53	11,39	+86	—2,32
Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	6,66	6,07	6,81	6,30	2,81	2,03	—78	—4,27
Metals-other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof.	4,16	4,73	5,01	6,34	3,32	2,09	—1,23	—4,25
Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	3,90	4,11	4,51	4,06	2,16	1,97	—19	—2,09
Vehicles (excluding locomotives, etc. for railways).	6,68	6,87	6,82	13,03	5,71	1,27	—4,44	—11,76
Cotton Yarn and manufactures	14,15	14,06	11,35	6,80	1,36	1,34	—2	—5,46
Woollen Yarn and manufactures	2,20	1,41	1,50	1,93	83	45	—38	—1,48
Other Yarns and Textile fabrics	3,51	6,08	7,32	4,97	55	35	—20	—4,26
Total, Group III	92,79	91,81	89,51	93,54	49,51	45,12	—4,39	—48,42
IV. Living Animals	31	16	6	2	4	..	—4	—2
V. Postal Articles	2,08	1,91	1,49	1,70	1,31	1,66	+35	—3
Total Imports	152,36	165,29	156,97	173,13	110,44	118,85	+8,41	—54,29

General.

During 1942-43, India's import trade in respect of all the Groups except Group II, *viz.*, raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, had suffered heavily as compared with the preceding year. This was due chiefly to the control over imports, shipping difficulties and the fact that the supplying countries were fully engaged in war production. Though the control over imports still remained, the easing of the shipping position was largely responsible for the improvement in the import trade during the year under review; while imports of manufactured articles (Group III) and of living animals (Group IV), showed a slight decrease, imports under the other Groups registered increases. In 1942-43 imports under Group I, namely, Food, Drink and Tobacco, had declined to the extent of about Rs. 20 crores as compared with the preceding year due chiefly to the cessation of imports of rice from Burma. During the year under review, imports of Food, Drink and Tobacco increased from Rs. 7·62 crores in 1942-43 to Rs. 8·13 crores. This increase was not large enough to effect any significant change in the relative importance of this Group, to the total import trade. It is, however, noteworthy, that imports of grain, pulse and flour increased from Rs. 31 lakhs in 1942-43 to Rs. 1,48 lakhs in 1943-44. A further point to note is that while in 1942-43 imports of grain, pulse and flour constituted only 4 per cent of the total imports under Group I as against about 60 per cent in 1941-42, in 1943-44 imports of these commodities again grew in relative importance ranking next only to tobacco and accounting for 18 per cent of the total imports under the Group.

Imports under Group II, namely, raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, increased by Rs. 11·98 crores from Rs. 51·96 crores in the preceding year to Rs. 63·94 crores in 1943-44. It may be noted that until 1941-42 the value of the imports of raw materials was less than that of imports of manufactured articles, but in 1942-43 the position was reversed. In that year, raw material imports constituted 47 per cent of the total imports as against 29 per cent in 1941-42. This tendency was further accentuated in 1943-44 when the value of imports of raw materials increased to Rs. 63·94 crores as compared with Rs. 51·96 crores in the preceding year, constituting 54 per cent of the total imports. The items in this Group whose imports increased during the year as compared with the preceding year were oils (vegetable, mineral and animal) from Rs. 27·79 crores to Rs. 36·33 crores, cotton (raw and waste) from Rs. 15·42 crores to Rs. 17·53 crores and raw wool from Rs. 2·96 crores to Rs. 4·02 crores. Seeds was one of the important articles whose imports fell from Rs. 2·27 crores in the preceding year to Rs. 1·23 crores in 1943-44.

The value of imports under Group III, namely, of articles wholly or mainly manufactured, showed a further reduction during the year under review, declining to Rs. 45·12 crores, or 38 per cent of the total imports, as against Rs. 49·51 crores, or 45 per cent of the total imports in 1942-43. Of the items whose imports declined significantly as compared with the preceding year were vehicles from Rs. 5·71 crores to Rs. 1·27 crores, metals (both iron and steel as well as other metals) from Rs. 6·13 crores, to Rs. 4·13 crores, cutlery, hardware, etc., from Rs. 3·26 crores, to Rs. 2·77 crores, and paper, paste board and stationery from Rs. 2·16 crores to 1·97 crores. Certain other articles increased their imports, *e.g.*, dyes and colours from Rs. 5·43 crores to Rs. 8·38 crores, chemicals, drugs and medicines from Rs. 6·38 crores to Rs. 7·26 crores and machinery of all kinds from Rs. 10·53 to Rs. 11·39 crores.

It will be observed from the composition of India's foreign trade given in the tables above that the value of imports under Group III, namely, articles wholly or mainly manufactured declined from Rs. 92·79 crores in the pre-war year (1938-39) to Rs. 45·12 crores in 1943-44. On the other hand, the value of imports under Group II, namely, raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, increased from Rs. 33·18 crores in 1938-39 to Rs. 63·94 crores in 1943-44. While imports under Group III, *viz.*, articles wholly or mainly manufactured declined, their exports rose from Rs. 47·61 crores in 1938-39 to Rs. 104·60 crores in 1943-44. In the pre-war years, the value of exports of raw materials, *i.e.*, under Group II, used to figure largely in India's export trade. But in recent years the value of exports under this Group has fallen off considerably and stood at Rs. 44·64 crores in 1943-44 as compared with Rs. 73·29 crores in 1938-39. These trends are partly explained by the progressive industrialization of the country especially since the outbreak of the war, and partly by other factors brought about by the war itself.

Balance of Trade.—The following table shows the balance of trade in merchandise (private) for the last five years :—

(In ₹ lakhs)

——	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Exports of Indian merchandise (private)	+203,92	+186,88	+237,55	+187,63	+199,20
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private)	+9,65	+11,81	+15,33	+7,07	+10,96
Imports of Foreign merchandise (private) (*a*)	—164,76	—156,72	—172,86	—110,34	—118,75
Balance of Trade in merchandise (private)	+48,81	+41,97	+80,02	+84,36	+91,41

NOTE.—The sign + means net exports and the sign — net Imports.

(*a*) Exclusive of the value of railway materials Imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and was not therefore taken into account in arriving at the balance of trade.

General.

The balance of trade in private merchandise in favour of India increased to Rs. 91·41 crores in 1943-44, the highest level since the last twenty one years, as compared with Rs. 84·36 crores in the preceding year. The increase as compared with the pre-war figure of Rs. 17·38 crores (1938-39) was Rs. 74·03 crores. These figures do not include the value of stores exported abroad for Defence purposes or the value of imports on this account. It is probable that the aggregate merchandise balance of trade would be much greater if the value of transactions on Defence account were included.

The Quantum of Trade of India.—The following table gives estimates of the quantum of trade for the last nine years and for 1927-38. These statistics are necessarily approximate, being estimates based on an examination of only a few major items in India's foreign trade.

Year	Quantum of Exports	Quantum of Imports
	R (crores)	R (crores)
1927-28	291·9 (100·0)	254·7 (100·0)
1935-36	261·0 (89·4)	232·6 (91·3)
1936-37	320·7 (109·9)	219·4 (86·1)
1937-38	301·0 (103·1)	243·7 (95·7)
1938-39	295·5 (101·2)	226·0 (88·7)
1939-40	308·9 (105·8)	230·5 (90·5)
1940-41	260·3 (89·2)	183·8 (72·2)
1941-42	276·8 (94·8)	167·6 (65·8)
1942-43	184·5 (63·2)	84·9 (33·3)
1943-44	159·0 (54·5)	90·2 (35·4)

Inland Trade.—The following table shows the volume of rail and river-borne trade in certain important articles since 1935-36 :—

Inland Trade.

(Figures in 000 mds.)

	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Cotton, raw	23,574	29,207	19,185	19,538	20,712	20,914	20,607	17,775	15,358
Cotton, piecegoods	10,132	10,521	11,190	11,077	11,294	12,771	11,444	10,351	11,004
Grain, pulse and flour	115,333	129,235	131,000	131,272	143,366	130,187	135,004	104,731	107,405
Hides and skins, raw	2,506	3,157	2,070	2,679	3,383	2,988	3,637	3,459	3,097
Jute, raw	29,034	38,225	32,574	31,497	32,767	28,074	25,954	18,145	16,509
Gunny bags and cloth	4,511	5,152	5,336	5,218	5,484	5,850	7,011	12,886	8,456
Oilseeds	35,697	43,777	39,646	50,063	43,777	39,360	43,544	36,141	30,471
Sugar (including gur, rab, etc.)	31,261	40,391	39,485	38,076	28,950	38,866	30,080	31,691	30,007

The figures in the above table do not give a complete idea of internal trade as the list of articles for which these figures are shown is small. Moreover, these figures relate only to trade

between the 22 blocks into which India has been divided for the purposes of the Inland (Rail and River-borne) trade statistics and do not give any idea regarding the traffic within each block.

A better indication of the volume of trade during normal times is furnished by the figures relating to wagon loadings on Indian railways, though as pointed out below, they also have their limitations.

Statement showing gross earnings and total wagons loaded from 1928-29 to 1942-43.

Year	Gross earnings — State-owned Railways (excluding Burma Railways)	Total wagons loaded*
	R (crores)	(000)
1928-29	99·61	6,993
1929-30	97·53	6,698
1930-31	90·40	6,632
1931-32	82·54	6,098
1932-33	82·11	5,996
1933-34	84·64	6,489
1934-35	87·24	6,850
1935-36	88·36	6,962
1936-37	92·04	6,900
1937-38	94·85	7,161
1938-39	94·36	7,225
1939-40	98·43	7,509
1940-41	112·16	7,589
1941-42	129·37	7,499
1942-43	156·46	6,553
1943-44	185·49	6,910

* These include Burma Railway figures up to 1935-36.

It will be seen that the number of wagons loaded in 1943-44 was higher than in the previous year. The following table shows the net tonnage carried on Indian Railways and the net ton-mileage of goods traffic :—

—	Total Tons of goods traffic carried on Class I Railways (000's)	Total Net Ton miles traversed by goods traffic on Class I Railways (000's)
1937-38	113,415	22,480
1938-39	115,213	21,878
1939-40	121,082	23,192
1940-41	123,305	24,987
1941-42	130,043	27,811
1942-43	125,637	27,802
1943-44	126,398	28,065

General.

The total tonnage of goods traffic has been increasing since 1937-38. During the year under review there was an increase in both the volume of goods traffic and the total net ton mileage. These figures do not include the goods carried by the military or special trains.

Trade Restrictions.—The objects of trade restrictions imposed soon after the outbreak of war were briefly discussed in the Review for 1940-41. The scope of the export restrictions underwent further changes between June 1943 and June 1944, and the list of articles subjected to Control as on 30th June 1944, is given in Appendix I. The quantity and the value of exports from British India during the three years ending 1943-44 of some of the important commodities included in the list are given in Table 48 in Part II of this Review.

The list of commodities subject to import control as on 1st July 1944 is given in Appendix II. Table 49 in part II of this Review shows the value of imports into British India during 1942-43 and 1943-44 of some of the important commodities subject to import restrictions.

Tariff Changes.—The changes in the tariff made by various acts during the latter part of 1942 and the early part of 1943, were described in the preceding year's Review. Since then three Acts have been passed introducing certain changes in the tariff.

To consolidate and amend the law relating to Central duties of excise on goods manufactured or produced in British India and to Salt, the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, which received the assent of the Governor-General on the 24th February, 1944, prescribed duties of excise on all excisable goods at the rates shown in the Schedule given below :—

THE SCHEDULE.

Item No.	Description of goods.	Rate of duty.	
1	KEROSENE—		
	"Kerosene" means any inflammable hydrocarbon (including any mixture of hydrocarbons or any liquid containing hydrocarbons but excluding motor spirit) which—		
	(i) is made from petroleum as defined in section 2 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VII of 1899), and		
	(ii) is intended to be or is ordinarily used in liquid form for purposes of illumination,	The rate at which Customs duty is for the time being leviable under Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (XXXII of 1934), read with any other enactment for the time being in force.	
2	MATCHES—		
	"Match" includes a firework in the form of a match; and, where a match-stick has more heads than one capable of being ignited by striking, each such head shall be deemed to be a match.		
	(1) Matches, manufactured in a factory whose daily output exceeds one hundred gross of boxes, in boxes, or booklets containing on an average—		
	(i) not more than forty matches	Two rupees.	Per gross of boxes or booklets.
	(ii) more than forty, but not more than fifty matches	Two rupees and eight annas.	
	(iii) more than fifty, but not more than sixty matches;	Three rupees.	
	(iv) more than sixty, but not more than eighty matches,	Four rupees.	

Item No.	Description of goods.	Rate of duty.
2	MATCHES—*contd.*	
	(2) Matches, manufactured in a factory whose daily output does not exceed one hundred gross of boxes, in boxes or booklets containing on an average—	
	(i) not more than forty matches	One rupee, fifteen annas and two pies. (Per gross of boxes or booklets.)
	(ii) more than forty, but not more than fifty matches.	Two rupees and seven annas. (Per gross of boxes or booklets.)
	(iii) more than fifty, but not more than sixty matches.	Two rupees, fourteen annas and nine pies. (Per gross of boxes or booklets.)
	(iv) more than sixty, but not more than eighty matches.	Three rupees fourteen annas and four pies. (Per gross of boxes or booklets.)
	(3) Matches in boxes containing on an average not more than twelve matches of the type known as "Bengal Lights".	Ten annas per gross of boxes.
	(4) All other matches	Eight annas for every 1,403 matches or fraction thereof.
3	MECHANICAL LIGHTERS—	
	"Mechanical Lighter" means any mechanical or chemical contrivance for causing ignition which is portable and operates by producing a spark or flame whether by itself or when brought into contact with gas, and includes a mechanical lighter issued from a factory in an incomplete state or requiring for its completion the addition of a flint.	Three rupees per lighter.
4	MOTOR SPIRIT——	
	"Motor Spirit" means—	
	(*a*) any inflammable hydrocarbon (including any mixture of hydrocarbons or any liquid containing hydrocarbons) which is capable of being used for providing reasonable efficient motive power for any form of motor vehicle; and	
	(*b*) power alcohol, that is ethyl alcohol of any grade (including such alcohol when denatured or otherwise treated), which either by itself or in admixture with any such hydrocarbon, is capable of being used as aforesaid—	Fifteen annas per imperial gallon.
5	SALT—	
	"Salt" includes swamp salt, spontaneous salt, and salt, and salt or saline solutions made or produced from any saline substance or from salt earth.	For the year ending 31st day of March, 1944, the rate fixed by section 2 of the Indian Finance Act, 1943 (VIII of 1943), read with section 5 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931, and thereafter the rate fixed annually by act of the Central Legislature.
6	SILVER	Three annas and seven and one fifth pies per ounce Troy.
7	STEEL INGOTS	Four rupees per ton.

Item No.	Description of goods.	Rate of duty.	
8	SUGAR, PRODUCED IN A FACTORY ORDINARILY USING POWER IN THE COURSE OF PRODUCTION OF SUGAR—		
	"Sugar" means any form of sugar containing more than ninety per cent of sucrose :—		
	(1) Sugar other than Khandsari or Palmyra . .	Three rupees per cwt.	
	(2) Khandsari sugar—		
	that is to say, sugar in the manufacture of which neither a vacuum pan nor a vacuum evaporator is employed.	Eight annas per cwt.	
	(3) Palmyra sugar—		
	that is to say, sugar manufactured from jaggery obtained by boiling the juice of the palmyra palm.	*Nil.*	
9	TOBACCO, CURED—		
	"Tobacco" means any form of tobacco, whether cured or uncured, and whether manufactured or not, and includes the leaf, stalks and stem of the tobacco plant but does not include any part of a tobacco plant while still attached to the earth :		
	I.—Virginia Tobacco—		
	A.—Flue-cured—		
	(1) If intended for manufacture into—		
	(*a*) cigarettes—		
	(i) containing more than 20 per cent weight of imported tobacco.	One rupee and twelve annas.	Per lb.
	(ii) containing 20 per cent or less than 20 per cent weight of imported tobacco.	One rupee and four annas.	
	(iii) containing no imported tobacco . . .	Eight annas.	
	(*b*) biris	Six annas.	
	(*c*) cheroots	Two annas.	
	(2) If intended for any other purpose . . .	One rupee and twelve annas.	
	B.—Air-cured	Six annas.	
	II.—Country Tobacco—		
	(1) if intended for manufacture into—		
	(*a*) cigarettes	Six annas.	Per lb.
	(*b*) biris	Six annas.	
	(*c*) cigars or cheroots	Two annas.	
	(*d*) hookah tobacco	One anna.	
	(*e*) snuff	Six annas.	

Item No.	Description of goods.	Rate of duty.	
9	TOBACCO, CURED—*contd.*		
	II.—Country Tobacco—*contd.*		
	(2) if intended for sale as chewing tobacco, whether manufactured or merely cured.	One anna.	Per lb.
	(3) if intended for any other purpose . . .	Six annas.	
	III.—Stalks, stems and other refuse of tobacco—		
	(1) if intended for use in the preparation of any form of manufactured tobacco.	One anna.	Per lb.
	(2) if intended to be used for agricultural purposes.	*Nil.*	
	IV.—Tobacco manufactured into cigars and cheroots of which the value—		
	(i) exceeds Rs. 30 a hundred	Six rupees.	Per hundred.
	(*ii*) exceeds Rs. 25 a hundred but does not exceed Rs. 30 a hundred.	Five rupees.	
	(iii) exceeds Rs. 20 a hundred but does not exceed Rs. 25 a hundred.	Four rupees.	
	(iv) exceeds Rs. 15 a hundred but does not exceed Rs. 20 a hundred.	Three rupees.	
	(v) exceeds Rs. 10 a hundred but does not exceed Rs. 15 a hundred.	Two rupees.	
	(vi) exceeds Rs. 5 a hundred but does not exceed Rs. 10 a hundred.	One rupee.	
	(vii) exceeds Rs. 2-8-0 a hundred but does not exceed Rs. 5 a hundred.	Eight annas.	
	(viii) exceeds Rs. 1-4-0 a hundred but does not exceed Rs. 2-8-0 a hundred.	Four annas.	
	(ix) exceeds As. 10 but does not exceed Rs. 1-4-0 a hundred.	Two annas.	
10	TYRES—		
	"Tyres" means a pneumatic tyre in the manufacture of which rubber is used and includes the inner tube and the outer cover of such a tyre.	Ten per cent. ad valorem.	
11	VEGETABLE PRODUCT—		
	"Vegetable product" means any vegetable oil or fat which, whether by itself or in admixture with any other substance, has by hydrogenation or by any other process been hardened for human consumption.	Five rupees per cwt.	

The Indian Finance Act, 1944, besides continuing the existing rate of duty on salt and altering the excise duties on tobacco prescribed by section 3 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, imposed fresh excise duties on betelnuts, coffee and tea and continued for another year (*i.e.*, up to the 31st March, 1945) the additional duties of Customs on certain goods originally provided for by section 6 of the Indian Finance Act, 1942, and continued up to the 31st March, 1944, by section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1943, except that the additional duties on spirits, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes assessable under items Nos. 22(4), 22(5), 24, 24(1), 24(2), and 24(3) were raised from one-fifth to one-half of the duty of Customs specified in the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act,

1934. The amended excise duties on tobacco as well as the fresh excise duties on betelnuts, coffee and tea are set forth in the following schedule:

SCHEDULE

Item No.	Description of goods.	Rate of duty.	
9	TOBACCO, etc.—*contd.*		
	"Tobacco" means any form of tobacco whether cured or uncured, and whether manufactured or not, and includes the leaf, stalk and stems of the tobacco plant but does not include any part of a tobacco plant while still attached to the earth.		
	I. Unmanufactured tobacco—		
	(*a*) manufacture into cigarettes containing—		
	(*i*) more than 20 per cent weight of imported tobacco.	Three rupees and eight annas.	Per lb.
	(*ii*) 20 per cent or less than 20 per cent weight of imported tobacco.	Two rupees and eight annas.	
	(*iii*) no imported tobacco	One rupee.	
	(*b*) any purpose other than the manufacture of cigarettes or of the products enumerated in (3) (*a*) and (3) (*b*).	Three rupees and eight annas.	
	(2) if other than flue-cured and intended for—		
	(*a*) manufacture into cigarettes . . .	Nine annas.	
	(*b*) any purpose other than the manufacture of cigarettes or of the products enumerated in (3) (*a*) and (3) (*b*).	Nine annas.	
	(3) whether flue-cured or not, if intended for—		
	(*a*) manufacture into—		
	(*i*) biris	Nine annas.	
	(*ii*) snuff	Nine annas.	
	(*iii*) cigars and cheroots . . .	Three annas.	
	(*iv*) hookah tobacco	Three annas.	
	(*b*) sale as chewing tobacco, whether manufactured or merely cured.	Three annas.	
	(*c*) agricultural purposes	*Nil.*	
	(4) Stalk, stems and other refuse of tobacco intended for use in the preparation of any form of manufactured tobacco.	One anna.	

Item. No.	Description of goods.	Rate of duty.	
9	TOBACCO, etc.—*contd.*		
	II. Manufactured tobacco—		
	Cigars and cheroots of which the value—		
	(*i*) exceeds Rs. 30 a hundred . .	Twelve rupees.	Per hundred.
	(*ii*) exceeds Rs. 25 a hundred but does not exceed Rs. 30 a hundred.	Ten rupees.	
	(*iii*) exceeds Rs. 20 a hundred but does not exceed Rs. 25 a hundred.	Eight rupees.	
	(*iv*) exceeds Rs. 15 a hundred but does not exceed Rs. 20 a hundred.	Six Rupees.	
	(*v*) exceeds Rs. 10 a hundred but does not exceed Rs. 15 a hundred.	Four rupees.	
	(*vi*) exceeds Rs. 5 a hundred but does not exceed Rs. 10 a hundred.	Two rupees.	
	(*vii*) exceeds Rs. 2-8 a hundred but does not exceed Rs. 5 a hundred.	One rupee.	
	(*viii*) exceeds Rs. 1-4 a hundred but does not exceed Rs. 2-8 a hundred.	Eight annas.	
	(*ix*) exceeds Annas 12 a hundred but does not exceed Rs. 1-4 a hundred.	Four annas.	
12	BETELNUTS, Cured—		
	"Betelnut" means the fruit of the areca-palm (*areca catechu*), whether with or without husk, whether cured or uncured, but does not include the fruit while still attached to the tree.	Two annas per lb.	Per lb.
13	COFFEE, Cured—		
	"Coffee" means the seed of the coffee tree (*cofea*), whether with or without husk, whether cured or uncured, but does not include the seed while still attached to the tree.	Two annas per lb.	Per lb.
14	TEA—		
	"Tea" means the commodity known as tea made from the leaves of the plant *Camellia Thea* (*Linn.*) and includes green tea.	Two annas per lb.	Per lb.

The Protective Duties Continuation Act, 1944, which received the assent of the Governor-General on the 26th April, 1944, extended by two years, that is, up to the 31st March, 1946, the existing rates of protective duties on wheat; wheat flour; sugar; wood pulp; writing and printing paper; silk and silk sewing thread; cotton twist, yarn and sewing thread; silk, artificial silk, cotton and mixed fabrics; cotton Ghoonsis and Muktakesis; cotton knitted fabric and apparel; silver and imitation gold and silver thread and wire; certain iron and steel articles and manufactures; and coal tubs and tipping wagons, assessable under items Nos. 10(1), 11(1), 17, 43, 44, 44(1), 46, 46(1), 47, 47(1), 47(6), 48, 48(1), 48(3), 48(4), 48(5), 48(7), 48(9), 48(10), 49(5), 51(2), 51(3), 61(5), 63(2), 63(3), 63(6), 63(9), 63(10), 63(12), 63(15), 63(17), 63(19), 63(20), 63(21), 63(25), 63(27), and 74 of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.

Mention may also be made here of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944, which received the assent of the Governor-General on the 31st March, 1944, and which empowered the Central Government to fix, after consulting the Indian Coconut Committee, an excise duty, not exceeding four annas per cwt. on all copra consumed in any mill in British India whether produced in or

imported from outside British India. The object of this Act is to provide for the creation of a fund for the improvement of the cultivation, marketing and utilization of coconuts in India but the rate of duty to be levied was not fixed during the period under review.

The Central Government under Finance Department (C. R.), Notification No. 23-Central Excises dated the 28th August, 1943, exempted virginia tobacco, intended for manufacture into hookah tobacco, snuff, cigars or cheroots, or for sale as chewing tobacco, from so much of duty leviable thereon as was in excess of the respective rates for country tobacco as specified in the Schedule to the Tobacco (Excise Duty) Act, 1943. The Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, however, made no distinction between country tobacco and virginia tobacco and as such the exemption automatically lapsed with the passing of that Act.

Mepacrine hydrochloride was exempted from the Customs duty leviable thereon under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), Notification No. 23-Customs, dated the 25th September, 1943.

Finance Department (Central Revenues), Notification No. 1 Central Excises, dated the 15th April 1944, exempted flue-cured *gulla* tobacco from so much of the duty leviable thereon under item No. 9 of the first Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, as was in excess of the duty leviable on tobacco other than flue-cured tobacco which was intended for manufacture into cigarettes on condition that the Collector was satisfied that such flue-cured *gulla* tobacco was intended for manufacture into cigarettes containing no other flue-cured tobacco.

The effect of the Finance Department (Central Revenues), Notification No. 10-Customs, issued on the 22nd April, 1944, was that the additional duty provided for by section 4(2) of the Indian Finance Act, 1944, on goods specified in item No. 22(5) (*b*) of the first Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, would continue to be one-fifth and not one-half of the original amount of the Customs Duty.

By Notifications, issued on the 3rd and 17th June, 1944, the Central Government in the Finance Department (Central Revenues) exempted, respectively, coffee seeds intended for the purpose of sowing, and tobacco powder prepared from stalks and stems and other refuse for use as an insecticide from the duty leviable under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

The rebate of the import duty on soda ash used in the indigenous glass industry originally granted in 1935, and extended from time to time, was again extended for a further period of two years, *i.e.*, up to the 22nd June, 1946, under Resolution No. 458-T(1)/44, dated the 24th June, 1944, of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce.

CHAPTER II.

Imports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into British India :—

Imports.

(In thousands of Rupees.)

——	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	Percentage on total imports of merchandise in 1943-44.
Oils	21,75,74	27,76,25	36,48,03	30·98
Cotton and cotton goods	22,14,07	16,78,52	18,86,21	16·02
Machinery and millwork	12,81,17	10,02,16	10,44,73	8·87
Dyeing and tanning substances	5,77,65	4,63,90	7,72,18	6·56
Chemicals	5,46,64	4,67,66	4,97,05	4·22
Wool, raw and manufactured	4,69,98	3,78,16	4,46,98	3·80
Metals and ores	12,80,31	6,18,85	4,22,40	3·57
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	5,14,20	3,33,32	2,99,72	2·55
Drugs and medicines	2,78,04	1,46,95	2,08,56	1·77
Paper and pasteboard	3,54,74	1,82,19	1,78 41	1·51
Tobacco	2,51,76	1,33,19	1,59,70	1·35
Salt	98,02	88,72	1,54,13	1·31
Building and engineering materials	66,34	97,45	1,50,77	1·28
Toilet requisites	83,17	38,10	13,88	0·12
Grain, pulse and flour	15,02,03	30,85	30,72	0·26
Liquors	2,70,94	1,38,36	1,47,34	1·25
Precious stones and pearls, unset	21,07	55,73	1,43,82	1 22
Vehicles	13,03,49	5,71.18	1,26,98	1·08
Hardware	2,18,21	1,00,55	93,66	0·79
Spices	2,21,03	1,51,72	89,60	0·76
Fruits and vegetables	1,12,08	1,11,56	87,02	0·74
Belting for machinery	67,66	47,71	85,02	0·72
Tea chests	1,22,24	78,91	82,44	0·70
Bobbins	64,63	56,49	66,16	0·56
Paints and painters' materials	1,14,57	79,26	57,36	0·49
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,55,75	70,86	55,39	0·47
Tallow and stearine	50,04	34,90	38,10	0·32
Arms, ammunition and military stores	48,60	37,60	33,80	0·29
Clocks and watches and parts	26,62	39,63	31,82	0·27
Flax, raw and manufactured	17.74	11,87	20,79	0·18
Gums and resins	32,80	27,29	19,80	0·17
Stationery	51,31	33,40	17,89	0·15
Wood and timber	2,86,96	20,43	16,19	0·14
Glass and glassware	65,55	25,64	15,77	0·13
Books, printed, etc.	40,21	23,58	13,84	0·12
Manures	17,76	7,25	10,49	0·09
Artificial silk	3,49,02	23,05	7,35	0·06
Earthenware and porcelain	35,11	10,73	6,39	0·05
Jute and jute goods	6,55	3,49	5,73	0·05
Rubber manufactures	1,55,31	18,51	5,56	0·05
Cutlery	21,09	12,75	4,70	0·04
Apparel	28,42	9,99	4,58	0·04
Paper making materials	11.24	2,75	4,33	0·04
Haberdashery and millinery	28,75	5,96	3,11	0·03
Silk, raw and manufactured	1,49,09	2,98	45	0·00
Tea	11,98	51,74	2,17	0·02
Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	6,24	1,90	1,74	0·01
Soap	20,88	5,95	1,67	0·01
Toys and requisites for games	15,22	4,53	1,66	0·01
Furniture and cabinetware	4,84	2,32	81	0·01
Jewellery, also plate of gold and silver	3,15	4,14	73	0·01
Boots and shoes	3,73	2,02	46	0·00
Animals, living	2,42	3,70	38	0·00
Sugar	1,07,54	1,87	13	0·00
All other articles	12,24,97	7,05,48	5,57,91	4·73
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	173,14,46	110,44,05	1,17,76,71	100

Cotton manufactures.

Cotton manufactures (R 1,33 lakhs)—Imports of cotton manufactures into British India which registered a small decline in the aggregate were valued at R 1,33 lakhs during 1943-44 as compared with R 1,36 lakhs in the preceding year. But there was a sharp decline in the main categories which was greatly offset by a remarkable increase of R 64 lakhs under threads in the year under review. Particulars of values of the different classes of cotton manufactures imported during the past three years are shown below :—

	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Twist and yarn	1,25	16	12
Piecegoods—			
Grey (unbleached)	1,05	1	..
White (bleached)	1,12	32	7
Coloured, printed or dyed	2,28	46	17
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	4,45	79	24
Hosiery	16	1	..
Handkerchiefs and shawls	5	..	..
Thread	59	28	87
Other sorts	30	17	10
GRAND TOTAL	6,80	1,36	1,33

Imports of twist and yarn declined in quantity from 0·9 million lbs. in 1942-43 to 0·6 million lbs. in 1943-44 or by 33 per cent, the corresponding decrease in value being from R 16 lakhs to R 12 lakhs or 25 per cent. The average declared value per lb. or imported twist and yarn rose from R 1-11-6p in 1942-43 to R 1-14-1p in the year under review. The following table shows the imports of twist and yarn and the production thereof in Indian mills, classified according to counts, in the past three years :—

	1941-42		1942-43		1943-44	
	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production
	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)
Cotton twist and yarn—						
Nos. 1 to 20	1,370	949,043	126	984,297	70	1,032,223
„ 21 to 25	..	185,581	..	181,920	..	207,301
„ 26 to 30	6	147,532	..	133,637	1	166,165
„ 31 to 40	402	171,769	10	149,509	59	169,993
Above No. 40	686	103,327	204	65,923	89	85,362
Two-folds (doubles)	4,051	—	..	—	1	—
Unspecified descriptions	1,626	19,326	605	18,510	410	19,343
TOTAL	8,231	1,577,178	945	1,533,796	630	1,680,417

It will be observed that imports, which showed a decline, consisted largely of unspecified descriptions, arrivals of which amounted to 0·4 million lbs. and represented 65 per cent of the total quantity of twist and yarn imported during the year under review as against 0·6 million lbs. or 64 per cent in 1942-43. There was a further rise in the Indian production of twist and yarn in the year under review, which attained a new record of 1,680 million lbs.

Of the total quantity imported, the United States of America, which was the largest supplier, contributed 90 per cent as against 91 per cent in the preceding year and her share in absolute terms fell from 0·9 million lbs. to 0·6 million lbs. in 1943-44. The supply from the United Kingdom however showed a slight increase from 60,000 lbs. to 66 000 lbs. and her relative share also improved

from 6 to 10 per cent in the year under review. There were no imports from Ceylon in 1943-44 as against 9,000 lbs. representing 1 per cent of the total in 1942-43. The following table shows the details :—

Imports of cotton twist and yarn and percentage shares of the principal countries in the total imports.

—	Quantity			Value		
	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
From—						
United Kingdom	370 (5%)	60 (6%)	66 (10%)	8 (6%)	1 (6%)	1 (8%)
Ceylon	682 (8%)	9 (1%)	.. (..)	7 (6%)	.. (..)	.. (..)
Burma	333 (4%)	14 (2%)	.. (..)	3 (2%)	.. (..)	.. (..)
Japan	4,208 (52%)	.. (..)	.. (..)	73 (59%)	.. (..)	.. (..)
China	20 (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)
United States of America	2,372 (29%)	861 (91%)	564 (90%)	31 (25%)	15 (94%)	11 (92%)
Other countries	246 (2%)	1 ..	.. (..)	3 (2%)	.. (..)	.. (..)
TOTAL	8,231	945	630	1,25	16	12
Declared value per lb.	—	—	—	R a. p. 1 8 3	R a. p. 1 11 6	R a. p. 1 14 1

Imports of cotton piecegoods into British India, which totalled only 4 million yards in 1943-44 registered a sharp decline of 9 million yards, or 69 per cent as compared with the preceding year. The value of these imports showed a similar decline by 70 per cent from R 79 lakhs to 24 lakhs only. The decrease was distributed over all the three main descriptions of piecegoods, there being practically no trade in grey piecegoods. Imports of the three descriptions of piecegoods during the last three years distinguishing the shares of the main supplying countries together with the percentage variation of the imports in 1943-44 as compared with 1942-43 and 1941-42 are set forth in the following table :—

Imports of cotton piece-goods	Quantity			Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1943-44 as compared with 1942-43.	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1943-44 as compared with 1941-42.	Value			Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1943-44 as compared with 1942-43.	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1943-44 as compared with 1941-42.
	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44			1941-42	1942-43	1943-44		
	Yds. (Millions)	Yds. (Millions)	Yds. (Millions)			R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)		
Grey.										
From—										
United Kingdom	0·2	0·1	..	—100	—100	2	1	..	—100	—100
Japan	60	..	..	..	—100	1,00	..	..	..	—100
Total, all countries	61	0·2	..	—100	—100	1,05	1	..	—100	—100
Whites.										
From—										
United Kingdom	15	5	0·9	—82	—94	62	31	6	—81	—90
Japan	23	..	..	..	—100	41	..	..	..	—100
Total, all countries	39	5	1	—80	—97	1,12	32	7	—78	—94
Coloured.										
From—										
United Kingdom	16	7	2	—71	—88	90	42	14	—67	—84
Japan	53	..	..	..	—100	1,08	..	..	..	—100
Total, all countries	81	8	3	—63	—96	2,28	46	17	—63	—93
Total Cotton piecegoods.										
Share of—										
Bengal	38	2	..	—100	—100	87	13	3	—77	—97
Bombay	111	5	1	—80	—99	2,52	29	8	—72	—98
Sind	26	4	1	—75	—96	83	26	3	—88	—96
Madras	6	2	2	..	—67	23	11	10	—9	—57
TOTAL	181	13	4	—69	—98	4,45	70	24	—70	—95

Cotton piecegoods.

Owing to belligerency, imports from Japan which had been one of the important sources of supply ceased altogether for the last two years. Practically all the supplies were derived from the United Kingdom imports from which country however suffered a great reduction. There were no imports of grey goods from the United Kingdom in the year under review while those of white and coloured goods were lower by 82 and 71 per cent respectively as compared with 1942-43. The following table shows the declared values per yard of grey, white and coloured goods imported from the United Kingdom during the last three years with the corresponding figures for Japan during 1941-42.

	Grey		White		Coloured	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
1941-42	0 13 2	0 2 8	0 6 8	0 2 11	0 9 0	0 3 3
1942-43	0 13 6	..	0 9 7	..	0 10 0	..
1943-44	..	..	0 12 1	..	0 9 6	..

Prices of the imported white piecegoods from the United Kingdom were higher but those of the coloured varieties were slightly lower than in 1942-43.

Imports of the principal classes of grey, white and coloured goods are detailed below. The figures are in million yards :—

	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Grey (unbleached)—			
Dhuties, saris and scarves	6·7	..	..
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	..	..	..
Longcloth and shirtings	17·1	..	..
Sheetings	34·8	..	..
Drills and jeans	2·2	0·1	..
Other sorts	0·5	0·1	..
Total .	61·3	0·2	..
White (bleached)—			
Dhuties, saris and scarves	0·1	..	..
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	17·9	2·6	0·3
Longcloth and shirtings	16·5	1·4	0·2
Nainsooks	0·1	..	..
Drills and jeans	1·3	0·2	..
Checks, spots and stripes	0·5	..	..
Twills	1·0	0·2	..
Other sorts	1·9	0·9	0·4
Total .	39·3	5·3	0·9

Imports.

	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Coloured, printed or dyed—			
Dhuties, saries and scarves	0·9	..	..
Cambrics, etc.	4·8	1·4	0·6
Shirtings	20·3	1·5	0·3
Prints and chintz	1·3	0·2	..
Drills and jeans	32·5	0·8	0·1
Checks, spots and stripes	1·2	0·5	0·2
Twills	2·7	0·8	0·2
Other sorts	17·3	2·3	1·4
TOTAL	81·0	7·5	2·8

As already stated there were no imports of grey goods during 1943-44 while all the descriptions under white and coloured goods showed decreases. The following table shows the percentage shares of the main supplying countries in the imports of piecegoods under each of the three broad classes during the last three years :—

	GREY		WHITE		COLOURED, ETC.	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
1941-42	0·3	98·2	38 0	57·6	19·8	65·3
1942-43	37·7	..	95·5	..	89·1	..
1943-44	..	..	93·9	..	85·7	..

The quantities of cotton piecegoods as well as the quantity *per capita* available for consumption in India in each year from 1937-38 are shown in the table below. In calculating *per capita* consumption, variations in population from year to year during the inter-censal period have been allowed for. It should, however, be noted that in making these estimates, no account has been taken of the exports by land, amount taken for war supplies, and stocks left over from year to year. It should also be remembered that the figures for handloom production are only estimates based on the quantity of yarn available for consumption each year.

Consumption per capita *of cotton piecegoods and handloom products in India.*

Year	NET IMPORTS		NET AVAILABLE MILL PRODUCTION		HANDLOOM PRODUCTION		NET AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION	
	Actual	*Per capita*	Actual	*Per capita*	Estimated	*Per capita*	TOTAL	*Per capita*
	Yards crores	*Yards*	Yards crores	*Yards*	Yards crores	*Yards*	Yards crores	*Yards*
1937-38	58	*1·57*	384	*10·38*	149	*4·02*	591	*15·97*
1938-39	68	*1·66*	409	*10·76*	192	*5·05*	664	*17·47*
1939-40	56	*1·47*	379	*9·97*	182	*4·79*	617	*16·23*
1940-41	40	*1·02*	388	*9·95*	165	*4·23*	593	*15·20*
1941-42	10	*0·26*	372	*9·54*	207	*5·30*	589	*15·10*
1942-43	..	..	329	*8·23*	221	*5·52*	550	*13·75*
1943-44	..	..	441	*10·89*	239	*5·90*	680	*16·79*

Artificial Silk.

It will be seen that *per capita* consumption which remained at 13¾ yards during 1942-43, rose to 16¾ yards during 1943-44.

Fents (R 3 lakhs).

Imports of fents were halved from 0·6 million lbs. valued at R 6 lakhs in 1942-43 to 0·3 million lbs. valued at R 3 lakhs in the year under review. These consisted almost entirely of cotton fents, imports of which totalled about 270,000 lbs. (1·3 million yards) as against 565,000 lbs. (2·7 million yards) in 1942-43. Fents of silk or artificial silk or mixture thereof and fents of other materials were imported to a small extent, being 1,000 lbs. in the case of the former and 13,000 lbs. in the case of the latter as against 2,000 lbs. and 9,000 lbs. respectively in 1942-43. Supplies of fents of all descriptions from the United States of America declined from 0·4 million lbs. valued at R 4 lakhs to 0·2 million lbs. valued at R 1 lakh in 1943-44. Imports from the United Kingdom also fell substantially in quantity from 143,000 lbs. to 47,000 lbs. but the value declined slightly from R 2 lakhs to R 1½ lakh in 1943-44.

Sewing thread (R 87 lakhs).

Imports of sewing thread improved appreciably from R 21 lakhs to R 87 lakhs in 1943-44, almost the entire amount of which came from the United Kingdom as against R 20 lakhs in the preceding year.

Haberdashery and Millinery (R 3 lakhs).

Imports of haberdashery and millinery were valued at R 3 lakhs in 1943-44 as compared with R 6 lakhs in 1942-43. Almost the entire amount was received from the United Kingdom as in the previous year.

Artificial silk (R 7 lakhs).—Owing to the spread of war in the Far East, the main sources of supply of these goods were cut off during the last two years. The total value of the imports of artificial silk and manufactures fell further from R 23 lakhs in 1942-43 to R 7 lakhs in the year under review. Artificial silk yarn, imported almost entirely from the United Kingdom, amounted to 0·2 million lbs. as in the previous year but the value rose to R 5 lakhs from R 3 lakhs in the preceding year. The average declared value per lb. of imports from the United Kingdom during 1943-44 was R 2-7-6p the corresponding figure for the preceding year being R 1-9-9p. Imports of piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk also fell from 1·1 million yards to 0·1 million yards in quantity and from R 15 lakhs to R 2 lakhs in value in the year under review. Of the total, United Kingdom supplied only 89,000 yards. (R 1 lakh) as against 1·3 million yards (R 14 lakhs) in the preceding year. The declared value, per yard, of imports from the United Kingdom was R 1-1-5p as compared with R 1-6-2p in 1942-43. Imports of goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials totalled 15,000 yards valued at R ¼ lakh as compared with 0·2 million yards valued at R 4 lakhs. The supplies of these goods also came mainly from the United Kingdom. The average declared value, per yard, of the imports from the United Kingdom was R 2-10-6p as compared with R 1-12-8p in the preceding year.

Wool, Raw and Manufactured (R 4,47 lakhs).—Imports of wool and woollens were valued at R 4,47 lakhs in 1943-44 as compared with R 3,78 lakhs in the preceding year, showing an increase of R 69 lakhs or 18 per cent. The increase was chiefly noticeable in the case of raw wool the imports of which totalled 25·5 million lbs. valued at R 4·02 lakhs as against 19·4 million lbs. valued at R 2·96 lakhs in the preceding year. As usual, Australia was the leading supplier in this line, and she increased her supply from 14·2 million lbs. (R 2,18 lakhs) in 1942-43 to 23·7 million lbs. (R 3·67 lakhs) in the year under review. Supplies from the United Kingdom, however, fell off to a great extent, amounting to only 0·3 million lbs. (R 10 lakhs) as compared with 1·5 million lbs. (R 36 lakhs) in 1942-43. Imports from New Zealand also declined in quantity from 2·5 million lbs. to 1·5 million lbs. and in value from R 36 lakhs to R 25 lakhs. In the case of manufactures there was, however, a substantial reduction. Receipts of yarn and knitting wool totalled only 0·2 million lbs. valued at R 7 lakhs as compared with 0·3 million lbs. valued at R 10 lakhs while those of woollen and worsted piecegoods amounted to 0·1 million yards with a value of R 8 lakhs as against 0·6 million yards valued at R 29 lakhs in 1942-43. As in the previous year almost the entire quantity of yarn and knitting wool and of woollen and worsted piecegoods was received from the United Kingdom. Imports of woollen goods mixed with other materials also fell from 0·7 million yards (R 19 lakhs) to 0·2 million yards (R 6 lakhs) in the year under review. The United Kingdom supplied the entire amount as against 700,000 yds. valued at R 19 lakhs in 1942-43.

Imports of foreign carpets and floor rugs were valued at R 2 lakhs in 1943-44 as against R 1 lakh in the preceding year. Of the total value of these imports in the year under review, Iran supplied to the extent of about R 1½ lakhs. There were practically no imports of shawls and lohis, in the year under review. Imports of blankets and rugs, other than floor rugs, declined from 51,000 lbs. (R 1½ lakhs) to only 4,000 lbs. (R 17,000) in the year under review. Imports of Roller cloth, clearer cloth and sizing flannel, which were received entirely from the United Kingdom, showed an improvement by R 7 lakhs to R 20 lakhs in 1943-44. Imports of woollen hosiery recorded a decrease from R 2½ lakhs to only R ½ lakh in 1943-44.

Silk, Raw and Manufactured (R ½ lakh).—The trade in this line was greatly affected by the spread of the war in the Far East, the main source of supply of these goods. The total value of the imports of silk, raw and manufactured, dwindled further from R 3 lakhs to only R ½ lakh in the year under review.

Machinery and millwork (R 11,30 lakhs).—Imports of machinery and millwork including beltings and printing machinery showed an improvement in 1943-44, the total value of which amounted to R 11,30 lakhs as compared with R 10,52 lakhs in 1942-43. The following table shows the details for the last three years :—

——	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Prime-movers	1,01	60	63
Electrical	2,36	2,04	2,24
Agricultural machinery	30	8	2
Boilers	60	48	45
Metal working (chiefly machine tools)	68	57	54
Mining	18	27	25
Oil crushing and refining	7	3	4
Paper mill	31	15	25
Refrigerating	20	3	7
Rice and flour mill	4	2	3
Saw mill	15	11	10
Sewing and knitting machines and parts	62	28	19
Sugar machinery	20	8	8
Tea machinery	11	12	22
Cotton machinery	1,81	1,83	2,40
Jute mill machinery	57	35	24
Wool machinery	7	3	7
Typewriters, including parts and accessories	24	18	6
Printing and lithographing presses	22	2	..
Belting for machinery	68	48	85

The value of electrical machinery imported rose from R 2,04 lakhs to R 2,24 lakhs of which the share of the United Kingdom increased by R 41 lakhs to R 1,97 lakhs in the year under review. Imports from the United States of America, on the other hand fell from R 33 lakhs to R 24 lakhs in 1943-44 and those from Switzerland declined by R 4 lakhs to R 2 lakhs in the year under review. Imports of textile machinery also recorded an increase in value from R 2,77 lakhs to R 3,19 lakhs being mainly accounted for by larger receipts of cotton machinery the value of which improved from R 1,83 lakhs to R 2,40 lakhs in 1943-44. Supplies from the United Kingdom of cotton mechinery represented 97 per cent amounting to R 2,33 lakhs as compared with 95 per cent or R 1,74 lakhs in 1942-43. Imports of jute mill machinery, however, dropped from R 35 lakhs to R 25 lakhs. Increases were also noticeable in the imports of belting for machinery (R 85 lakhs), tea machinery (R 22 lakhs), refrigerating machinery and wool machinery (R 7 lakhs each), rice and flour mill machinery (R 3 lakhs), paper mill machinery (R 25 lakhs) and prime movers (R 63 lakhs). On the other hand there were decreases in the imports of agricultural

machinery (R 2 lakhs). boilers (R 2 lakhs), metal working machinery (R 54 lakhs), mining machinery (R 25 lakhs), saw mill machinery (R 10 lakhs), sewing and knitting machines and parts (R 19 lakhs), and typewriters, including parts and accessories (R 6 lakhs). There were, however, no imports of printing and lithographing presses in the year under review, while the value of imports of sugar machinery remained practically unchanged at R 8 lakhs. The following table shows the relative shares of the principal countries in the import trade in machinery and millwork :—

Imports of machinery and millwork (including belting for machinery and printing machinery).

	1941-42		1942-43		1943-44	
	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent
United Kingdom	8,35	60·9	7,83	74·4	914	80·9
United States of America	4,22	30·7	2,24	21·3	201	17·8
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	1,14	8·4	45	4·3	15	1·3
TOTAL	13,71	100	10,52	100	11,30	100

It will be seen from the above table that imports from the United Kingdom were higher being valued at R 9,14 lakhs in 1943-44 as against R 7,83 lakhs in the preceding year, and her percentage share in the total trade also rose from 74 to 81. The share of the United States of America, which declined both absolutely and relatively, amounted to 18 per cent of the total imports in 1943-44 as compared with 21 per cent in 1942-43.

Hardware (R 94 lakhs).—There was a decrease of 7 per cent in the value of hardware imported during the year under review which fell by R 7 lakhs to R 94 lakhs in 1943-44. The principal items included in this group and their imports during the past three years are shown in the table below :—

	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Agricultural implements	3	2	1
Other implements and tools (except machine tools)	56	23	36
Builders' hardware	30	3	2
Domestic hardware	6	2	1
Enamelled ironware	5	1	..
Metal lamps	14	3	3
Metal lamps parts	2	1	1
Other sorts	1,02	66	50

Imports of agricultural implements, chiefly from the United Kingdom, declined in value from R 2 lakhs to R 1 lakh in the year under review. But an improvement was noticeable in the case of other implements and tools, except machine tools, imports of which were valued at R 36 lakhs or R 13 lakhs more than that in the preceding year, to which the United Kingdom contributed 33 per cent (70 per cent) and the United States of America 61 per cent (30 per cent), the figures in brackets representing the percentage shares in the preceding year. The number of metal lamps imported remained almost stationary at 0·1 million, the value also being the same, *viz.*, R 3 lakhs. The chief source of supply in the year under review was the United States of America imports from which improved from 109,000 to 128,000 in number and from R 2 lakhs to R 3 lakhs in value. There were no supplies from Hongkong, as against 24,000 lamps imported in the preceding year. The value of the parts of metal lamps imported in 1943-44 which came mainly from the United Kingdom amounted to about R 1 lakh as in the preceding year. The value of imports of builders' hardware decreased from 3 lakhs to R 2 lakhs in 1943-44 to which the United Kingdom and the United States of America contributed R 1 lakh and R ¼ lakh respectively, as against R 2 lakhs and R 1 lakh in the preceding year. Among other specified items imports of domestic hardware declined from R 2 lakhs to R 1 lakh while those of enamelled ironware dropped to negligible amount.

Of the total imports of hardware, the United Kingdom supplied to the value of R 48 lakhs as against R 66 lakhs in 1942-43, her percentage share also declining from 66 to 51. Supplies from the United States of America were valued at R 35 lakhs or 37 per cent as against R 23 lakhs or 23 per

cent in the preceding year. Among other countries imports from Ceylon and Canada were valued at R 3 lakhs (3 per cent) and R 2 lakhs (2 per cent) respectively. The following table compares these percentages with those for the preceding two years :—

Imports of hardware.

—	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	33	66	51
Ceylon	1	3	3
Canada	1	2	2
United States of America	40	23	37
Japan	10	..	..
Other countries	15	6	7
TOTAL	100	100	100

Cutlery (R 5 lakhs)

There was a significant fall in the value of cutlery imported in 1943-44 which decreased from R 13 lakhs to R 5 lakhs. Imports of razors were valued at R 3 lakhs and those of pruning knives and other cutlery at R 1 lakh each. Of the total imports the United Kingdom supplied goods to the value of only R 2 lakhs as compared with R 11 lakhs in the preceding year. The share of the United States of America remained almost unchanged at R 2 lakhs in the year under review.

Rubber Manufactures (R 6 lakhs).—Being an essential war material, available supplies of rubber manufactures for civilian use were naturally short and their imports registered a sharp decline being valued at R 6 lakhs in 1943-44 as compared with R 19 lakhs in the preceding year. The table below summarises the trade under principal classification :—

Imports of Rubber manufactures.

—	1941-42		1942-43		1943-44	
	Number (000)	R (000)	Number (000)	R (000)	Number (000)	R (000)
Pneumatic motor covers	123·8	1,09,18	7·1	6,83	1·8	2,09
Pneumatic motor cycle covers	2·5	30	1·6	8	..	..
Pneumatic cycle covers	449·7	7,20	37·3	1,05	20·1	46
Pneumatic motor tubes	103·4	9,48	4·7	76	0·6	16
Pneumatic motor cycle tubes	6·9	18	4·6	4	..	..
Pneumatic cycle tubes	208·9	1,39	36·0	36	2·4	3
Solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles	0·2	16	0·04	4	0·04	4

Imports of pneumatic motor covers, which represented 33 per cent of the total value of rubber manufactures imported during 1943-44 numbered 1,800 valued at R 2 lakhs. Compared with the preceding year, this meant a decline of about 75 per cent. in quantity and 69 per cent. in value. The United Kingdom supplied 900 valued at R 1 lakh as against 5,200 valued at R 5 lakhs in 1942-43. The share of the United States of America in these imports also fell in number from 1,300 to 900 though the value remained almost stationary at R 1 lakh. Imports of pneumatic cycle covers fell further from 67,300 valued at about R 2 lakhs in 1942-43 to 20,100 valued at about R ½ lakh. The entire supply came from the United Kingdom which also sent almost the entire amount received in 1942-43. The number of imported pneumatic motor tubes showed a heavy decline from 4,700 valued at about R 1 lakh to only 600 valued at R 16,000. Imports of pneumatic cycle tubes were insignificant while those of solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles remained unchanged.

Drugs and Medicines (R 2,09 lakhs).—The total value of imported drugs and medicine improved from R 1,47 lakhs to R 2,09 lakhs in 1943-44. Imports of proprietary and patent medicines were valued at R 20 lakhs as compared with R 29 lakhs in the preceding year. The

United Kingdom accounted for R 13 lakhs and the United States of America for R 3 lakhs, their respective contributions in 1942-43 being R 17 lakhs and R 6 lakhs. Imports of camphor which was imported almost entirely from the United States of America, increased considerably and amounted to 120,000 lbs. in 1943-44 as against 47,000 lbs. in the previous year the value increasing by R 1 lakh to R 2 lakhs. Imports of quinine salts were heavily curtailed, being valued at R 1 lakh only as against R 15 lakhs in the preceding year. This was mainly due to the cessation of supplies from Java from which quinine salts to the value of R 10 lakhs were received in 1942-43. There was also a reduction in the share of the United Kingdom which sent quinine salts to the value of R 1 lakh in the year under review as against R 4 lakhs in 1942-43. Substantial improvement was however recorded in the imports of unspecified drugs and medicines mainly from the United Kingdom the value of which rose from R 95 lakhs to R 1,81 lakhs in 1943-44.

Paper and Pasteboard (R 1,78 lakhs).—Imports of paper and pasteboard amounted to 384,000 cwts. in 1943-44 as compared with 416,000 cwts. in 1942-43, the value declining from R 1,82 lakhs to R 1,78 lakhs. Imports of paper of all kinds decreased from 364,000 cwts. to 351,000 cwts. in quantity, the value however decreasing from R 1,65 lakhs to R 1,63 lakhs. Printing paper, usually the chief item of import, recorded a decrease from 237,000 cwts. to 227,000 cwts. in quantity the value declined from R 66 lakhs to R 59 lakhs. Canada and the United States of America were the principal sources of supply during the year under review, imports from the former totalling 156,000 cwts. and those from the latter 55,000 cwts. as compared with the corresponding quantity of 159,000 cwts. and 43,000 cwts. in 1942-43. Imports from the United Kingdom rose slightly from 4,000 cwts. to 5,000 cwts. but those from Newfoundland fell from 31,000 cwts. to 11,000 cwts. in 1943-44. Imports of writing paper and envelopes slightly improved from 16,000 cwts. to 18,000 cwts. in quantity but the value remained almost unchanged at R 15 lakhs in the year under review, to which the United Kingdom contributed 7,000 cwts. and the United States of America 11,000 cwts. as against 13,000 cwts. and 3,000 cwts. respectively in 1942-43. Packing and wrapping paper was imported to the extent of 76,000 cwts. valued at R 49 lakhs, in 1943-44 as compared with 43,000 cwts. valued at R 25 lakhs in the preceding year. Supplies from the United Kingdom were reduced from 10,000 cwts. to 5,000 cwts. in the year under review but those from the United States of America and Canada advanced appreciably, from 24,000 cwts. to 50,000 cwts. in the case of the former and from 9,000 cwts. to 20,000 cwts. in the case of the latter. Imports of old newspapers in bales and bags were insignificant in the year under review as against 22,000 tons valued at R 3 lakhs in the previous year. The value of paper manufactures imported was lower by R 11 lakhs and amounted to R 3 lakhs only. Imports of pasteboard, millboard and cardboard including manufactures thereof also declined in quantity from 53,000 cwts. in 1942-43 to 33,000 cwts. in 1943-44 and in value from R 17 lakhs to R 16 lakhs. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total value of paper and pasteboard imported into British India during the past three years :—

Percentage shares of the principal countries in the imports of paper and pasteboard.

——	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	22·8	33·5	21·9
Canada	21·4	25·8	22·5
United States of America	45·4	36·3	52·2
Japan	2·5	..	..
Other countries	7·9	4.4	3·4
TOTAL	100	100	100

It will be noticed that the share of the United States of America in the total trade, which had recorded a decline in the previous year, increased sharply from 36 to 52 per cent in 1943-44. On the other hand the share of the United Kingdom fell from 33 to 22 per cent, while that of Canada in this trade recorded a slight decrease from 26 per cent to 22 per cent in the year under review.

In 1943-44, there were altogether 16 paper mills at work in India. The aggregate production of all the reporting mills in India amounted to 1,939,000 cwts. in 1943-44 as compared with 1,959,000 cwts. in 1942-43. Imports of woodpulp, mostly for the use of the Indian paper mills, amounted to 18,000 cwts. valued at R 4 lakhs as compared with 12,000 cwts. valued at R 3 lakhs in the preceding year. The United States of America alone supplied the entire amount as compared with 11,000 cwts. in 1942-43.

Imports.

Provisions (R 55 lakhs).—The total value of imported provisions declined from R 71 lakhs in 1942-43 to R 55 lakhs in the year under review. Imports of farinaceous and patent foods, the largest item under this group, declined in value from R 17 lakhs to R 12 lakhs. The figures for 1943-44 include R 9 lakhs being the value of milk foods for infants and invalids which was chiefly imported from Australia (R 8 lakhs). Condensed milk was imported to the extent of 20,000 cwts. (R 10 lakhs) as against 30,000 cwts. (R 16 lakhs) in 1942-43. The United States of America and Australia accounted for 4,000 cwts. and 11,000 cwts. respectively as compared with 14,000 cwts. each in the preceding year. There were practically no imports of confectionery and biscuits and cakes in the year under review. Imports of Jams and Jellies however recorded a substantial increase from R 2 lakhs to R 6 lakhs in 1943-44. Among other commodities, imports of canned or bottled fruits, registered a decline as compared with the preceding year. The variations in the trade in some of the more important articles under provisions are shown in the table below :—

Imports of provisions.

Articles	1941-42		1942-43		1943-44	
	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)
Bacon and hams	12	13	1	1	..	1
Biscuits and cakes	9	9	1	1	..	..
Canned or bottled fruits	44	12	7	3	1	1
Tinned or canned fish	9	5	3	1	1	2
Cheese	13	11	2	2	2	3
Confectionery	8	8	2	3	..	..
Butter	7	9	3	3	1	3
Milk foods for infants and invalids	7	13	4	10	4	9
Farinaceous foods in bulk	391	52	13	2	..	..
Jams and jellies	20	8	6	2	12	6
Milk, condensed and preserved (including milk cream).	67	31	30	16	20	10
Other sorts	—	85	—	27	—	20

The total imports of provisions from the United Kingdom receded further from R 10 lakhs to R 3 lakhs, her relative share in the trade being 5 per cent in 1943-44 as compared with 14 per cent in 1942-43. Imports from the Union of South Africa, also fell from R 9 lakhs to R 8 lakhs, though her relative share in the trade advanced from 13 to 15 per cent. Imports from the United States of America declined from R 10 lakhs to R 6 lakhs and her relative share also fell from 14 per cent to 11 per cent. Supplies from Australia consisting mainly of butter, cheese, jams and jellies, farinaceous and patent foods, and milk, condensed and preserved, were valued at R 20 lakhs and represented 36 per cent of the total trade in 1943-44 as compared with R 29 lakhs or 41 per cent in 1942-43. Imports from Canada amounted to R 5 lakhs as against R 4 lakhs in 1942-43, her percenta geshare having improved from 6 to 9.

Sugar (R 13.000).—The area planted with sugarcane in India during 1943-44 was 4,234,000 acres as compared with 3,600,000 acres in the preceding season. The production in terms of *Gur* in 1943-44 was estimated at 5,848,000 tons or 771,000 tons more than in 1942-43. The total number of factories manufacturing sugar direct from cane during the cane crushing season 1943-44 was 151 as against 150 in the preceding year. The following table gives the production of sugar in Indian

factories during the last ten years as published by the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology :—

Crop year*	Direct from Cane	Refined from *Gur*†
	Tons	Tons
1934-35	578,100	39,103
1935-36	932,100	50,067
1936-37	1,111,400	19,500
1937-38	930,700	16,600
1938-39	650,800	14,200
1939-40	1,241,700	29,600
1940-41	1,095,400	48,500
1941-42	778,100	13,400
1942-43	1,070,100	6,370
1943-44	1,216,400	7,980

NOTE.—Figures from 1936 37 exclude production in Burma.
* From November to October. The principal crushing period is from November to May.
† Production during the calendar year.

Imports of sugar 16 D. S. and above were practically insignificant in the year under review, the arrivals into India including the Kathiawar States amounting to only 67 tons valued at R 28,000 as compared with 1,500 tons valued at R 4 lakhs in 1942-43. Due to war conditions, supplies from Java altogether ceased during the last two years. According to the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, the quantity of sugar available for consumption in India during the period 1st November 1942 to 31st October 1943 was estimated at 1,220,000 tons approximately as against 1,132,000 tons in the preceding season.

An upward revision in the controlled price of sugar was made in the beginning of 1943, when the ex-factory price of the typical Indian Sugar, Crystal No. 1 at Cawnpore was fixed at R 14-8-6 per md. This rate remained unchanged till the first half of November, 1943 when as a result of further revision the price of the typical sugar was re-fixed at R 15-5-6 per md. at which level the rate continued till the end of the year under review.

Liquors (R 1, 47 lakhs).—The total imports of liquors showed a decline from 1·2 million gallons in 1942-43 to 0·9 million gallons in 1943-44, the corresponding fall in value being from Rs. 1, 48 lakhs to R 1, 47 lakhs. As in the preceding year, Bombay took the largest quantity, 0·7 million gallons (R 95 lakhs) as against 0·5 million gallons (R 67 lakhs) and was followed by Bengal and Sind with 0·1 million gallons (R 23 lakhs) each as against 0·2 million gallons (R 22 lakhs) and 0·3 million gallons (R 42 lakhs) respectively in the previous year. The share of Madras was, however, comparatively small, amounting to 32,000 gallons (R 7 lakhs) as compared with 0·2 million gallons (R 17 lakhs) in the preceding year. Nearly 33 per cent. of the total quantity of imported liquors consisted of ale, beer and porter, the receipts of which fell to one half from 0·6 million gallons (R 26 lakhs) to 0·3 million gallons (R 12 lakhs) in 1943-44. Imports from the United Kingdom declined from 0·5 million gallons to only 22,000 gallons in 1943-44. Australia however increased her share, supplying about 155,000 gallons in the year under review as against 118,000 gallons in 1942-43. Arrivals from the United States of America also improved from 22,000 gallons to 58,000 gallons in 1943-44. Receipts from Canada, from which there was practically no supply in 1942-43, also amounted to 43,000 gallons in the year under review. Spirit accounted for 58 per cent of the total quantity of liquors imported and wines, 9 per cent. Imports of spirit which registered some improvement in the year under review amounted to 526,000 gallons valued at R 1, 2 lakhs as

against 488,000 gallons valued at R 1, 13 lakhs in 1942-43. These imports are shown by classes in the table below :—

	1941-42		1942-43		1943-44	
	Gallons	R (lakhs)	Gallons	R (lakhs)	Gallons	R (lakhs)
Brandy	71,000	10	78,000	14	102,200	21
Gin	133,000	16	118,000	19	63,700	15
Rum	3,400	0·4	2,200	0·4	500	0·1
Liqueurs	7,000	2	4,800	1	2,200	0·4
Whisky	390,000	74	188,800	41	283,800	59
Spirit, present in drugs	128,600	41	72,700	23	58,400	20
„ perfumed	3,700	5	3,300	6	800	2
„ denatured	369,500	5	..	..	..	..
„ other sorts	23,200	9	20,800	9	13,000	5

It will be noticed that except in the case of brandy and whisky which showed some improvement, imports of all the other classes declined in the year under review, those of denatured spirit having been completely wiped out during the last two years owing mainly to cessation of supplies from Java. Imports of whisky advanced from 189,000 gallons in 1942-43 to 284,000 gallons in 1943-44. There was a decline in the arrivals from the United Kingdom which fell from 178,000 gallons to 123,000 gallons. But this was more than offset by increased supplies from Canada and the United States of America which amounted to 114,000 gallons and 44,000 gallons respectively. Arrivals of brandy also showed on improvement from 78,000 gallons to 102,000 gallons. This was due chiefly to larger consignments from the Union of South Africa and Cyprus which supplied 79,000 gallons and 18,000 gallons respectively as against 69,000 gallons and 1,000 gallons in 1942-43. On the other hand there was reduced supply of brandy from Australia which fell from 6,000 gallons to 3,000 gallons only in the year under review. Imports of wines which were maintained on the preceding year's level, amounted to 81,000 gallons valued at (R 13 lakhs) as compared with 82,000 gallons valued at (R 9 lakhs) in 1942-43. In this case also the Union of South Africa was the leading supplier having sent 36,000 gallons or 44 per cent as against 46,000 gallons or 56 per cent in the previous year. Cyprus ranked next having supplied to the extent of 29,000 gallons or 36 per cent in 1943-44. The United Kingdom formerly the principal source of supply of wines, further reduced her share to only 1,000 gallons from 13,000 gallons, in 1942-43. Australia similarly curtailed her supply from 8,000 gallons to 3,000 gallons only in 1943-44. During the year under review, there was practically no imports from the United States of America which had supplied to the extent of 9,000 gallons, a year ago.

Salt (R 1, 54 lakhs).—Imports of foreign salt, chiefly for consumption in Bengal, showed a slight improvement from 133,000 tons valued at R 89 lakhs in 1942-43 to 167,000 tons valued at R 1,54 lakhs in 1943-44. Egypt and Aden continued to be the chief sources of supply and their contributions rose respectively from 65,000 tons and 57,000 tons to 84,000 tons and 65,000 tons in 1943-44. Arrivals from other countries included 9,000 tons and 8,000 tons from French Somaliland and Italian East Africa respectively. The production of Indian salt in 1943 amounted to 1,925,000 tons as against 1,890,000 tons in 1942. The coastwise imports of Indian salt into Bengal in 1943-44 totalled 73,000 tons, the corresponding figures in the preceding year being 117,000 tons.

The maximum ex-duty prices of salt at Calcutta which ruled during the last two quarters of 1942-43 remained effective also during 1943-44. The controlled prices were R 360 per 100 mds. ex-ship and R 375 per 100 mds. ex-golah.

Other articles.

Other Articles.—The following table shows the course of trade in some of the other articles of importance in imports :—

—	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Dyeing and tanning substances	5,78	4,64	7,72
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	5,14	3,33	3,00
Tobacco	2,52	1,33	1,60
Spices	2,21	1,52	90
Glass and glassware	66	26	16
Precious stones and pearls, unset	22	56	1,44

Dyeing and tanning substances. (R 7,72 lakhs).

There was a marked improvement in the imports of dyeing and tanning substances which were valued at R, 7,72 lakhs as compared with R 4,64 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of coal tar dyes representing 92 per cent of the total value in 1943-44 rose by R 3,09 lakhs or 78 per cent to R 7,07 lakhs and by 3 million lbs. or 42 per cent to 9 million lbs. The principal sources of supply during the year under review were the United Kingdom and the United States of America imports from which amounted to 5 million lbs. (R 4,38 lakhs) and 4 million lbs. (R 2,03 lakhs) respectively. The following table shows the details of the imports of these dyes during the past three years :—

Imports of coal tar dyes.

—	Quantity.			Value.		
	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	lbs.(000)	lbs.(000)	lbs.(000)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Alizarine	1,420	663	555	27	14	18
Congo red	799	298	471	15	7	30
Coupling dyes of the naphthol group	1,380	989	1,213	99	90	1,21
Vats	1,510	628	991	1,81	1,28	2,39
Sulphur black	3,062	1,793	2,385	37	45	64
Others	3,556	2,193	3,770	1,45	114	2,35
Total	11,727	6,564	9,385	5,04	3,98	7,07
From United Kingdom	4,170	3,957	5,286	1,63	2,40	4,38
„ Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ France	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Switzerland	753	207	398	95	40	65
„ Japan	705	62	..	17	3	..
„ United States of America	5,638	2,293	3,695	2,14	1,11	2,03
„ Other Countries	461	45	6	15	4	1

Imports of barks for tanning, mostly from South Africa decreased from 721,000 cwts. valued at R 52 lakhs to 633,000 cwts valued at R 51 lakhs in 1943-44. There were no imports of cutch and gambier and of saffron during the year under review.

Imports.

Instruments and apparatus (R 3,00 lakhs).

Imports of instruments and apparatus were marked down being valued at R 3,00 lakhs in 1943-44 as compared with R 3,33 lakhs in the preceding year. The value of electrical instruments and apparatus, the principal item under this group, declined slightly from R 1,61 lakhs to R 1,53 lakhs, consignments from the United Kingdom in 1943-44 being valued at R 1,20 lakhs as against R 1,34 lakhs in the preceding year. Expressed in percentage, the share of the United Kingdom fell from 83 to 78 per cent. The share of the United States of America on the other hand improved from R 22 lakhs to R 28 lakhs.

Details of imports under the various classes of electrical instruments during the past three years are given in the table below :—

——	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Electric fans and parts thereof	12	11	8
„ wires and cables	77	63	65
Telegraph and telephone instruments	15	10	12
Electric lamps and parts thereof	35	20	16
Batteries	2	5	2
Carbons, electric	7	6	8
Accumulators	10	4	9
Electric lighting accessories and fittings, including switches	9	4	3
Meters	21	8	4
Electro-medical apparatus, including X-ray apparatus	9	3	3
Switch boards (other than telegraph and telephone)	4	3	2
Unenumerated	39	24	21
TOTAL	2,40	1,61	1,53

Under photographic instruments, imports of raw films mainly from the United Kingdom declined from 87 million feet valued at R 31 lakhs in 1942-43 to 79 million feet valued at R 30 lakhs in 1943-44. Receipts of exposed films, however, increased from 7 million feet valued at R 18 lakhs to 11 million feet valued at R 29 lakhs in 1943-44. Imports of cinema talkie apparatus chiefly from the United States of America, were valued at R 2 lakhs in 1943-44 as against R 3 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of wireless apparatus fell in value from R 31 lakhs to R 20 lakhs in 1943-44, to which the United Kingdom contributed 65 per cent and the United States of America 30 per cent. The value of imports of surgical instruments improved slightly from R 6 lakhs to R 7 lakhs in 1943-44 while that of scientific instruments remained almost unchanged at R 4 lakhs in the year under review.

Tobacco (R 1,60 lakhs).

There was a slight improvement in the imports of tobacco, all sorts which amounted to 9.8 million lbs. valued at R 1,60 lakhs in 1943-44 as compared with 8.6 million lbs. valued at R 1,33 lakhs in the preceding year. Receipts of unmanufactured tobacco rose from 7.8 million lbs. (R 98 lakhs) to 9.7 million lbs.(R 1,58 lakhs) in the year under review, to which the United States of America alone contributed 9.5 million lbs. or 98 per cent as against 7.7 million lbs. or 99 per cent in 1942-43. Imports of cigarettes decreased heavily from 749,000 lbs. to 53,000 lbs. in quantity and from R 30 lakhs to R 2 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom continued to be the principal supplier although her contribution was drastically reduced from 663,000 lbs. to only 42,000 lbs. Of the other descriptions of manufactured tobacco imported in the year under review, tobacco for pipes and cigarettes accounted for 9,000 lbs. as against 75,000 lbs. in the previous year. The trade in cigars was insignificant in the year under review.

Imports of spices were nearly halved in the year under review amounting to 158,000 cwts as against 310,000 cwts. in quantity and to R 90 lakhs as against R 1,52 lakhs in value in 1942-43. Imports of betelnuts, the principal items under this group, shrank from 181,000 cwts. to 127,000 cwts. though the value rose from R 54 lakhs to R 64 lakhs in 1943-44. Almost the entire amount came from Ceylon. There were practically no imports of pepper in the year under review. Imports of cloves also fell heavily from 113,000 cwts. valued at R 84 lakhs to only 29,000 cwts. valued at R 21 lakhs in 1943-44. Zanzibar and Pemba being the principal supplying countries.

Spices (R 90 lakhs)

Imports of glass and glassware, which continued their declining trend, registered a further decline from R 26 lakhs to R 16 lakhs in the year under review. Almost all the descriptions comprised within this group shared in the decline. There were no imports of glass bangles; while those of tableware, scientific glassware, and beads and fasle pearls were negligible. Arrivals of bottles and phials, chiefly from the United Kingdom, numbered 34,000 gross valued at R 4 lakhs in 1943-44 as compared with 57.000 gross valued at R 6 lakhs in 1942-43. Arrivals of glass sheet and plate fell to nearly one half, amounting to 1.3 million sq. ft. valued at R 6 lakhs as against 2.5 million sq. ft. valued at R 10 lakhs in 1942-43. The value of imports of funnels, globes, etc., was R 2 lakhs as against R 1½ lakhs in the preceding year. In the total trade of glass and glassware, the United Kingdom and the United States of America were the two chief sources of supply, the former reducing her share from R 16 lakhs to R 13 lakhs, while the latter from R 5 lakhs to R 3 lakhs in the year under review.

Glass and Glassware (R 16 lakhs).

A substantial improvement was recorded in the imports of precious stones and pearls unset, which in terms of value rose from R 56 lakhs in the preceding year to R 1,44 lakhs in the year under review. Imports of diamonds increased by R 75 lakhs to R 1,21 lakhs while those of precious stones and pearls (real and culture) also advanced by R 4 lakhs and R 9 lakhs to R 7 lakhs and R 16 lakhs respectively in 1943-44. The Union of South Africa which was the principal supplier, more than doubled her share of the trade in absolute terms from R 40 lakhs to R 90 lakhs in 1943-44, though her relative share fell from 71 per cent to 63 per cent. The share of Palestine improved both absolutely and relatively from 9 per cent (R 5 lakhs) to 22 per cent (R 31 lakhs) in the year under review. The value of the consignments from Arabia and the Bahrein Islands, consisting practically of pearls only, totalled R 9 lakhs and R 7 lakhs respectively, in 1943-44 as against R 3 lakhs and R 2 lakhs, the corresponding figures in 1942-43.

Precious stones (R 1,44 lakhs).

Dutiable Baggage—The imports of dutiable baggage which are not otherwise specified, were valued at R 5 lakhs as compared with R 4 lakhs in the preceding year. The following classes of articles imported as baggages are, however, recorded under their respective heads and are necessarily excluded from this :—(i) fire arms, cartridges and other arms and ammunitions, (ii) wireless sets and instruments, apparatus and appliances. (iii) liquors and spirits (iv) furniture and carpets, (v) jewellery, silverware and plated ware, including silver and plated cutlery and (vi) vehicles, including motor cars.

CHAPTER III.

Exports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India :—

Exports.

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1943-44
Jute, raw	10,41,73	9,01,57	8,32,91	4·17
Jute manufactures	53,39,54	36,40,93	49,47,18	24·75
Cotton, raw and waste	17,54,10	5,30,56	7,48,79	3·75
Cotton manufactures	35,96,12	46,19,10	42,62,42	21·32
Tea	39,58,17	31,91,04	37,85,82	18·94
Seeds	10,43,16	10,51,76	11,14,02	5·58
Leather	6,02,50	4,76,05	4,38,46	2·20
Hides and skins, raw	4,77,45	3,38,36	4,12,84	2·07
Metals, Ores and Minerals	7,01,29	3,92,66	3,49,76	1·75
Mica	3,05,41	2,71,16	2,80,40	1·40
Wool, raw and manufactured	3,39,17	1,61,02	2,34,97	1·18
Grain, pulse and flour	10,40,88	6,93,23	2,30,82	1·15
Lac	4,91,74	2,89,17	2,47,34	1·24
Fruits and vegetables	3,09,14	1,97,06	2,27,55	1·14
Fish (excluding canned fish)	60,19	78,29	1,55,38	0·78
Spices	1,13,02	1,94,10	1,44,81	0·72
Paraffin wax	14,04	21,31	1,22,47	0·61
Coir	76,43	86,96	97,88	0·49
Oils	2,63,72	1,36,84	83,13	0·42
Haberdashery and millinery	47,04	1,01,65	77,69	0·39
Tobacco	2,20,01	1,49,20	76,45	0·38
Coffee	40,41	52,38	69,95	0·35
Hemp, raw	96,58	52,37	67,30	0·34
Provisions and oilman's stores	79,36	59,92	58,49	0·29
Rubber, raw	72,77	6,26	17,09	0·09
,, manufactures	47,26	30,87	34,80	0·17
Building and engineering materials other than of iron, steel or wood.	68,19	18,46	48,14	9·24
Gums and resins	52,27	34,49	45,29	0·23
Sugar	31,78	1,07,96	42,27	0·21
Bristles	25,11	17,23	40,84	0·20
Apparel	26,85	43,72	34,51	0·17
Dyeing and tanning substances	36,33	30,58	27,16	0·14
Animals, living	8,18	15,49	23,91	0·12
Drugs and medicines	61,01	30,58	22,13	0·11
Coal and Coke	1,55,26	35,61	21,37	0·11
Soap	35,41	25,65	16,76	0,08
Chemicals and Chemical preparations	34,11	27,94	15,93	2·08
Oilcakes	87,44	61,49	14,92	0·07
Fibre for brushes and brooms	8,29	17,15	12,87	0·06
Manures	27,96	29,51	12,34	0·06
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	44,79	19,39	11,87	0·06
Cordage and rope	14,96	6,34	11,19	0·06
Hardware	27,98	7,34	10,68	0·05
Wood and timber	21,53	14,95	10,46	0·05
Bones for manufacturing purposes	12,24	12,22	9,83	0·05
Silk, raw and manufactured	12,11	24,12	8,97	0·04
Machinery and millwork	6,46	5,90	7,52	0·04
Fodder, bran and pollards	5,41	7,15	7,06	0·04
Paints and painters' materials	23,16	5,46	7,01	0·04
Boots and shoes	47,70	11,29	6,46	0·03
Books, printed, etc.	9,11	4,39	5,61	0·03
All other articles	7,41,89	4,52,21	3,93,32	1·96
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS	287,56,21	187,90,44	199,87,98	100

Exports.

Cotton (₹ 6,36 lakhs).—Exports of raw cotton from British India declined further during the year under review and amounted to 282,000 bales as compared with 301,000 bales in 1942-43, although the value registered an appreciable increase, being ₹ 6,36 lakhs as against ₹ 3,64 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom reduced her purchase to 180,000 bales from 229,000 bales a year ago. Australia also curtailed her requirements from 34,000 bales in 1942-43 to 28,000 bales. There was however an appreciable increase in the case of the United States of America which took 54,000 bales in the year under review as against 7,000 bales only in 1942-43. The following statement gives the monthly export of cotton from British India during the last three years:—

[In bales of 400 lbs. each]

——	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
April	133,500	119,100	26,100
May	129,800	63,600	43,700
June	220,600	52,500	32,700
July	197,600	13,000	5,600
August	137,700	5,700	300
September	147,400	800	19,500
October	83,800	1,300	40,500
November	68,000	3,900	21,700
December	63,900	3,000	10,300
January	30,300	5,300	13,100
February	121,400	11,800	40,100
March	103,700	20,900	28,000
TOTAL	1,437,700	300,900	281,600

The comparative decrease in exports of Indian cotton was, however, more than counterbalanced by the increased consumption of cotton by the mills in India in the year under review. It is estimated that the Indian mills absorbed 4,350,000 bales of Indian cotton during 1943-44 or 306,000 bales more than in the preceding year. The table below shows the details:—

Consumption of Indian raw cotton in Indian Mills.

(In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each).

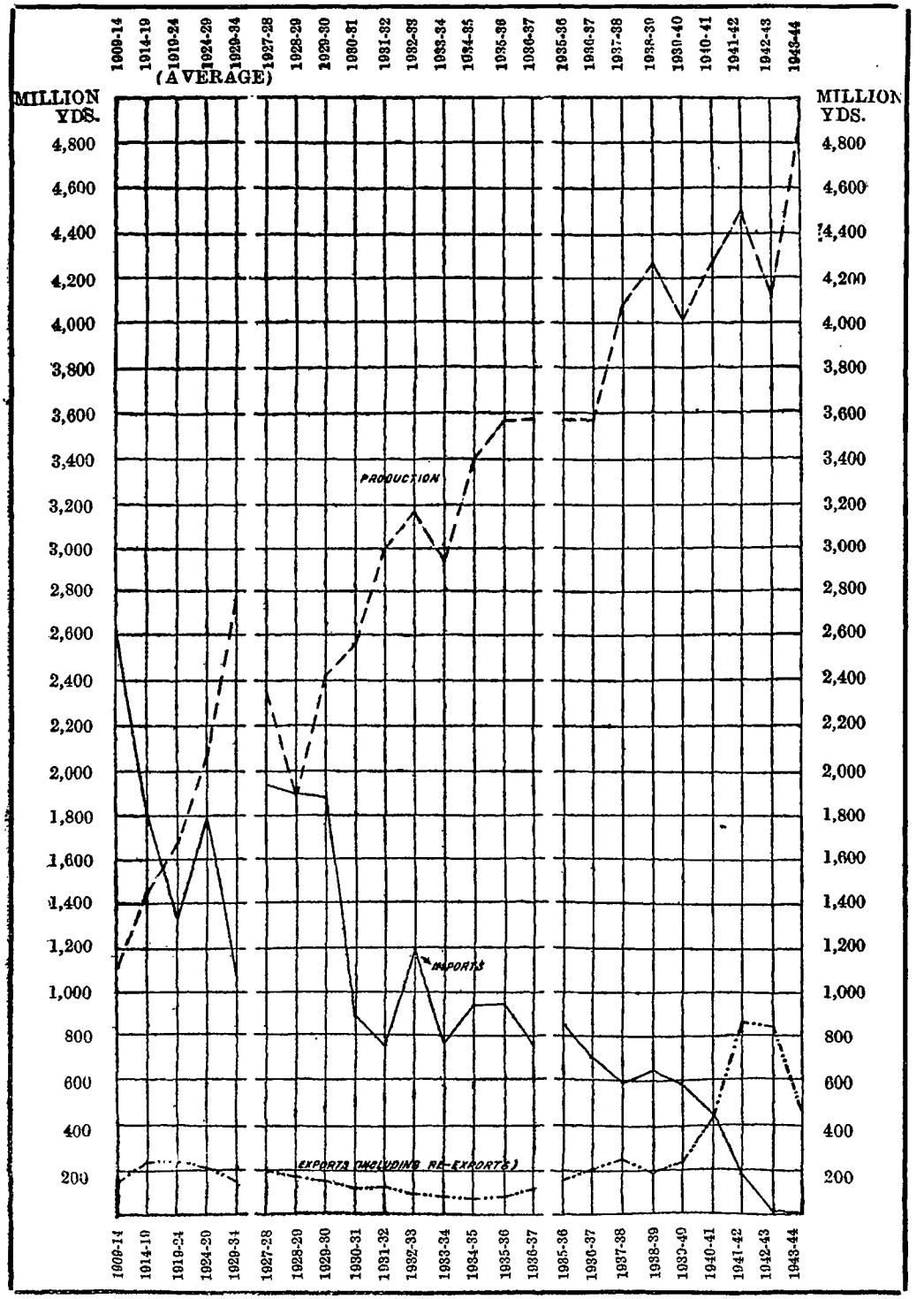
——	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Bombay Island	1,094	1,140	1,259
Ahmedabad	377	327	469
Bombay Province	1,749	1,767	2,024
Madras	559	621	620
United Provinces	410	432	428
Central Provinces and Berar	171	167	167
Bengal	134	127	137
Punjab and Delhi	182	170	192
Rest of British India	57	65	52
TOTAL BRITISH INDIA	3,262	3,349	3,620
TOTAL INDIAN STATES	676	695	730
TOTAL INDIA	3,938	4,044	4,350

Besides Indian Cotton, fairly large quantities of foreign raw cotton are also used in Indian mills for the manufacture of finer fabrics. The total receipts of foreign cotton recorded a decrease from 490,000 bales to 426,000 bales in the year under review. Consignments from British East Africa and A.E. Sudan were less, the former having sent 110,000 bales as against 182,000 bales and the latter 69,000 bales as against 93,000 bales in 1942-43. Imports from Egypt, however, increased from 203,000 bales to 243,000 bales in the year under review, apparently as a result of the establishment of a special purchasing mission in that country to secure greater supplies of long staple cotton needed to meet the increasing requirements of Indian mills.

Exports.

COTTON PIECEGOODS.

Chart showing the production, imports and exports of cotton piecegoods during the five quinquennia ending 1929-34 and the last seventeen years.



NOTE.—(i) The space after 1929-34 separates the several quinquennia and the annual figures.
(ii) The points starting from 1927-28 and ending in 1936-37 represent figures for India including Burma.
(iii) The points starting from 1935-36 represent adjusted figures excluding Burma for 1935-36 and 1936-37 and actual figures thereafter.

Cotton manufactures.

Cotton manufactures (R 42,63 lakhs).—The position of the cotton industry during the year under review has already been reviewed in Chapter I. The production and exports of different classes of piecegoods during the past three years are shown below :

(In million yards.)

	MILL PRODUCTION			EXPORTS		
	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Grey and bleached piecegoods—						
Shirtings and longcloth	1,112·5	1,068·0	1,381·6	66·8	67·8	46·3
Chadars	56·4	36·5	46·8	4·0	5·8	4·1
Dhutis	921·1	713·1	1,121·8			
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	217·8	221·0	259·5	0·4	1·0	..
Drills and jeans	234·9	208·7	205·8	10·5	15·0	19·3
Other sorts	767·5	773·2	749·9	292·7	339·5	229·6
TOTAL	3,310·2	3,020·5	3,765·4	374·4	429·1	299·3
Coloured piecegoods	1,183·4	1,088·8	1,105·3	396·8	390·1	163·0
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	4,493·6	4,109·3	4,870·7	771·2	819·2	462·3

During 1943-44 there was a further increase in the output of Indian cotton mills which rose to 4,870.7 million yds., beating the previous record of 4,493.6 million yds. in 1941-42. But with a view to conserving supplies for requirements within the country, restrictions were placed on their exports. The total exports during 1943-44 showed a drastic reduction by 44 per cent from 819 million yards to 462 million yards, although owing to higher prices, the value realised declined only by 6 per cent to R 36,57 lakhs. The decrease was general and distributed over all the three categories, grey, bleached and coloured. Exports of grey piecegoods declined by 80 million yards to 219 million yards and those of the bleached varieties by 50 million yards to 80 million yards. But the gr atest reduction occurred in the case of coloured goods which fell by 227 million yards to 163 million yards. Shipments to most of the countries were on a lower scale, the most noticeable instances being Australia 38 million yards (113 million yards), Iraq 13 million yards (90 million yards), Aden and Dependencies 34 million yards (48 million yards,) Iran 9 million yards (56 million yards), Ceylon 38 million yards (53 million yards), Union of South Africa 29 million yards (56 million yards), Egypt 2 million yards (31 million yards), Tanganyika Territory 21 million yards (31 million yards) and Nigeria 34 million yards (47 million yards). The figures in brackets indicate those for 1942-43. Exports to Anglo-Egyptian Sudan remained almost stationary at nearly 44 million yards, while those to Turkey European increased from 27 million yards to 32 million yards. The bulk of the trade passed, as usual, through Bombay, which accounted for 92 per cent of the total exports, while Madras had 7 per cent, almost the same as in the preceeding year. The following table shows the

average declared value, per yard, of exported piecegoods compared with the corresponding value of imported piecegoods during the last three years :—

	Exports			Imports		
	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey	0 5 4	0 7 0	0 11 2	0 2 9	0 9 10	0 11 11
White	0 5 4	0 7 9	0 12 3	0 4 7	0 9 6	0 12 11
Coloured	0 5 8	0 8 0	0 14 9	0 4 6	0 9 9	0 9 7

As compared with the preceding year, the average value for all the three descriptions, *viz.*, grey, white and coloured piecegoods exported showed a substantial increase during the year under review. The average value of exported piecegoods during the year under review was almost on a par with the corresponding figure for the imported varieties under the first two categories (*viz.*, grey and white), while it stood at a much higher level than the corresponding value of imported goods under the last (*i. e.*, coloured) category.

The figures of production of cotton twist and yarn in the Indian mills are given in the table on page 184. Exports of cotton twist and yarn recorded a decline from 34 million lbs. to 19 million lbs. in quantity and from R 3,82 lakhs to R 3,17 lakhs in value. Shipment to Syria recorded a sharp decline from 7.8 million lbs. to only 14,000 lbs. in 1943-44, while those to Aden and Dependencies fell from 3.9 million lbs. to 1.0 million lbs. Exports to Turkey European, on the other hand, improved appreciably from 0.4 million lbs. to 3.9 million lbs. and those to Palestine from 3.6 million lbs. to 4.1 million lbs.

Jute and Jute Manufactures (R 57,80 lakhs).—The total exports of raw and manufactured jute during the year under review amounted to 812,000 tons as compared with 863,000 tons in 1942-43, showing a decrease of 51,000 tons or 6 per cent. The value of these shipments however recorded an increase from R 45,42 lakhs to R 57,80 lakhs. The following table shows the variation in the exports of raw jute and manufactured goods separately during the past five years :

	Exports of raw jute	Percentage variation as compared with 1939-40	Exports of sacking bags and cloth	Percentage variation as compared with 1939-40	Exports of hessian bags and cloth	Percentage variation as compared with 1939-40
	Tons (000)		Tons (000)		Tons (000)	
1939-40	570	100	511	100	546	100
1940-41	243	43	445	87	464	85
1941-42	315	55	403	79	460	84
1942-43	243	43	331	65	273	50
1943-44	178	31	282	55	342	63

Exports of raw jute decreased in quantity from 243,000 tons in 1942-43 to 178,000 tons in 1943-44, *i. e.*, by 27 per cent, while the corresponding value registered a fall of only 8 per cent from R 9,02 lakhs to R 8,33 lakhs. Exports to the United States of America, which during 1942-43 occupied the premier place displacing for the first time the United Kingdom, fell sharply from 124,000 tons to 49,000 tons in the year under review, but those to the United Kingdom which regained her former position rose by 11,000 tons to 100,000 tons in 1943-44. There were no exports to the U. S. S. R. and the Argentine Republic, which took 7,000 tons each in 1942-43. The amount sent to Brazil was 15,000 tons as against 9,000 tons while shipments to Australia amounted to 4,000 tons as against 2,000 tons in the preceding year.

Owing to restricted working of Indian jute mills mainly as a result of difficult coal position, the consumption of raw jute by them showed a marked decline in 1943-44 as compared with that in the

preceding year. The following table shows the exports and Indian consumption of raw jute during the last five seasons, July to June :—

Season	Exports of raw jute	Consumption in India*	Proportion of consumption to exports (%)
July—June—	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	
1939-40	529	1,288	243
1940-41	241	989	410
1941-42	276	1,222	443
1942-43	235	1,202	511
1943-44	170	964†	567

* Figures refer to mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association.

† Incomplete.

It will however be observed that notwithstanding the reduced consumption referred to above, the proportion between consumption and exports was the highest in 1943-44 the former being still five and a half times the latter. The monthly production of jute manufactures is shown in the following table :—

(In Thuosands)

	Hessian and Canvas (including bags and cloth)				Sacking (including bags and cloth)			
	1942-43.		1943-44.		1942-43.		1943-44.	
	Tons.	Yds.	Tons.	Yds.	Tons.	Yds.	Tons.	Yds.
April	53	209,739	49	177,589	54	125,430	70	170,928
May	48	193,277	42	153,023	50	116,914	61	148,457
June	46	177,345	42	152,997	49	116,689	62	149,200
July	48	181,270	32	118,021	55	132,130	45	110,380
August	44	162,758	19	72,220	54	129,736	27	66,180
September	42	156,111	24	87,079	58	138,920	33	79,815
October	36	130,327	30	111,599	54	131,634	40	97,607
November	39	137,691	37	139,957	62	148,058	49	118,881
December	37	130,451	28	101,977	61	148,542	39	94,395
January	29	105,865	35	130,834	48	118,045	50	119,576
February	44	121,925	33	119,045	46	138,160	47	115,292
March	43	155,488	40	145,368	67	162,672	58	137,954
TOTAL	509	1,862,247	411	1,509,709	658	1,606,930	581	1,407,565

N.B.—Figures include manufactures on Government account.

As compared with the preceding year, the production of both hessian and sacking fell in the year under review, the former by 19 per cent and the latter by 12 per cent.

Exports.

The following table illustrates the prices of a typical grade of bags and two of the more important grades of hessians during 1943-44 :—

Date	B. Twills		Hessians, 40" × 8 oz.		Hessians, 40" × 10½ oz.	
	Ready	Near Forward	Ready	Near Forward	Ready	Near Forward
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
1943—						
April 2	57 14 0	57 0 0	19 10 0	19 6 0	25 4 0	25 4 0
„ 30	65 12 0	64 0 0	20 12 0	20 10 0	26 12 0	27 2 0
May 28	68 8 0	66 4 0	21 8 0	21 8 0	28 2 0	28 4 0
June 25	66 8 0	66 4 0	20 8 0	20 8 0	27 4 0	27 4 0
July 30	63 12 0	64 0 0	20 2 0	20 2 0	27 0 0	27 2 0
August 27	65 12 0	66 0 0	21 0 0	21 2 0	28 0 0	28 4 0
September 24	66 0 0	66 0 0	20 14 0	20 14 0	27 13 0	28 0 0
October 29	67 12 0	67 12 0	21 10 0	21 10 0	28 8 0	28 8 0
November 26	65 8 0	65 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	27 14 0	27 10 0
December 31	67 4 0	66 12 0	21 1 0	21 0 0	28 4 0	28 0 0
1944—						
January 28	67 4 0	67 0 0	21 10 0	21 10 0	28 8 0	28 8 0
February 25	67 12 0	67 12 0	21 10 0	21 10 0	28 8 0	28 8 0
March 31	67 12 0	67 12 0	21 10 0	21 10 0	28 8 0	28 8 0

Exports of jute bags and cloth in the past three years are shown in the marginal table. The number of gunny bags shipped recorded a further decrease in 1943-44 and totalled 367 million as compared with 406 million in the preceding year but due to higher prices the corresponding value increased from R17,15 lakhs in 1942-43 to R19,78 lakhs. Of the total exports in 1943-44, sacking bags accounted for 68 per cent or 250 million valued at R 16,72 lakhs and hessian bags 32 per cent or 118 million valued at R3,07 lakhs. The United Kingdom, generally the principal purchaser of gunny bags, slightly increased her takings from 74 million to 79 million. But exports to other European countries taken together, showed a decline and totalled 4 million in number as compared with 7 million in 1942-43. The Union of South Africa, which purchased the largest quantity of Indian gunny bags last year however reduced her takings by 27 million to 53 million bags in 1943-44. Shipments to the West African territories, *e. g.*, Nigeria, Gold Coast, etc., taken together were more or less the same, amounting to 25 million bags as compared with 24 million bags last year. Despatches to Egypt were also higher amounting to 17 million bags as against 14 million bags in 1942-43. Exports to the United States of America however declined from 17 million bags to 13 million bags. There were larger exports to Chile and Cuba which respectively took 10 million bags and 24 million bags as against 6 million bags and 17 million bags in the previous year. Shipments to Australia declined from 61 million bags to 47 million bags but those to New Zealand improved from 11 million bags to 14 million bags.

	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Bags (in millions)	492	406	367
Cloth (in million yards)	1,696	908	1,287

The total quantity of gunny cloth exported however registered a substantial improvement from 908 million yards to 1,287 million yards in 1943-44 with the corresponding value rising from R 18,54, lakhs to R 28,97 lakhs. Of the total shipments in 1943-44, hessian gunny cloth represented 1,272 million yards valued at R 28,49 lakhs as compared with 894 million yards valued at R 18,22 lakhs in the preceding year. As usual, the United States of America was the best customer of gunny cloth, her purchases having substantially increased from 465 million yards in the previous year to 804 million yards in 1943-44. There were increased shipments also to the United Kingdom and the Argentine Republic which amounted to 166 million yards and 144 million yards as against 108 million yards and 103 million yards, respectively in 1942-43. On the other hand, exports to Canada declined by 12 million yards to 64 million yards and those to Egypt by 4 million yards to 22 million yards. Australia and Uruguay also took less, the former only 25 million yards against 39 million yards and the latter 9 million yards against 15 million yards in the preceding year. Table No. 24 appended to this review, shows the details of exports of jute bags and cloths to which a reference may be made.

Raw Wool (R 1,72 lakhs) :—Exports of raw wool increased in quantity from 19.0 million lbs. to 22.1 million lbs. and in value from R1,20 lakhs to R1,72 lakhs in 1943-44. The price of Kandhar wool (Indian quality), cleaned basis, at Karachi which was quoted at R 50 per maund (82 lbs.) at the beginning of April, 1943, ruled unchanged till June 9, when it rose to R 55 and

remained at that level till September 22, 1943. Thereafter the rate appreciated further to R 60. This rate continued till March 29, 1944 when it advanced further to R 65.

Exports of raw wool to the United Kingdom declined from 15.0 million lbs. in 1942-43 to 11.8 million lbs. in the year under review, but those to the United States of America slightly increased from 4.0 million lbs. in 1942-43 to 5.7 million lbs. in 1943-44. Iraq, a new customer, took 4.5 million lbs. in the year under review. Shipments to other countries were practically insignificant. Re-exports of foreign wool recorded a slight increase in quantity from 1.1 million lbs. to 1.4 million lbs. in 1943-44, the value however remaining almost stationary at R 11 lakhs. As usual, almost the entire quantity of re-exports went to the United States of America. The following table shows the exports of raw wool of Indian origin and imports of foreign wool by land into India and corresponding re-exports by sea during the last five years :—

	Imports by land (Rail-borne trade at stations adjacent to land frontier routes)	Re-exports by sea	Exports by sea (Indian merchandise)
	Cwts. (000)	Cwts. (000)	Cwts. (000)
1939-40	207	146	472
1940-41	146	100	275
1941-42	95*	95	354
1942-43	83*	10	170
1943-44	33*	13	197

*For basis of compilation *vide* Chapter VI.

The export trade in raw wool is confined chiefly to Sind and Bombay, the percentage shares of these provinces in 1943-44 being 71 and 29 as compared with 87 and 13 respectively in the preceding year. In the case of re-exports, Sind accounted for 97 per cent of the trade, as against 95 in 1942-43. These figures are however exclusive of exports from the Kathiawar States which are dealt with in Chapter V.

Exports of carpets and rugs improved in quantity from 1.8 million lbs. to 2.9 million lbs. and in value from R 30 lakhs to R 54 lakhs in the year under review. Shipments to the United States of America amounted to 0.8 million lbs. with a value of R12 lakhs as against 0.5 million lbs. valued at R7 lakhs in 1942-43, while those to Canada amounting to 0.2 million lbs. were valued at R 4 lakhs as compared with 0.3 million lbs. valued at R 5 lakhs in the preceding year. There were on the other hand larger exports to the Union of South Africa in 1943-44 amounting to 0.9 million lbs. valued at R 24 lakhs as compared with 0·4 million lbs. valued at R10 lakhs a year ago. Despatches to New Zealand also improved considerably being 0.8 million lbs. valued at R11 lakhs in 1943-44 as against 0.1 million lbs. valued at R1 lakh only the year before.

Tea (R 37,86 lakhs):—The total production of tea in India in 1943 has been provisionally estimated at 574 million lbs. as compared with 564 million lbs. in the preceding year. As usual, Assam contributed the largest quantity and produced 299 million lbs or 52 per cent of the total Indian production in 1943. Production in the rest of Northern India amounted to 171 million lbs. or 30 per cent. Southern India accounted for a production of 104 million lbs. or 18 per cent. The acreage and production for a number of years are shown in the following tables :—

Acreage.

	1906	1915	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941*	1942*	1943*
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Assam	339,200	382,800	438,800	440,000	439,200	438,400	439,400	439,800	442,300	440,000
Rest of Northern India	153,900	181,300	234,100	232,400	231,900	232 200	232,300	232,400	232,300	231,600
Southern India	37,600	68,000	161,200	161,900	162,700	161,900	161,800	163,200	164,700	165,500
TOTAL	530,700	632,100	834,100	834,300	833,800	832,500	833,500	835,400	839,300	838,000

*Subject to revision.

Exports.

Production.

——	1906	1915	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941*	1942*	1943*
	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)
Assam . . .	162,468	245,752	223,325	241,527	261,037	252,728	259,603	288,738	308,879	298,685
Rest of Northern India	64,216	94,695	107,347	117,451	115,705	121,434	125,447	131,396	160,024	170,551
Southern India . .	14,281	31,610	64,508	71,272	75,119	78,434	78,771	80,953	95,152	104,538
TOTAL .	240,965	372,057	395,180	430,250	451,861	452,596	463,881	501,087	564,055	573,774

*Subject to revision.

The exports for the corresponding official years are shown in the table below :—

Exports of tea by sea to foreign countries.

——	1906-07	1915-16	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)
From Northern India (Calcutta and Chittagong).	217,931	301,403	259,805	282,757	291,507	301,082	295,405	307,353	233,372	341,828
From Southern India (Madras ports).	13,980	25,840	46,004	51,444	56,303	57,277	53,031	66,281	58,301	69,434
From Bombay and Sind	1,743	11,227	67	24	240	1,035	1,054	8,407	34,229	1,826
TOTAL .	233,654	338,470	305,876	334,225	348,050	359,394	349,490	382,041	325,902	413,088

Exports of tea showed a considerable improvement from 326 million lbs. in 1942-43 to 413 million lbs. in 1943-44 or by 26 per cent, the corresponding value increasing from R 31,91 lakhs to R37,86 lakhs or by 18 per cent. The quantity exported in the year under review represented 74 per cent of the total production as compared with 57 per cent in the preceding year.

As a result of prohibition of exports on private account since the middle of September 1942, the auction sales which are now confined to teas for internal consumption opened at Calcutta for the 1943-44 season on August 19 and 20, 1943. There were altogether 36 sales during the season and the total quantity of leaf tea sold for internal consumption amounted to 554,728* packages as compared with 774,994 packages in 1942-43. The average price per lb. realised for tea sold fell from 15 as.10 p. in 1942-43 to 9 as. 8 p. in 1943-44.

The following table shows the number of chests of sound leaf sold and the average price realised at the Calcutta auction sales since 1932-33, the season immediately preceding the introduction of the International Regulation scheme :—

Season	NUMBER OF CHESTS SOLD			AVERAGE PRICE PER LB.		Total weighted average price per lb.
	With export rights	For internal consumption	Total	For teas with export right	For teas for internal consumption	
				As. P.	As. P.	As. P.
1932-33	—	—	772,843	—	—	5 2
1933-34	575,709	267,635	843,344	9 7	4 10	8 1
1934-35	566,834	282,991	849,825	8 9	5 2	7 7
1935-36	527,340	290,336	817,676	9 5	4 10	7 9
1936-37	584,918	322,913	907,831	10 1	4 8	8 2
1937-38	617,653	367,260	984,913	11 4	4 9	8 11
1938-39	640,135	356,564	996,699	9 7	4 0	7 7
1939-40	617,446	380,094	997,540	11 5	4 4	8 9
1940-41 . . .	171,714	479,185	650,899	13 6	4 1	6 7
1941-42	766,197	305,833	1,072,030	16 9	7 4	14 1
1942-43	210,798	774,994†	985,792†	16 0	10 10†	15 10†
1943-44	—	554,728*	554,728*	—	9 8	9 8

*Subject to revision.
†Revised.

Food Grains.

Taking 1932-33 as base, the variation in the production in Northern India and in the total quantity of sound leaf tea sold at the Calcutta auction sales (including tea sold for internal consumption) and the average prices realised at these sales are set forth below :—

Season	Production	Total quantity sold (for both export and internal consumption)	Average price
1932-33	100	100	100
1933-34	87	109	156
1934-35	91	110	147
1935-36	89	106	150
1936-37	89	117	158
1937-38	97	127	173
1938-39	102	129	147
1939-40	101	129	169
1940-41	104	84	127
1941-42	113	139	273
1942-43	126	128	306
1943-44	127	72*	187*

*Subject to revision.

Of the total exports of 413 million lbs. in 1943-44, the United Kindom took as usual the largest quantity *viz.*, 278 million lbs. or 67 per cent as compared with 255 million lbs. or 78 per cent of the total of 326 million lbs. in the preceding year. Exports to Canada and the United States of America also rose appreciably from 9.2 million lbs. and 19.0 million lbs. to 32.3 million lbs. and 60.0 million lbs. respectively in 1943-44. Shipments to Australia also increased by 6.6 million lbs. to 20.0 million lbs., to Ceylon by 2.3 million lbs. to 3·0 million lbs. and to the Union of South Africa by 2.6 million lbs. to 4.5 million lbs. in 1943-44. On the other hand there were reduced exports to Iraq and Iran amounting to 1.8 million lbs. and 4.6 million lbs. as compared with 8.0 million lbs. and 5.7 million lbs. respectivly in 1942-43. Arabia also took smaller quantity which amounted to only 0.9 million lbs. as against 6.2 million lbs. in the preceding year. The share of Calcutta in the total exports of tea in 1943-44 was 82 per cent., the remainder being shipped mainly from Madras. Shipments from Calcutta in 1943-44 amounted to 342 million lbs. (233 million lbs.) while those from Madras to 69 million lbs. (58 million lbs.), the corresponding figures for the preceding year being shown in brackets.

Food grains and flour (₹ 2,31 lakhs)—The total exports of grain, pulse and flour, which had to be restricted in the interest of the food situation in the country, registered a sharp decline from 352,000 tons in 1942-43 to only 95,900 tons in 1943-44, or by 73 per cent in quantity, the corresponding value declining by 67 per cent from ₹ 6,93 lakhs to ₹ 2,31 lakhs. The decrease, though general, was most noticeable in the case of rice, exports of which were drastically curtailed from 266,000 tons to 27,000 tons only. Exports of other food grains during the year were also of insignificant magnitude. The statement below shows the details for the past three years :—

——	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk	303	255	27
„ in the husk	28	11	..
Wheat	186	8	31
„ flour	87	14	11
Pulse	113	38	16
Barley	1	..	..
Jowar and bajra	5	6	10
Oher sorts	3	20	..
TOTAL	726	352	95
VALUE ₹(lakhs)	10,41	6,93	2,31

Exports.

Despite large production in India, considerable quantities of rice used to be imported into the the country mostly from Burma, supplies from which source practically ceased during the last two years. Exports, which usually formed only 1 per cent of Indian production in previous years, and were destined chiefly to Ceylon, Arabia and certain African territories having a large Indian population, were virtually eliminated during the year under review. The following statement compares the total outturn of rice in India with the recorded exports from and imports into India on private account during the past five years :—

Rice (₹ 60 lakhs).

(In thousand tons.)

—	Production	Exports		Imports	
	Cleaned rice	Rice	Paddy	Rice	Paddy
1939-40	25,734	262	4	1,887	339
1940-41	22,191	251	2	1,207	45
1941-42	25,351	303	28	982	4
1942-43	24,896	255	11	18	..
1943-44	30,664*	27	..	..	..

* Subject to revision.

There was a bumper rice crop in India in 1943-44 when the yield amounted to 30·7 million tons of cleaned rice as compared with 24·5 million tons in the preceding year, the total area under the crop being 81·1 million acres as compared with 75·1 million acres in 1942-43. Exports of rice, not in the husk, decreased heavily from 255,000 tons to 27,000 tons in quantity and from ₹ 5,25 lakhs to ₹ 60 lakhs in value. The table below shows the direction of export trade in rice during the last three years :—

Exports of rice, not in the husk, to foreign countries.

(In thousand tons.)

——	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
United Kingdom	5	..	..
Rest of Europe	..	..	..
Ceylon	145	179	26
Rest of Asia	75	42	..
Union of South Africa	41	9	1
East Africa (*including* Mauritius)	26	23	..
Other Countries	11	2	..
Total .	303	255	27

Food Grains.

Almost the entire quantity of rice exported during the year went to Ceylon, the quantity supplied to her being 26,000 tons in 1943-44 as compared with 179,000 tons in the preceding year. There were practically no imports of rice in 1943-44 as compared with 18,000 tons in the preceding year.

Wheat (R69 lakhs).

The production of wheat in India during the 1942-43 season which came into the market during 1943-44 was estimated at 11 million tons as compared with 10 million tons in the preceding season. Exports from India amounted to 31,000 tons in the year under review as compared with 8,000 tons in 1942-43. These were destined mainly to Ceylon, Bahrein Islands, Iraq and Arabia, whose respective shares were 16,000, 7,000, 5,000 and 3,000 tons. Exports to Iran, on the other hand, were considerably curtailed from 3,000 tons to only 300 tons in 1943-44.

The following table shows the production and exports of wheat during the past five years :—

	Production	Exports
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
1939-40	10,767	8
1940-41	10,027	45
1941-42	10,037	186
1942-43	11,032	8
1943-44	9,741*	31

*Subject to revision.

Wheat flour (R3 lakhs).

Exports of wheat flour from India were also of a small magnitude being 11,000 tons valued at R32 lakhs as compared with 14,000 tons with a value of R 27 lakhs in 1942-43. Almost the entire quantity (*viz.*, 10,000 tons) was shipped to Ceylon.

Other food grains (R69 lakhs).

Among other food grains, exports of barley were insignificant in 1943-44 as against 300 tons valued at about R30,000 in 1942-43. Exports of pulses, consisting largely of dal also recorded a decrease in quantity from 38,000 tons in 1942-43 to 16,000 tons in 1943-44 and in value from R74 lakhs to R52 lakhs, almost the entire amount being shipped to Ceylon. The quantity of dal exported declined from 17,000 tons to 6,000 tons in 1943-44. Exports of gram also fell from 4,000 tons to 2,000 tons in the year under review. Exports of lentils declined sharply from 8,000 tons to 300 tons only in 1943-44. There was an increase in the exports of jowar and bajra from 6,000 tons in 1942-43 to 10,000 tons in the year under review, and the corresponding value rose from R9 lakhs to R16 lakhs. The whole of the shipments in 1943-44 went to Ceylon. There were no exports of maize from India during the year under review while 3,000 tons valued at R5 lakhs were shipped a year ago.

Oilseeds (R10,95 lakhs).—There was a sharp decline in the total exports of oilseeds, consisting mainly of groundnuts, from British India which amounted to 323,000 tons valued at R10,95 lakhs as compared with 508,000 tons valued at R10,21 lakhs in 1942-43, showing a decrease of 36 per cent in quantity but an increase of 7 per cent in value.

Linseed (R1,10 lakhs).

The Indian linseed crop of the season 1942-43, which was mostly marketed in the year under review, was somewhat better having been estimated at 410,000 tons as against 361,000 tons in the preceding season. The Argentine crop of 1942-43 was however slightly less than in the preceding season, being officially estimated at 1,500,000 tons or 5 per cent lower than in the preceding year. Shipments from India in 1943-44 declined heavily by 77 per cent in quantity and 65 per cent in value, the former having fallen from 161,000 tons to 37,000 tons and the latter from R310 lakhs to R1,10 lakhs. The United Kingdom, usually the best customer, took only a nominal quantity in the year under review, her share being only 3,000 tons as against 126,000 tons in 1942-43. There was practically no exports to other European countries. Australia proved to be the leading purchaser, her takings though a little less than last year, amounted

to 28,000 tons in 1943-44 as against 31,000 tons in the preceding year. Exports to the Union of South Africa showed a slight improvement from 3,000 tons to 5,000 tons in the year under review. There were practically no exports to the United States of America and Canada as in the preceding year. The exports in 1943-44 were despatched entirely from the provinces of Bengal and Bombay in the following proportion :—

Bengal, 28 per cent (37), Bombay, 72 per cent (60); the figures in brackets representing the percentage share in 1942-43.

Groundnuts (R8,22 lakhs).

The production of groundnuts in 1943-44 was estimated at 3,823,000 tons of nuts in shell, as against 2,858,000 tons in the preceding season. Exports of groundnuts from British India totalled 241,000 tons valued at R8,22 lakhs in 1943-44 as compared with 258,000 tons valued at R5,13 lakhs in 1942-43. Shipments to the United Kingdom fell from 197,000 tons in 1942-43 to 182,000 tons in the year under review. There were no exports to the U. S. S. R. and Sweden, which shared between them 5,000 tons in 1942-43. Shipments to the Union of South Africa and Australia amounted to 28,000 tons and 5,000 tons respectively as against 30,000 tons and 7,000 tons in the previous year. There were no exports to Canada in 1943-44 which took 7,000 tons in the preceding year. On the other hand, Egypt, which showed practically no interest in the article in 1942-43 took 21,000 tons in the year under review.

Nearly 99 per cent of the total quantity shipped in 1943-44 went from the Madras Province as compared with 80 per cent in the preceding year.

Castor seed (R53 lakhs).

Exports of castor seed decreased from 29,000 tons valued at R60 lakhs in 1942-43 to 14,000 tons valued at R53 lakhs in 1943-44. Despatches to the United Kingdom declined from 21,000 tons to 11,000 tons. Shipments to Australia also fell by 3,000 tons to 4,000 tons.

Rapeseed (R57 lakhs).

Exports of rapeseed amounted to 18,000 tons valued at R57 lakhs in 1943-44 as against 35,000 tons valued at R66 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom reduced her purchases from 30,000 tons to 17,000 tons in the year under review. The remainder went chiefly to Australia. The production of rape and mustard in India in 1943-44 was estimated at 921,000 tons, as compared with 1,070,000 tons in 1942-43.

Sesamum (R21 lakhs).

Exports of sesamum fell from 10,000 tons in 1942-43 to 6,000 tons in quantity and from R25 lakhs to R21 lakhs in value in the year under review. Arabia was the principal customer although her purchases declined slightly from 4,000 tons to 3,000 tons. Ceylon, on the other hand, increased her takings from 700 tons to 2,300 tons.

Other oilseeds (R31 lakhs).

Exports of other non-essential oilseeds, *e.g.*, cotton, copra, etc., were negligible during the year under review. Shipments of essential oilseeds recorded a decrease of 62 per cent in quantity from 13,000 tons in 1942-43 to 5,000 tons in 1943-44 and of 37 per cent in value from R41 lakhs to R26 lakhs. The principal descriptions were coriander (R11 lakhs) and cummin (R10 lakhs).

Hides and Skins (R8,17 lakhs).—There was a slight recession in the exports of raw hides and skins which fall by 4 per cent from 20,500 tons in 1942-43 to 19,600 tons in 1943-44, although due to higher prices the corresponding value increased by 23 per cent from R3,33 lakhs to R4,09 lakhs. Of the total quantity exported in 1943-44, raw hides represented 17 per cent and recorded a decrease from 4,400 tons valued at R45 lakhs to 3,400 tons valued at R42 lakhs. Shipments in the year under review consisted of 1,800 tons of cow hides, 700 tons of buffalo hides and 900 tons of calf skins which were classified under raw hides. The following table shows the details for the past three years :—

	Quantity			Value		
	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	Tons	Tons	Tons	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Raw cow hides	7,600	2,000	1,800	74	30	22
,, buffalo hides	1,000	1,100	700	8	11	9
,, other hides	300	400	900	2	4	12
,, goat skins	25,100	15,500	15,300	3,26	2,62	2,93
,, sheep skins	700	500	700	55	19	62
,, other skins	100	100	200	8	7	11
Total Hides and Skins, Raw (excluding cuttings)	34,800	20,500	19,600	4,75	3,33	4,09

Hides and skins.

Exports of raw cow hides shrank from 2,900 tons valued at R30 lakhs in 1942-43 to 1,800 tons valued at R22 lakhs in 1943-44, of which United Kingdom absorbed 1,100 tons or 61 per cent as against 2,000 tons or 69 per cent in the preceding year. Shipments to the United States fell from 500 tons to 200 tons while those to Turkey improved from 100 tons to 500 tons in 1943-44. The Share of the other countries was almost negligible.

Exports of raw buffalo hides also declined from 1,100 tons to 700 tons in quantity and from R11 lakhs to R9 lakhs in value in the year under review. The quantity demanded by the United Kingdom fell from 500 tons valued at R4 lakhs to less than 100 tons valued at nearly R1 lakh in 1943-44. Exports to the United States of America, which totalled 200 tons, remained almost on the same level as in the previous year. Shipments to Turkey were however slightly greater, being 300 tons as compared with 200 tons in 1942-43. Exports of calf skins improved appreciably from 400 tons valued at R4 lakhs to 900 tons valued at R12 lakhs. Almost the entire amount was sent to the United States of America.

Exports of raw skins slightly increased from 16,000 tons to 16,200 tons in quantity but the value rose appreciably from R2,88 lakhs to R3,67 lakhs. Goat skins which formed the bulk of these shipments recorded a slight recession from 15,500 tons to 15,300 tons in quantity but there was a noticeable increase in value from R2,62, lakhs to R2,93 lakhs. The United States of America was, as usual, the largest purchaser, followed by the United Kingdom. The former reduced her takings from 12,700 tons to 12,300 tons but the latter increased her requirements from 2,100 tons to 2,300 tons. Exports to Australia remained almost stationary at 500 tons. Shipments of sheep skins however improved slightly in quantity from 500 tons to 700 tons but considerably in value from R19 lakhs to R62 lakhs. As in the preceding year, these were mainly directed to the United Kingdom and the United States of America, the share of the former falling from 300 tons to 100 tons while that of the latter increasing from 200 tons to 600 tons in 1943-44. The participation of other countries in this trade was not of much importance. For price quotations of raw hides and skins, a reference is invited to table No. 44.

There was a further decrease in the exports of tanned hides and skins in the year under review which totalled 10,700 tons as against 15,300 tons in quantity but the corresponding value fell by 9 per cent to R4,08 lakhs in 1943-44. The following table shows the details for the past three years:—

	Quantity			Value		
	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	Tons	Tons	Tons	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Tanned cow hides	18,600	9,100	5,600	3,10	2,06	1,50
„ buffalo hides	1,800	600	400	31	13	14
„ other hides	1,600	1,800	1,100	48	45	35
„ goat skins	1,400	1,700	1,900	66	82	1,03
„ sheep skins	2,200	2,000	1,700	1,05	98	99
„ other skins	..	100	..	3	3	4
Total Hides and Skins, tanned	20,600	15,300	10,700	5,03	4,47	4,08

Exports of tanned cow hides fell in quantity by 38 per cent from 9,100 tons to 5,600 tons and in value by 27 per cent from R2,06 lakhs to R1,50 lakhs. Almost the entire quantity was shipped to the United Kingdom. Exports of tanned buffalo hides also shrank from 600 tons to 400 tons in quantity although there was a slight increase in value from R13 lakhs to R14 lakhs in the year under review. Almost the entire quantity in 1943-44 was shipped to Iraq, her share in the previous year being nearly 300 tons. There were practically no exports to the United Kingdom and the

United States of America in 1943-44 which respectively took 100 tons and 200 tons in the previous year. Tanned calf skins destined chiefly to the United Kingdom also declined from 1,800 tons to 1,000 tons in quantity and from R45 lakhs to R38 lakhs in value.

Exports of tanned goat skins amounted to 1,900 tons valued at R1,03 lakhs as against 1,700 tons valued at R82 lakhs in 1942-43. Shipments to the United Kingdom fell from 1,000 tons to 600 tons while those to the United States of America improved from 600 tons to 1,200 tons in the year under review. The United Kingdom took the largest quantity of tanned sheep skins exported, *viz.*, 1,000 tons out of the total of 1,700 tons as against 1,500 tons out of 2,000 tons in 1942-43. Exports to the United States of America stood at 200 tons as in the previous year. Shipments to the Union of South Africa showed an increase being 300 tons as against 200 tons in the preceding year.

Lac (R2,47 Lakhs).—Exports of lac were marked down, having fallen from 321,000 cwts. valued at R2,89 lakhs in 1942-43 to 236,000 cwts. valued at R2,47 lakhs in the year under review. The following table shows details during the past three years :—

—	1941-42		1942-43		1943-44	
	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent
Shellac and button lac	488,400	64	254,800	80	210,000	89
Stick lac and seed lac	270,400	35	58,200	18	20,900	9
Others	7,600	1	89,300	2	5,100	2
TOTAL	766,400	100	321,300	100	236,000	100

Exports of shellac fell by 16 per cent in quantity from 240.700 cwts. in 1942-43 to 203,600 cwts. in 1943-44 and by 5 per cent in value from R2,26 lakhs to R2,16 lakhs. The United States of America, the largest customer, took 162,300 cwts. in 1943-44 as compared with 172,300 cwts. a year ago. The Share of the United Kingdom also declined from 35,500 cwts. to 32,500 cwts. in 1943-44. There were no exports to the U. S. S. R. and Canada which took 18,000 cwts. and 3,200 cwts. respectively in 1942-43. Exports to Australia also declined to 3,300 cwts. in 1943-44 from 6,900 cwts. a year ago. Exports of seed lac also fell appreciably from 58,200 cwts. to 20,900 cwts. in quantity and from R43 lakhs to R20 lakhs in value in 1943-44. These were shipped almost entirely to the United States of America which took 20,000 cwts. as against 44,100 cwts. in the preceding year. Of the total exports of button lac amounting to 6,500 cwts. in 1943-44 as against 14,100 cwts. in 1942-43, the United States of America accounted for 2,800 cwts. as against 6,500 cwts. in the preceding year. Exports to the United Kingdom also fell abruptly, there being practically no exports as against 5,200 cwts. a year ago. The Union of South Africa on the other hand appreciably increased her takings from 400 cwts. to 1,500 cwts. in 1943-44. Shipments to Australia also improved from 1,700 cwts. to 2,100 cwts. Exports of other kinds of lac including stick lac but excluding lac-dye fell from 8,300 cwts. to 5,100 cwts. in 1943-44. The principal destinations were the United Kingdom (4,200 cwts.), and the United States of America (800 cwts.)

The ceiling price of T. N. Shellac at Calcutta which was fixed at R64 per maund in July 1942 continued to rule till July 30, 1943 when it was raised to R71. This rate remained unchanged till the end of the year under review.

Other articles.—The following is a summary of the course of the trade in the more important of the remaining articles of export :—

—	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Fruits and vegetables	3,09	1,97	2,28
Fish	60	78	1,55
Spices	1,13	1,94	1,45
Paraffin wax	14	21	1,22

Other articles.

	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Coir manufactures	75	86	97
Oils	2,64	1,37	83
Tobacco	2,20	1,49	76
Coffee	40	52	70
Hemp, raw	97	52	67
Provisions and oilman's stores	79	60	58
Apparel	27	44	35
Dye stuffs	36	31	27
Drugs and Medicines	61	31	22
Soap	35	26	17
Rubber, raw	73	6	17
Oilcakes	37	61	15
Fibre for brushes, etc.	8	17	13
Manures	28	30	12
Saltpetre	23	14	12

Tobacco (R76 lakhs).

Exports of tobacco were considerably less than that in the preceding year amounting to 16·9 million lbs. valued at R76 lakhs, as against 38·2 million lbs. with a value of R1,49 lakhs in 1942-43. Of the total quantity shipped in 1943-44, unmanufactured tobacco represented 94 per cent, exports of which decreased in quantity from 37·1 million lbs. to 16·0 million lbs. and in value from R1,38 lakhs to R58 lakhs. Exports to the United Kingdom declined heavily from 26.3 million lbs. in 1942-43 to 4·5 million lbs. But Aden and Dependencies took 4·8 million lbs. or 1·2 million lbs. more than in the preceding year. Exports to other countries which took larger quantities in 1943-44 included 1·8 million lbs. to Ceylon and 3·9 million lbs. to Egypt. As regards manufactured tobacco, exports of cigar which is comparatively an unimportant, item were valued below R1 lakh as in the preceding year. Exports of Indian Cigarettes declined from 0·3 million lbs. to 0·2 million lbs. in quantity but the value remained almost stationary at R6 lakhs. The value of other manufactured tobacco exported rose from R5 lakhs to R11 lakhs.

Coffee (R70 lakhs).

The total reported production of cured coffee in India during the season 1942-43 amounted to 37·9 million lbs. as compared with 37·1 million lbs. in the preceding season.

Exports from British India declined in quantity from 82,000 cwts. to 60,000 cwts. in 1943-44 but due to higher prices the value rose from R52 lakhs to R70 lakhs. Shipments to the United Kingdom were nearly halved being 14,000 cwts. as against 29,000 cwts. in the preceding year; while those to Bahrein Islands and Arabia also declined heavily from 8,000 cwts. and 15,000 cwts. to 1,000 cwts. and 5,000 cwts. respectively, in the year under review. Shipments to Iraq were maintained more or less on the same level, amounting to 12,000 cwts. in 1943-44 as against 13,000 cwts. in 1942-43. Exports to Ceylon on the other hand improved considerably from 10,000 cwts. to 27,000 cwts. in the year under review.

Fruits and Vegetables (R 2,28 lakhs).

Exports of fruits and vegetables increased in value from R1,97 lakhs in 1942-43 to R2,28 lakhs in 1943-44 of which fresh fruits and vegetables accounted for R68 lakhs (R71 lakhs) and fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved for R1,60 lakhs, (R1,26 lakhs); the figures in brackets represent the corresponding values in the preceding year. Exports of onions,

134681

the principal item under the former group, totalled 0·5 million cwts. valued at R42 lakhs in 1943-44 as against 0·9 million cwts. valued at R37 lakhs in the preceding year, almost the whole of the shipments being directed to Ceylon. Under dried, salted or preserved category, exports of cashew kernels fell from 6,200 tons to 4,500 tons in quantity but due to higher prices the value rose from R98 to R1,38 lakhs in the year under review. The bulk of the shipments, consisting of 3,000 tons valued at R1,19 lakhs, went to the United States of America.

Expressed in percentages, the share of United States of America in the total value of the trade in fruits and vegetable all sorts, in 1943-44 amounted to 52 per cent, of Ceylon 34 per cent, and of the United Kingdom 10 per cent, their respective shares in the preceding year being 36, 39 and 5 per cent.

There was a further decline in the exports of oils which amounted to 1·8 million gallons valued at R83 lakhs as against 4·3 million gallons valued at R1,37 lakhs in 1942-43. Animal and mineral oils form a very small proportion of this total and the trade is practically confined to essential and non-essential vegetable oils. Exports of non-essential vegetable oils fell from 4·2 million gallons valued at R1,04 lakhs to 1·7 million gallon valued at R61 lakhs. The table on the margin which gives the details of these shipments will show that there was a general and at the same time heavy decline in the main categories in the year under review, the only increase noticeable being in the case of the unspecified sorts. On the basis of value, the total trade was distributed in the following proportion: Union of South Africa 38 per cent, the United States of America 41 per cent, Ceylon 5 per cent, and other countries combined 16 per cent.

Oils (R83 lakhs).

Exports of vegetable non-essential oils. (In thousand gallons)

	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Castor oil	1,078	484	38
Groundnut oil	6,412	2,067	130
Mustard oil	396	49	604
Linseed oil	3,616	1,057	5
Other sorts	713	551	912
Total	11,525	4,208	1,689

Among essential oils exports of sandal wood oil decreased from 68,000 lbs. (R11 lakhs to 15,000 lbs. (R3 lakhs). Shipments to the United Kingdom fell from 17,000 lbs. to only 2,000 lbs. the corresponding value also declining from R3 lakhs to R½ lakh only. There were no exports to the United States of America which took 44,000 lbs. valued at R7 lakhs in the previous year. Shipments to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan on the other hand improved considerably from 4,000 lbs. valued at R1 lakh to 10,000 lbs. valued at R2 lakhs in the year under review. Shipments of lemon-grass oil fell from 59,000 gallons to 54,000 gallons in quantity and from R17 lakhs to R9 lakhs in value in 1943-44. Exports to the United Kingdom declined from 16,000 gallons (R5 lakhs) to 9,000 gallons (R1 lakh) in the year under review. Despatches to the United States of America slightly declined in quantity from 40,000 gallons to 39,000 gallons but the value fell appreciably from R11 lakhs to R6 lakhs. Exports of the palmarosa oil dwindled to only 400 gallons from 4,300 gallons in the preceding year.

There was an appreciable decrease in the quantity of spices exported which amounted to 248,000 cwts. valued at R1,45 lakhs in 1943-44 as compared with 598,000 cwts. valued at R1,94 lakhs in the preceding year. Chillies and pepper represented 46 per cent and 28 per cent respectively of the total quantity shipped in 1943-44, and the balance was made up chiefly of ginger and turmeric. Exports of chillies, almost entirely to Ceylon, declined from 201,000 cwts. to 114,000 cwts. in quantity, but due to higher prices the value remained stationary at R49 lakhs; shipments of pepper also fell from 131,000 cwts. to 70,000 cwts. in quantity but the value rose from R30 lakhs to R39 lakhs in 1943-44. Exports of turmeric decreased heavily from 160,000 cwts. to 25,000 cwts. while those of ginger registered a similar decline from 86,000 cwts. to 28,000 cwts. in 1943-44.

Spices (R1,45 lakhs).

Indian provisions and oilman's stores have only a limited market overseas. Exports of these were valued at R58 lakhs in 1943-44 as against R60 lakhs in the preceding year. The principal item under this group were pickles, chutnies and condiments which were exported chiefly to Ceylon. Exports during the year under review rose to 25,000 cwts. valued at R14 lakhs from 13,000 cwts. valued at R5 lakhs in 1942-43. Ceylon took 16,700 cwts. as against only 100 cwts. in 1942-43. The United Kingdom, usually the chief market for pickles, chutnies and condiments, curtailed her takings from 5,500 cwts. to 4,600 cwts. the value however remaining the same *viz.*, R2 lakhs. The next important item is confectionary, exports of which also fell from 19,000 cwts. valued at R13 lakhs to 16,000 cwts. valued at R12 lakhs in 1943-44. These exports were mainly destined to Iraq, which took 13,000 cwts. as against 14,000 cwts. a year ago. Exports of butter fell further from 2,700 cwts. valued at R4 lakhs to 500 cwts. valued at R1 lakh. There was also heavy reduction in the shipments of ghi which amounted to only 700 cwts, valued at R1 lakh as against 8,000 cwts. valued at R8 lakhs in 1942-43.

Provisions and Oilman's stores (R58 lakhs).

Other articles.

Exports of fish (excluding canned) increased from 386,000 cwts. to 436,000 cwts. in quantity and from R78 lakhs to R1,55 lakhs in value in the year under review. The chief item is dry fish, of which the unsalted variety accounted for 165,000 cwts. and the salted, for 255,000 cwts. in 1943-44 as against 180,000 cwts. and 177,000 cwts. respectively in the preceding year. The exports of fishmaws and sharkfins slightly increased from 2,100 cwts. to 3,000 cwts. in 1943-44. Of the total exports in 1943-44, Ceylon which is the principal customer of Indian fish, absorbed 427,000 cwts. valued at R1,50 lakhs as against 370,000 cwts. valued at R73 lakhs in 1942-43.

Fish (R1,55 lakhs).

There was a further decline in the export of oilcakes which fell heavily from 73,000 tons to 16,000 tons in quantity and from R61 lakhs to R15 lakhs in value in 1943-44. Exports of groundnut cake, representing 88 per cent. of the total quantity shipped in the year under review, decreased from 54,000 tons to 14,000 tons in quantity and from R35 lakhs to R12 lakhs in value. Of these exports, the entire quantity was destined to Ceylon. Rape and sesamum cakes which were also shipped entirely to Ceylon showed similar decline from 17,700 tons to 1,600 tons in 1943-44. Shipments of linseed cake dwindled further from 300 tons to only 100 tons in 1943-44. There were practically no exports of coconut cake, castor cake and cotton cake during the year under review.

Oil cakes (R15 lakhs).

Exports of manures other than oilcakes and saltpetre were further cut down from 41,500 tons in 1942-43 to 23,300 tons in 1943-44, the corresponding decrease in value being from R30 lakhs to R12 lakhs. Shipments of manurial bones including bonemeal, which represented 59 per cent of the total quantity exported in 1943-44, fell from 31,300 tons to 13,300 tons in quantity and from R21 lakhs to R9 lakhs in value. Shipments of bonemeal to the United Kingdom dwindled from 12,700 tons to 300 tons only in the year under review but those to Ceylon showed a small decline from 11,200 tons to 10,300 tons in 1943-44. There was also a reduction in the exports of fish manures which fell from 6,100 tons to 3,500 tons and of hornmeal which declined by 1,800 tons to only 200 tons in the year under review.

Manures (R12 lakhs).

Exports of saltpetre were nearly halved and amouted to 47,000 cwts. as against 84,000 cwts. in the preceding year, though the corresponding value fell by R2 lakhs to R12 lakhs. Exports to United Kingdom declined considerably and amounted to 29,000 cwts. as against 60,000 cwts. in 1942-43. Shipments to Mauritius and Dependencies also were less by 1,000 cwts. amounting to 5,000 cwts. in the year under review.

Saltpetre (R12 lakhs).

Exports of raw hemp improved from 351,000 cwts. valued at R52 lakhs in 1942-43 to 387,000 cwts. valued at R67 lakhs in the year under review. Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 357,000 cwts. or 92 per cent of the total quantity exported in 1943-44 as against 251,000 cwts. or 71 per cent in the preceding year. Exports to the United States of America were however reduced from 90,000 cwts. to 29,000 cwts.

Hemp raw (R67 lakhs).

Exports of coir manufactures, other than rope, from British Indian ports decreased from 640,000 cwts. to 441,000 cwts. in quantity but increased from R86 lakhs to R97 lakhs in value in the year under review. Coir yarn accounted for 69 per cent of the total quantity shipped in 1943-44, exports having amounted to 306,000 cwts. valued at R55 lakhs as against 490,000 cwts valued at R48 lakhs in 1942-43. The United Kingdom was, as usual, the chief purchaser although there were reduced shipments to that country from 329,000 cwts. to 182,000 cwts. There were smaller exports also to the United States of America and Australia, the former taking 63,000 cwts. as against 85,000 cwts. and the latter 11,000 cwts. as compared with 21,000 cwts. a year ago. On the other hand the Union of South Africa and Arabia increased their purchases, the former from 10,000 cwts. to 13,000 cwts. and the latter from 2,000 cwts. to 10,000 cwts. Exports of coir mats and mattings slightly increased from 126,000 cwts. to 133,000 cwts. of which the United Kingdom absorbed 87,000 cwts. as against 82,000 cwts. in the preceding year. The Union of South Africa and the United States of America took 13,000 cwts. each as against 12,000 cwts. and 4,000 cwts. respectively in 1942-43. Exports of other descriptions of coir manufactures, fell from 24,000 cwts. to only 2,000 cwts. Besides these, exports of coir manufactures from Travancore ports totalled only 300 cwts. valued at R17,000 in 1943-44, as compared with 1,400 cwts. valued at R¼ lakh in the preceding year.

Coir manufactures (R97 lakhs).

Exports of fibre for brushes and brooms declined from 5,600 tons valued at R17 lakhs in 1942-43 to 4,100 tons valued at R13 lakhs in 1943-44. Shipments to the United Kingdom fell from 3,000 tons to 1,000 tons, but those to the United States of America advanced slightly from 1,900 tons to 2,300 tons.

Fibre (R13 lakhs).

Exports

The restrictions on the exports of rubber raw and manufactures which were imposed in 1942, continued during 1943-44 also. The operation of the Indian Rubber Control Act, 1934, remained also suspended, so far as it related to the exports of rubber and extension of rubber cultivation and India's obligation to the International Rubber Regulation Scheme ceased from May, 1944, when the term of the above agreement expired and the Indian Rubber Control Act was allowed to lapse.

Rubber, raw (R17 lakhs).

The recorded exports from British India totalled 2·7 million lbs. valued at R17 lakhs in 1943-44 as compared with 1·3 million lbs. valued at R6 lakhs in the preceding year. The entire amount was shipped to the United Kingdom which took only 0·3 million lbs. in 1942-43. There were no exports from Travancore in the year under review, as in 1942-43. The average declared value per lb. of exports during the year was 11 as. as compared with 8 as. in the preceding year. A fairly large quantity of raw rubber used to be imported into British India mainly from Ceylon but supplies from that source were negligible in 1943-44. These consignments received during 1943-44, which consisted mainly of acclaimed rubber from the U. S. A., totalled 1·8 million lbs. as compared with 1·2 million lbs. in the preceding year, the value however declining from R8 lakhs to R5 lakhs.

Shipments of paraffin wax, almost entirely from Bengal, improved considerably from 2,700 tons to 16,200 tons in quantity and from R21 lakhs to R1,22 lakhs in 1943-44. This was mainly due to very much increased demand especially from the Union of South Africa which took 11,600 tons (R87 lakhs) as against only 800 tons (R6 lakhs) in the preceding year. Australia also increased her purchases from 300 tons to 1,600 tons in the year under review. Exports to the United Kingdom rose slightly from 1,100 tons to 1,500 tons.

Paraffin wax (R1,22 lakhs).

Exports of dyeing and tanning substances further declined from 637,000 cwts. valued at R31 lakhs in 1942-43 to 394,000 cwts. valued at R27 lakhs in the year under review. Shipments of myrobalans, the most important item in this group, fell from 545,000 cwts. valued at R22 lakhs to 321,000 cwts. valued at R18 lakhs in 1943-44. The United Kingdom and the United States of America were, as usual, the principal customers in the year under review. The former reduced her purchases from 252,000 cwts. to 186,000 cwts. and the latter from 256,000 cwts. to 101,000 cwts. Shipments to Australia however increased from 18,000 cwts. to 29,000 cwts. Exports of myrobalan extracts fell from 73,000 cwts. (R7 lakhs) to 62,000 cwts. (R6 lakhs) in 1943-44. The United Kingdom curtailed her demand from 36,000 cwts. to 22,000 cwts. in the year under review. Exports to the Union of South Africa on the other hand improved from 12,000 cwts. to 17,000 cwts. in 1943-44. Exports of cutch and gambier improved from 4,000 cwts. to 5,000 cwts.

Dyeing and tanning substances (R27 lakhs).

Exports of drugs and medicines were valued at R22 lakhs in 1943-44 as compared with R31 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of Senna decreased from 48,000 cwts. (R7 lakhs) to 16,000 cwts. (R3 lakhs) in the year under review. Shipments to the United States of America fell from 20,000 cwts. to 7,000 cwts., and those to the United Kingdom from 24,000 cwts. to 7,000 cwts. Exports of Nuxvomica declined from 33,000 cwts. to 19,000 cwts. in 1943-44 and those of other sorts of drugs and medicines declined in terms of value by R3 lakhs to R17 lakhs. The customers in the year under review for the former were the United States of America (8,000 cwts.), the United Kingdom (7,000 cwts.) and Canada (4,000 cwts.).

Drugs and medicines (R22 lakhs).

Exports of apparel other than hosiery and boots and shoes were valued at R35 lakhs in 1943-44 as against R44 lakhs a year ago. Union of South Africa, the principal customer, reduced her purchases from R17 lakhs to R7 lakhs in 1943-44. On the other hand exports to Ceylon and Arabia increased from R3 lakhs and R4 lakhs to R7 lakhs and R6 lakhs respectively in the year under review.

Apparel (R35 lakhs).

Shipments of Soap from British India declined appreciably from 111,000 cwts. valued at R26 lakhs in 1942-43 to 27,000 cwts. valued at R17 lakhs in the year under review. Exports to Aden and Dependencies, fell from 22,000 cwts. to 9,000 cwts. only and those to Iraq from 58,000 cwts. to 14,000 cwts. in 1943-44.

Soap (R17 lakhs).

Postal Articles—Imports and Exports.

The value of imports of "Postal articles not specified" amounted to R1,62 lakhs in 1943-44 as compared with R1,28 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports by post of (*a*) jewellery, (*b*) precious stones, (*c*) gold and silver thread, (*d*) cigarettes, (*e*) cinematograph films and (*f*) watches are not included in the above figures but are recorded under the relevant heads. The share of the United Kingdom in the total improved slightly from R1,09 lakhs to R1,17 lakhs, and that of Iraq increased considerably to R25 lakhs from practically no imports in the previous year. Imports from the United States of America on the other hand declined from R13 lakhs to R4 lakhs.

Re-exports.

The value of the articles exported by post showed a slight decline from R2,39 lakhs to R2,13 lakhs in the year under review. The principal destinations were Ceylon (R38 lakhs or 18 per cent), United Kingdom (R1,03 lakhs or 48 per cent), Union of South Africa (R20 lakhs or 9 per cent) and Kenya Colony (R17 lakhs or 8 per cent).

Re-exports.

The value of the re-export trade, in private merchandise improved by 55 per cent from R7,07 lakhs in 1942-43 to R10,93 lakhs in the year under review. Re-exports of skins, raw, which represented 51 per cent of the total trade as against 16 per cent in the preceding year appreciated from R1,11 lakhs (443 tons) to R5,58 lakhs (633 tons). Shipments were, as usual, mainly destined to the United States of America which took 680 tons (R5,57 lakhs), as against 436 tons (R1,10 lakhs) in 1942-43. The re-exports of raw wool mainly to the United States of America increased slightly from 1·1 million lbs. to 1·4 million lbs. in quantity but the value remained almost unchanged at R11 lakhs as in 1942-43. Re-exports of sugar fell heavily from 29,000 tons (R1,07 lakhs) to only 200 tons (R1 lakh) in the year under review. Exports of imported cotton piecegoods also recorded a substantial decrease from 16·3 million yards (R71 lakhs) to 0·6 million yards (R8 lakhs) in 1943-44. There were practically no re-exports of raw cotton and silk manufactures which were valued at R28 lakhs and R12 lakhs respectively in 1942-43. Decreases were also noticeable in the re-exports of vehicles, machinery and instruments, the value of which amounted to R8 lakhs, R6 lakhs and R11 lakhs as compared with R15 lakhs, R9 lakhs and R15 lakhs respectively in the preceding year. Re-exports of fruits and vegetables, and hardware too declined, being valued at R7 lakhs and R12 lakhs in the year under review as against R10 lakhs and R14 lakhs respectively a year ago. There were no exports of foreign grain in the year under review as against R16 lakhs in 1942-43. On the other hand, re-exports of metals and ores recorded substantial improvement from R60 lakhs to R2,66 lakhs in the year under review. This was due to the increased demand from the United States of America, exports to which were valued at R2,53 lakhs as compared with only R49 lakhs in 1942-43. Re-exports of manufactured tobacco also improved from R6 lakhs to R23 lakhs in 1943-44. There was also an increase in the re-exports of tea which were valued at R13 lakhs in 1943-44 as against R7 lakhs in 1942-43. The shares of the principal countries in the total re-export trade in the year under review were as follows. The United States of America 80 per cent; the United Kingdom 7 per cent and Ceylon 2 per cent. The bulk of the trade, passed through Sind and Bengal which accounted for 55 per cent and 35 per cent, respectively the share of Bombay being only 9 per cent in the year under review, their respective shares in the previous year being 33, 11 and 55 per cent.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CHAPTER IV.

The Direction of Overseas Trade.

The main features of the direction of India's trade in the year ended 31st March, 1944 are shown in the following tables. Tables A, B and C illustrate the shares of the various foreign countries in India's total trade and tables D and E analyse the trade in particular commodities distinguishing the shares of the principal participating countries. It should be noted that the details shown in the tables below are based on the values of trade as actually recorded in the periods stated, and do not take any account either of the changes in the aggregate values or of the variations in the volume of trade consequent upon alterations in the price level. It should also be remembered that the trade on Government accounts, which has of late become large and increasingly important owing to war transactions, is excluded from the scope of the tables.

TABLE A.

—	1941-42			1942-43			1943-44		
	Exports (*including* re-exports)	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports (*including* re-exports)	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports (*including* re-exports)	Imports	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)
	R Crores	R Crores	R(Crores)	R Crores	R Crores	R(Crores)	R Crores	R Crores	R(Crores)
United Kingdom	77	37	+40	58	30	+28	61	30	+31
Burma	13	29	—16	..	1	—1	..	..	..
Other British Possessions	64	40	+24	70	30	+40	70	27	+43
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	154	106	+48	128	61	+67	131	57	+74
Europe	2	2	..	3	1	+2	4	2	+2
United States of America	54	35	+19	30	19	+11	49	19	+30
Japan	5	12	—7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Foreign Countries	38	18	+20	34	29	+5	27	40	—13
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	99	67	+32	67	49	+18	80	61	+19
GRAND TOTAL	253	173	+80	195	110	+85	211	118	+93

TABLE B.

Imports.

—	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Iran, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey and Bahrein Islands	6·2	20·2	27·4
United Kingdom	21·1	26·8	25·1
United States of America	20·0	17·3	15·8
Egypt	2·7	7·4	9·6
Australia	2·9	2·9	4·0
Ceylon	2·0	4·0	3·0
Kenya and Zanzibar	4·2	4·3	2·8
Union of South Africa	0·7	2·0	2·2
Canada	3·9	5·0	2·1
Switzerland	1·0	1·0	1·2
China	1·6	..	0·1
Burma	17·0	1·3	..
Java	1·1	0·1	..
Japan	6·8	..	..
Belgium	..	..	..
France	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..

Direction of Trade.

TABLE C.

Exports (excluding Re-Exports)

—	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	32·3	30·6	30·4
United States of America	19·7	14·8	20·2
Ceylon	4·1	7·7	7·2
Australia	5·2	8·6	6·6
Union of South Africa	2·5	5·6	5·0
Iran, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey and Bahrein Islands	3·2	9·3	4·6
Canada	2·7	2·0	2·4
Argentine	2·4	1·4	2·0
Burma	4·9	..	..
Japan	1·9	..	..
Straits Settlements	1·8	..	..
China	0·9	..	..
France	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..
Spain	..	..	..
Belgium	..	..	..

TABLE D.

Imports.

N.B.—In Tables D and E dots (..) indicate that the trade is either *nil* or insignificant.

—	MACHINERY			HARDWARE		
	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	61·7	74·3	81·9	32·6	65·3	51·1
Burma	0·2	..	..	2·3	..	..
United States of America	31·3	21·4	16·7	39·9	22·8	37·2
Sweden	0·4	1·3	..	1·8	1·0	0·1
Japan	1·5	..	..	10·1	..	..
China	1·6	..	..	7·3	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	96·7	97·0	98·6	94·0	89·1	88·4
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	12,81	10,02	10,45	2,18	1,01	94

TABLE D—*contd.*

	Instruments		
	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	54·9	73·0	67·6
United States of America	26·2	18·3	25·2
Japan	3·7	..	..
Canada	1·6	4·2	2·2
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	86·4	95·5	95·0
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	5,14	3,33	3,00

	Cotton Manufactures			Silk Manufactures			Artificial Silk		
	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	35·3	80·1	89·3	2·5	34·4	76·2	9·2	95·4	86·4
United States of America	7·1	14·4	9·7	1·2	12·2	4·7	1·7	..	12·9
Japan	49·6	..	..	32·1	..	..	84·5	..	..
Switzerland	0·9	..	0·6	0·4	..	..	..	..	..
China	2·8	..	..	57·7	28·6	..	4·0	..	..
Hongkong	0·1	..	..	5·0	20·6	..	..	..	..
Java and the Straits Settlements	0·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	95·9	94·5	99·6	98·9	95·8	80·9	99·4	95·4	99·3
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	6,80	1,36	1,33	68	1	0·2	3,49	23	7

TABLE D—*concld.*

	Liquors			Paper and Pasteboard		
	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	63·5	69·8	33·6	22·9	33·5	22·1
United States of America	9·2	6·3	14·6	45·5	36 0	52·3
Canada	2·6	..	18·3	21·4	25·8	22·6
Borneo, Sumatra, etc.*	0·4	..	..	2·3	..	..
Australia	12·5	..	4·6	0·3	..	..
Union of South Africa	2·8	12·4	11·1	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	91·0	88·5	82·2	92·4	95·3	97·0
Total value of trade R(lakhs)	2,71	1,48	14,7	3,55	1,82	1,78

*Includes the Straits Settlements and Celebes and other Islands.

	Provisions and Oilman's stores, etc.		
	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	16·8	14·3	5·0
United States of America	9·4	14·1	11·7
Ceylon	0·7	4·2	13·6
Canada	10·2	6·1	8·2
Straits Settlements	17·6	..	0·1
Hongkong	0·4	..	..
Union of South Africa	2·3	12·2	14·0
Australia	34·8	41·2	36·9
Java	3·9	2 0	..
Japan	0·4	..	..
Argentine	0·4	2·7	8·2
Procentage of total trade represented by countries shown	96 9	96·8	97·7
Total Value of Trade R(lakhs)	2,56	71	55

Direction of Trade.

TABLE E.

Exports.

	Tea			Jute (raw).			Jute manufactures		
	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent.
United Kingdom	76·3	77·1	67·6	50·4	35·6	52·6	9·8	12·7	12·4
Canada	7·6	2·7	7·5	1·2	1·6	0·2	3·7	4·5	3·4
Australia	1·8	3·5	4·4	1·9	1·0	2·6	9·1	11·8	8·6
Iran, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq	1·5	6·1	2·1	..	..	..	2·2	2·7	2·2
United States of America	5·9	5·8	15·7	29·1	53·1	20·3	38·6	26·3	34·8
Ceylon	1·3	0·2	0·4	..	..	..	0·1	0·8	0·2
Union of South Africa	0·4	0·3	0·7	..	..	..	4·1	9·7	6·5
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·6	..	..
Egypt	1·1	0·6	0·2	..	..	..	2·6	3·5	3·4
Spain	..	..	..	0·9	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina	0·7	0·5	0·2	2·6	1·6	..	9·5	6·3	8·0
Java	..	..	..	0·2	..	..	1·4	..	..
Japan	..	..	..	0·6	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	96·6	96·8	98·8	86·9	93·1	84·7	81·7	78·3	79·5
Total value of trade R(lakhs)	39,58	31,91	37,86	10,42	9,02	8,33	53,90	36,41	40,47

	Cotton (raw)			Oilseeds			Food Grains			Hides and Skins (raw and tanned)		
	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent.
United Kingdom	40·6	72·1	68·3	74·0	69·4	66·5	7·0	2·4	0·7	58·8	57·8	38.4
Burma	..	..	..	2·0	..	..	5·3	..	..	0·7	..	..
Union of South Africa	..	..	..	3·8	7·4	10·4	7·4	3·0	1·3	0·5	1·7	2·2
Australia	5·0	16·5	11·3	8·1	11·8	10·8	0·1	..	..	1·3	1·4	1·5
Egypt	..	..	..	0·2	0·1	6·1	10·4	..	0·5	0·2	0·1	..
Iran, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq	..	3·9	3·1	0·4	2·0	1·0	15·9	14·3	8·8	1·3	2·1	7·8.
United States of America	12·7	1·6	14·5	3·0	1·5	0·2	0·8	..	..	34·6	35·4	46·8.
Ceylon	0·2	1·6	1·7	1·2	3·4	4·1	29·9	65·9	81·0	..	0·1	0·4
Japan	25·1	..	..	0·2	..	..	..	..	..	0·3	..	....
China	12·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Straits Settlements	..	..	..	2·1	..	..	2·2	..	..	0·5	..	....
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	95·8	95·7	98·0	95·0	95·6	99·1	79·0	85·6	92·3	98·2	98·6	97·1
Total value of trade R(lakhs)	15,94	3,64	6,36	10,35	10,21	10,95	10,41	6,93	2,31	10,36	7,80	8,21

Direction of Trade.

Table A shows, as usual, the total overseas trade of India in private merchandise so as to indicate the trade balance with the United Kingdom and other British Empire countries and with the European countries, the United States of America, Japan and other foreign countries. Though there was practically no trade with Burma and Japan during the year, they have been retained in the table to afford an idea of the extent to which the comparative position of India has been affected by the virtual elimination of trade with these countries.

It will be observed that the total value of India's foreign Sea-borne trade which aggregated R329 crores in the year under review, registered an increase as compared with 1942-43 when it fell to the lowest level during the inter-war period the improvement being noticeable both in the case of exports as well as imports. As compared with 1942-43, the value of the trade on the export side improved by R16 crores to R211 crores while that on the import side, by R8 crores to R118 crores, the relative increase in both cases being, however, the same, *viz.*, 8 per cent. The greater absolute increase in the value of exports as compared with imports resulted in a further improvement in the favourable trade balance of India during the year which accordingly stood at R93 crores exceeding the previous year's record of R85 crores by R8 crores. The trade with Empire countries was maintained more or less at the level of the preceding year but owing to lower imports and greater exports, the positive balance of trade with this group of countries further improved by R7 crores to R74 crores in the year under review. On the other hand, the trade with foreign countries showed a distinct improvement by R13 crores in the case of export and by R12 crores in the case of imports. The balance of trade with this group of countries therefore improved by R1 crore of R19 crores in the year under review As compared with 1942-43, the rise in the total value of exports to British Empire countries which amounted to R3 crores was due mainly to the increased exports to the United Kingdom ; while the reduction in imports from this group of countries amounting to about R4 crores, was mainly brought about by lower imports from Canada. As compared with the preceding year, the value of the trade with the United Kingdom showed an improvement in the case of exports but remained more or less the same in the case of imports, with the result that India's trade balance with her, improved by R3 crores to R31 crores in the year under review. Her relative share, however, showed a slight recession both in the cases of exports and imports, the former declining from 29·7 to 28·9 per cent and the latter from 26·8 to 25·1 per cent. The aggregate trade with other Empire countries remained constant at R70 crore in the case of exports and decreased by R4 crores in the case of imports. Trade with Ceylon was maintained more or less at the same level so far as exports are concerned, but was slightly marked down in respect of imports therefrom. Australia improved her position materially in imports but exports to that country suffered significant loss. Some improvement was noticeable in the case of exports to Canada but there was a noticeable fall in the imports from that country. Exports to Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Kenya, showed noticeable improvement but imports from these countries showed a slight reduction. The trade with the Union of South Africa did not show any marked variation, exports thereto recording a slight fall and imports therefrom a small gain. Coming to foreign countries, the total rise on the export side was mainly accounted for by the increase in exports to the United States of America to the extent of R19 crores while that on the import side was mainly brought about by substantial improvement in imports from Middle and Near East countries, especially Iran, Iraq and Egypt. As was to be expected trade with continental Europe remained insignificant, although an improvement of R1 crore was noticeable in the case of exports due mainly to increased offtake of jute and cotton manufactures by Turkey during the year. The aggregate trade with the middle and Near East countries was maintained more or less on the level of 1942-43 but unlike that year when the trade was distributed more or less equally between exports and imports, the relationship between the two changes in the year under review, as exports were substantially lower and imports correspondingly greater, especially in the case of Iran, Iraq and Egypt.

Tables B and C show the percentage distribution of India's import and export trade with principal foreign countries in order of their importance in the year under review. Comparing 1943-44 with 1942-43, the proportion of imports from the British Empire recorded a fall and accounted for 48 per cent of the total import trade as against 55 per cent in the preceding year. There was, however, a relative improvement in the position in the case of Australia and the Union of South Africa. The percentage shares of Canada, Kenya and Zanzibar and Ceylon declined. As noted above, larger proportion was received from Egypt, and Near East countries especially Iran and Iraq. On the export side, the proportion of the British Empire as a whole to total exports also fell from 66 to 64 per cent due mainly to lower percentage shares of the United Kingdom, Australia, Ceylon and the Union of South Africa notwithstanding a slight improvement in the case of Canada. Increases were also noticeable in the case of the United States of America and Argentina but there were notable declines in the case of Persian Gulf countries, particulary Iran and Iraq as pointed out before.

Further analysis of the direction of trade in respect of selected commodities or groups of commodities in imports is made in Table D, which shows the relative shares of the principal foreign countries in India's import trade chiefly in respect of machinery, hardware, instruments, cotton

manufactures, silk manufacture, artificial silk, liquors and paper and pasteboard and provisions and oilmen's stores. As a result of the war in the Pacific area, supplies of these articles from the far-Eastern countries were completely cut off. The United Kingdom and the United States of America, therefore, remained the principal suppliers as in the preceding year. It should be noted however that owing to the fluctuating level of trade especially in certain lines, the improvement suggested by percentage changes are not of much real significance in all cases. Under machinery the United Kingdom and the United States of America contributed 82 and 17 per cent of the total trade, their respective shares in the preceding year being 74 and 21 per cent. In hardware, the shares of the United Kingdom declined from 65 to 51 per cent; while the proportion of the United States of America increased from 23 to 37 per cent. Under instruments, the United Kingdom reduced her share from 73 per cent to 68 per cent. The relative contribution of the United States of America, on the other hand, improved from 18 to 25 per cent. With the disappearance of Japan from the trade, the United Kingdom became the principal supplier of cotton manufactures, her percentage share rising from 80 to 89 during the year. The United States of America, however, reduced her contribution from 14 per cent to 10 per cent. In silk manufactures, China was entirely absent from the market. Supplies received during the year came chiefly from the United Kingdom whose share improved from 34 to 76 per cent. The United States, however, reduced her contribution from 12 to 5 per cent. Artificial silk which used to come mainly from Japan was no longer available from that source, and the United Kingdom remained the principal supplier, although her share declined from 95 to 86 per cent. The United States of America which did not send any supply during the preceding year, was however responsible for a contribution of 13 per cent in the year under review. Foreign liquors, imported from the United Kingdom accounted for 34 per cent of the total imports as compared with 70 per cent in 1942-43. Canada and Australia from which practically no supplies had been received in 1942-43, contributed respectively 18 and 5 per cent during the year. The share of the United States of America also advanced from 6 to 15 per cent while that of the Union of South Africa fell slightly from 12 to 11 per cent. In paper and pasteboard there was a reduction in the share of the United Kingdom from 33 to 22 per cent. The percentage share of Canada also decreased from 26 to 23. But the proportion of the United States of America rose from 36 to 52 per cent. In provisions, the trade with the United Kingdom went down further and her share stood at 5 per cent only, but the relative share of Ceylon improved from 4 to 14. The Share of Australia declined from 41 to 37 per cent and that of the United States of America from 14 to 12 per cent. The shares of the Union of South Africa and Canada advanced from 12 and 6 per cent to 14 and 8 per cent respectively.

On the export side (Table E) the relative share of the United Kingdom, which is by far the largest purchaser of Indian tea fell from 77 to 68 per cent in 1943-44, but there were improvements in the proportions sent to the United States of America and Canada, from 6 to 16 per cent in the case of the former and from 3 to 8 per cent in the case of the latter. The decline in the exports of raw jute to the United States of America from 53 to 29 per cent was fairly compensated by an increased offtake by the United Kingdom which took 53 per cent in the year under review as against 36 per cent in 1942-43. Under jute manufactures, the United States of America improved her share from 26 to 35 per cent, while the proportion sent to the United Kingdom remained almost steady at about 13 per cent. The shares of the Union of South Africa and Australia however dropped from 10 to 6 per cent in the case of the first and from 12 to 9 per cent in the case of the second. With the disappearance of Japan and China from the market, the United Kingdom became the leading customer in raw cotton since 1941-42 though her share fell from 72 to 68 per cent in the year under review. The percentage share of Australia also fell from 16 to 11. But the United States of America improved her share from 2 to 14 per cent. Of the total value of oil seeds exported in 1943-44, the United Kingdom was responsible for 66 per cent as against 69 per cent in the preceding year. But owing to the greater demand from the Union of South Africa her percentage share rose from 7 to 10. Under foodgrains, the share of Ceylon advanced from 66 to 81 per cent. But the percentage share of the exports to Iran, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq taken together fell from 14 to 9. The proportion sent to the Union of South Africa also declined from 3 to 1 per cent. In hides and skins, the share of the United Kingdom fell from 58 to 38 per cent but this loss was mostly made up by the increased offtake by the United States of America whose proportion rose from 35 to 47 per cent.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The British Empire and Mandated Territories.

The imports from and exports to the United Kingdom and other British Possessions are shown in the following tables. Owing to the virtual disappearance of trade with Burma and the Straits

Settlements, which have since been overrun by the enemy, these countries have been omitted from the review presented below :—

Imports.

Countries	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
United Kingdom	36,62	29,55	29,56
Ceylon	3,41	4,37	3,50
Burma	29,79	1,44	3
Straits Settlements	5,35	25	1
Hongkong	82	14	2
Union of South Africa	1,24	2,24	2,59
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	7,33	4,79	3,36
Canada	6,73	5,52	2,52
Australia	4,96	3,22	4,77
New Zealand	41	39	28
Other Countries	9,31	9,33	10,10
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	1,05,57	61,24	56,74
British Empire other than Burma	*76,18*	*59,80*	*56,71*

Exports (including re-exports).

Countries	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
United Kingdom	76.97	58,16	61,43
Aden and Dependencies	3,91	4,38	3,61
Ceylon	10,23	14,81	14,55
Burma	12,91	3	..
Straits Settlements	4,45	..	..
Federated Malay States	79	..	..
Hongkong	1,04	..	..
Union of South Africa	6,04	10,62	10,08
Mauritius	1,14	1,13	86
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	3,94	3,91	4,88
Canada	6,54	3,91	4,89
Australia	12,45	16,19	12,29
New Zealand	1,02	1,71	1,94
Other Countries	12,37	13,32	16,06
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	1,53,80	1,28,17	1,30,59
British Empire other than Burma	*1,40,89*	*1,28,14*	*1,30,59*

United Kingdom (Imports R29, 56 lakhs, Exports R61,43 lakhs).—On the basis of the recorded values, the total trade of India with the United Kingdom amounted to R91 crores, showing an improvement of R3 crores as compared with 1942-43, due to greater exports to the United Kingdom the imports therefrom remaining more or less at the preceding year's level. She maintained her position as the principal supplier and customer of India, having supplied goods worth R30 crores to and absorbed goods worth R61 crores from India during the year under review. The principal commodities imported from the United Kingdom were machinery and millwork (R8,56 lakhs), dyeing and tanning substances (R4,40 lakhs), instruments, etc. (R2,02 lakhs), cotton manufactures (R1,19 lakhs), which together accounted for 55 per cent of the total value of imports from the United Kingdom in 1943-44. Some of the lost ground sustained last year under machinery and millwork imported from the United Kingdom was recovered, the value rising by R1,12 lakhs to R8,56 lakhs in the year under review. Imports of dyeing and tanning substances also advanced from R2,41 lakhs to R4,40 lakhs. The imports of instruments and apparatus further

declined, the value registering a fall of R41 lakhs to R2,02 lakhs. Imports of cotton manufactures continued their downward trend so far as yarns and piecegoods are concerned, the slight improvement noticeable in the total value of these manufactures in the year under review being due entirely to larger imports of thread (sewing or darning) the value of which rose from R20 lakhs to R87 lakhs. Cotton piecegoods declined from 12 million yards (R73 lakhs) to 3 million yards (R21 lakhs) while cotton twist and yarn remained practically at the level of the preceding year, being valued at R1·36 lakhs (66,000 lbs.) as against R1·41 lakhs (60,000 lbs.) in 1942-43. The decrease under piecegoods was shared by all the varieties ; grey goods dropped from 78,000 yards (R66,000) to *nil*, white goods from 5 million yards (R31 lakhs) to 0·9 million yards (R6 lakhs) and coloured goods from 7 million yards (R42 lakhs) to 2 million yards (R14 lakhs). Imports of woollen manufactures also declined by R40 lakhs to R42 lakhs in value. Compared with 1942-43, imports of liquors went down from 0·8 million gallons to 0·2 million gallons, the corresponding value declining from R1,04 lakhs to R50 lakhs. Supplies of motor cars which had been severely restricted in the preceding year, having amounted to only 24 in number during 1942-43, disappeared altogether in the year under review. Imports of omnibuses, which had risen from 24 to 113 in 1942-43, were also conspicuous by their absence in the year under review. There was also a decline in the imports of hardware the value of which fell from R66 lakhs to R48 lakhs in the year under review. On the other hand, imports of drugs and medicines advanced from R76 lakhs to R1,23 lakhs and bobbins from R54 lakhs to R65 lakhs.

The principal commodities exported to the United Kingdom were, as usual, tea (R25,58 lakhs), jute, raw and manufactured (R10,54 lakhs), seeds (R7,28 lakhs), raw cotton (R4,35 lakhs), hides and skins (R3,12 lakhs), and raw wool (R89 lakhs). In addition, the following articles, *viz.*, cotton manufactures including yarn (R1,34 lakhs), cotton waste (R66 lakhs), hemp raw (R62 lakhs) and coir manufactures (R59 lakhs) figured prominently in the export list, as in the preceding year. These articles taken together represented 91 per cent of the total exports to the United Kingdom as against 87 per cent in the preceding year. Shipments of tobacco and foodgrains, which were substantial last year recorded heavy declines, the former from R96 lakhs to R12 lakhs and the latter from R17 lakhs to R2 lakhs in the year under review. Exports of tea advanced in quantity from 255 million lbs. to 278 million lbs. and in value from R24,61 lakhs to R25,58 lakhs. Shipments of raw jute rose from 89,000 tons (R3,23 lakhs) to 100,000 tons (R4,38 lakhs). The number of gunny bags exported advanced from 74 million to 79 million but the value dropped from R2,30 lakhs to R2,15 lakhs, the yardage of gunny cloth exported also increased from 108 million (R2,26 lakhs) to 166 million (R3,98 lakhs). Out of the total exports of oilseeds, which dropped in quantity from 375,000 tons (R7,09 lakhs) to 212,000 tons (R7,28 lakhs), linseed accounted for 3,000 tons as against 126,000 tons, groundnuts for 182,000 tons as compared with 197,000 tons and rapeseed for 17,000 tons as against 30,000 tons in 1942-43. As in the preceding four years, there were no exports of cotton seed. Despatches of raw cotton to the United Kingdom declined in quantity from 41,000 tons or 230,000 bales to 32,000 tons or 179,000 bales but the value rose from R2,63 lakhs to R4,35 lakhs. In the case of hides and skins, exports of tanned and dressed varieties fell from 13,000 tons to 8,000 tons, the corresponding decrease in value being from R3,65 lakhs to R2,41 lakhs. Shipments of raw hides and skins (excluding cuttings) also dropped from 5,000 tons (R83 lakhs) to 3,500 tons (R71 lakhs). Exports of raw skins of foreign origin declined from 2 tons valued at R26,000 to 1 ton valued at R24,000 in 1943-44. Exports of raw wool showed a further decline from 15 million lbs. (R95 lakhs) to 12 million lbs. (R89 lakhs) in the year under review. Exports of cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn, rose appreciably to R1,34 lakhs from R62 lakhs, canvas accounted for R1,27 lakhs as against R55 lakhs in 1942-43 and practically the whole of the remainder consisted of piecegoods. Shipments of cotton waste shrank from 516,000 cwts. to 344,000 cwts. in quantity and from R1,11 lakhs to R66 lakhs in value. Exports of hemp raw advanced from 251,000 cwts. (R37 lakhs) to 357,000 cwts. (R62 lakhs) and of coir manufactures from R52 lakhs to R59 lakhs. Among other articles exports of spices advanced from R11 lakhs to R32 lakhs and those of rubber, raw from R1½ lakhs to R17 lakhs in 1943-44. The value of exports of myrobalans amounted to R9 lakhs as compared with R10 lakhs in 1942-43. On the other hand, exports of lac declined in quantity from 58,000 cwts. to 37,000 cwts. and in value from R49 lakhs to R39 lakhs. Decreases were also noticeable under coffee from R16 lakhs to R11 lakhs, under saltpetre from R10 lakhs to R6 lakhs and under silk raw from R13 lakhs to R7 lakhs.

Ceylon (Imports R3,50 lakhs, Exports R14,55 lakhs).—Statistics of India's trade with Ceylon, include, to some extent, goods in transit through Ceylon which, however, are not separately recorded in Indian Trade returns. The value of the imports and the exports given above should not, therefore, be taken to indicate the exact trade balance between the two countries. In the year under review the aggregate value of the Indo-Ceylonese trade amounted to R18,05 lakhs as compared with R19,18 lakhs, in the preceding year, registering a fall of R1,13 lakhs, which was particularly noticeable in the case of imports. The principal items of imports into India from Ceylon were copra, coconut oil, spices and fruits and vegetables, which taken together represented 85 per cent of the imports from the country in 1943-44. Imports of copra decreased from 55,000 tons to 38,000 tons in quantity and from R2,23 lakhs to R1,19 lakhs in value. Arrivals of coconut oil were

appreciably greater being 3·9 million gallons valued at R89 lakhs as compared with 1·3 million gallons valued at R37 lakhs in 1942-43. The value of fruits and vegetables imported rose from R5 lakhs to R21 lakhs and that of spices by R6 lakhs to R68 lakhs. On the other hand imports of tea dropped substantially from 4·9 million lbs. (R52 lakhs) to 0·2 million lbs. (R2 lakhs) and those of raw rubber, declined from 1·0 million lbs. (R7 lakhs) to only 0·1 million lbs. (R19,000) in the year under review.

In the case of exports to Ceylon cotton manufactures, by far the most prominent item in the year under review was valued at R5,07 lakhs, showing a rise of R1,95 lakhs over the preceding year. Fish (excluding canned fish), the next principal item of export, also advanced considerably and amounted to 427,000 cwts. (R1,50 lakhs) as compared with 370,000 cwts. (R73 lakhs) in 1942-43. This represented almost the entire portion of the total shipments of fish from British India. Exports of fruits and vegetables during 1943-44 remained stationary at R77 lakhs. Shipments of rice, not in the husk, declined considerably, on the other hand, from R3,59 lakhs to R54 lakhs. Other important items of shipments to Ceylon in 1943-44 were seeds (R45 lakhs), oilcakes (R15 lakhs), spices (R51 lakhs), animals, living (R24 lakhs), coffee (R35 lakhs) and provisions (R30 lakhs).

Australia (Imports R4,77 lakhs, Exports R12,29 lakhs).—The value of imports into India from Australia increased from R3,22 lakhs to R4,77 lakhs in the year under review and almost touched the record figure of 1941-42, her relative share in the import trade of India also rose from 2·9 to 4·0 per cent in 1943-44. On the other hand, India's exports to that country registered a decline both absolutely and relatively from R16,19 lakhs or 8·3 per cent to R12,29 lakhs or 5·8 per cent. Arrivals of raw wool, the largest single item of import from Australia, advanced in the year under review from 14·2 million lbs. valued at R2,18 lakhs to 23·7 million lbs. valued at R3,67 lakhs. Imports of tallow and stearine declined in quantity from 87,000 cwts. to 74,000 cwts. but rose in value from R27 lakhs to R35 lakhs. The value of provisions imported was also marked down from R29 lakhs to R20 lakhs. Imports of zinc fell from R17 lakhs to R6 lakhs.

The principal items of India's exports in 1943-44 to the Commonwealth consisted of jute and cotton manufactures. Nearly 47 million of gunny bags (R3,48 lakhs) and 25 million yards of gunny cloth (R74 lakhs) were exported as against 61 million of gunny bags (R3,39 lakhs) and 39 million yards of gunny cloth (R85 lakhs) in the preceding year. Exports of cotton manufactures, mainly piecegoods, were valued at R4,25 lakhs as against R7,57 lakhs in 1942-43. Exports of tea however, showed a remarkable improvement, amounting to 20 million lbs. (R1,66 lakhs) as compared with 13 million lbs. (R 1,10 lakhs) in 1942-43. Shipments of linseed, though declined in quantity from 31,000 tons to 28,000 tons, rose in value from R75 lakhs to R83 lakhs. Shipments of raw cotton declined from 6,000 tons to 5,000 tons although the value rose from R60 lakhs to R72 lakhs.

Canada Imports R2,52 lakhs, Exports R4,89 lakhs).—Compared with the preceding year the total trade between Canada and India showed a recession, amounting to R7,41 lakhs as against R9,43 lakhs in 1942-43. The decline was due to lower imports from that country which fell by R3,00 lakhs although the exports increased by R98 lakhs. The value of imports of mechanically propelled vehicles (motor vehicles and parts) registered a sharp decline from R2,97 lakhs in 1942-43 to R23 lakhs only in 1943-44. Imports of paper and pasteboard however showed a slight decline in quantity from a little over 178,000 cwts. to 178,000 cwts. but the value fell from R47 lakhs to R40 lakhs. There were larger consignments of copper which increased from 137,000 cwts. to 163,000 cwts., the corresponding increase in value being from R69 lakhs to R82 lakhs. Imports of chemicals amounted to R16 lakhs, liquors R27 lakhs, and ferro-alloys R12 lakhs in the year under review.

India's principal exports to Canada were jute manufacture (chiefly gunny cloth) and tea. Shipment of gunny cloth to Canada decreased from 76 million yards valued at R1,60 lakhs to 64 million yards valued at R1,52 lakhs. Gunny bags, on the other hand, recorded a substantial improvement from 50,000 to 3·2 million in number and from R11,000 to R15 lakhs in value. Exports of tea were also considerably higher being 32·3 million lbs. valued at R2,81 lakhs as against 9·1 million lbs. valued at R84 lakhs. Shipments of Indian carpets and rugs to Canada fell from R5 lakhs to R4 lakhs. Exports of fruits and vegetables, which amounted to R19 lakhs in 1942-43, were wiped away during the year under review.

Union of South Africa (Imports R2,59 lakhs, Exports R10,08 lakhs).—India's total trade with the Union of South Africa during the year under review showed a slight recession, the imports rising from R2,25 lakhs toR2,59 lakhs but exports declining from R10,62 lakhs to R10,08 lakhs in 1943-44. The Union of South Africa is practically the sole supplier to India of tanning barks, imports of which fell from 719,000 cwts. to 602,000 cwts. in quantity and from R52 lakhs to R48 lakhs in value. Imports of copper further rose in the year under review amounting to 96,000 cwts. valued at R43 lakhs as compared with 85,000 cwts. valued at R36 lakhs while those of liquors slightly declined from 138,000 gallons to 121,000 gallons in quantity and from R18 lakhs to R16 lakhs in value. A special feature of the trade was the increasingly greater imports of diamonds which were valued at R90 lakhs in the year under review, as against R40 lakhs in 1942-43 and R4 lakhs in 1941-42.

The principal items of India's exports to the Union of South Africa consisted of jute and cotton manufactures and oilseeds. Shipments of jute bags declined from 80 million to 54 million in quantity and from R2,95 lakhs to R2,59 lakhs in value; and those of gunny cloth from 22 million yards valued at R52 lakhs to 16 million yards valued at R50 lakhs. Exports of cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn) also fell from R3,78 lakhs to R2,90 lakhs in the year under review. Exports of oilseeds (chiefly groundnuts) also recorded a slight decline from 34,000 tons to 33,000 tons, but the value rose from R76 lakhs to R1,14 lakhs. Exports of vegetable oils remained almost stationary at R23 lakhs. Paraffin wax, however, showed a sharp rise the value increasing from R6 lakhs to R87 lakhs in the year under review.

East Africa (Imports R5,37 lakhs, Exports R8,00 lakhs).—In this group of territories are included Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba, Protectorates of Uganda and Nyasaland, Tanganyika and British Somaliland. The total value of the trade with these territories taken together advanced from R12,84 lakhs in 1942-43 to R13,37 lakhs in the year under review. Raw cotton and spices continued to be the principal items of imports. Compared with the preceding year, arrivals of raw cotton fell from 32,000 tons or 179,000 bales (R4,61 lakhs) to 20,000 tons or 112,000 bales (R4,37 lakhs). The value of imports of spices, consisting almost entirely of cloves, fell appreciably from R86 lakhs to R20 lakhs. Sodium carbonate to the value of R43 lakhs was imported from Kenya Colony alone in the year under review.

The chief items of India's exports to East Africa were cotton piecegoods and gunny bags. Shipments of gunny bags shrank from 15.6 million (R64 lakhs) to 9.2 million (R61 lakhs). Cotton piecegoods declined from 84·4 million yards to 73·3 million yards although accompanied by an increase in value from R3,97 lakhs to R6,00 lakhs. Exports of foodgrains were very much reduced, the value dwindling from R4 lakhs to R5,000 only. Exports of postal articles amounted to R23 lakhs in the year under review, as against R44 lakhs in 1942-43.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following tables show the imports from and exports to the principal European and other foreign countries :—

Imports.

Countries	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
European Countries—			
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	..	..	3
Sweden	16	15	..
Netherlands	1	..	..
Belgium	1	..	..
Spain	5	1	..
Switzerland	1,73	1,05	1,46
Czechoslovakia	4	..	..
Other Countries	16	12	6
Total European Countries	2,16	1,33	1,55
Other Foreign Countries—			
Arabia	32	33	47
Iraq	1,03	23	55
Iran	6,04	17,75	27,49
Java	1,95	13	..
Borneo (Dutch)	45	..	..
Thailand	8	..	..
China	2,82	7	7
Japan	11,78	4	..
Egypt	4,69	8.12	11,27
Portuguese East Africa	1,06	1,08	47
United States of America	34,62	19,13	18,57
Other Countries	57	99	58
Total Other Foreign Countries	65,41	47,87	59,47

Foreign Countries.

Exports (including re-exports).

Countries	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
European Countries—			
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	71	90	2
Sweden	5	14	34
Spain	9	..	1
Greece	57	..	..
Turkey, European	21	1,28	2,82
Turkey, Asiatic	28	30	50
Other Countries	27	4	7
Total European Countries	2,18	2,66	3,76
Other Foreign Countries—			
Egypt	6,53	3,79	3,11
Arabia	3,01	4,78	2,57
Iraq	3,86	8,86	4,00
Iran	1,52	5,25	1,84
Java	4,87	..	..
Thailand	41	..	..
China	2,37	14	12
Japan	4,77	..	..
Portuguese East Africa	44	54	28
United States of America	54,17	29,84	49,11
Cuba	1,21	99	1,88
Argentina	5,80	2,64	4,07
Chile	80	32	81
Other Countries	7,15	6,99	8,69
Total Other Foreign Countries	96,91	64,14	76,48

As a result of the situation brought about by the war India's trade with Europe was extremely limited during the year under review and was not, therefore, dealt with separately. Similarly the usual para on Japan has been omitted as there was no trade with that country also during the year under review.

United States of America (Imports R18,57 lakhs, Exports R49,11 lakhs).—According to the recorded statistics, the trade with United States of America, showed a decline in imports but a substantial increase in exports. The former decreased from R 19,12 lakhs to R 18,57 lakhs but the latter increased from R29,84 lakhs to R 49,11 lakhs. The principal items of India's imports from the United States of America in the year under review consisted mainly of machinery and millwork, instruments, tobacco, chemicals, copper, oils, iron and steel, dyeing and tanning substances, paper and pasteboard and mechanically propelled vehicles. These items taken together represented 82 per cent of the total imports into British India from the United States of America during the year under review, as compared with about 80 per cent in the preceding year. Imports of machinery and millwork fell in value from R 2,14 lakhs to R 1,74 lakhs. Arrivals of paper and pasteboard were higher, amounting to 163,000 cwts. (R93 lakhs) as against 141,000 cwts. (R 66 lakhs) in the preceding year. The value of dyeing and tanning substances imported also advanced from R 1,11 lakhs to R 2,03 lakhs. Imports of copper advanced from R 8 lakhs to R 24 lakhs. The total value of instruments amounted to R 76 lakhs as against R 61 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of tobacco unmanufactured, were appreciably higher, amounting to 9·5 million lbs. (R 1,54 lakhs) as compared with 7·7 million lbs. (R 97 lakhs) in 1942-43. Arrivals of oils, drugs and medicines and tea chests increased and stood at R 5,39 lakhs, R 53 lakhs and R 72 lakhs respectively in the year under review. There was, on the other hand, a sharp reduction in the imports of zinc, which amounted to only 6,000 cwts. as against 152,000 cwts. in the preceding year, the value declining from R 55 lakhs to R 2 lakhs only. Imports of iron and steel and mechanically propelled vehicles (motor vehicles and parts) fell substantially being valued respectively at R 1,19 lakhs and R 38 lakhs. There were reduced imports of chemicals, which were valued at R 94 lakhs as compared with R 1,01 lakhs in 1942-43.

India's principal exports to the United States of America consisted, as usual, of jute, raw and manufactured, hides and skins, lac, fruits and vegetables, raw cotton, mica, tea and raw wool. These items taken together represented 89 per cent of India's exports to the United States of America in 1943-44, as compared with 85 per cent in 1942-43. Despatches of raw jute during the year under

review declined to 49,000 tons valued at R 2,44 lakhs, from 124,000 tons valued at R 4,79 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments of gunny bags also fell from 17·0 million (R 55 lakhs) to 13·2 million (R 51 lakhs) in the year under review but those of jute cloth advanced considerably from 465 million yards valued at R 8,90 lakhs to 804 million yards valued at R 16,54 lakhs. Exports of lac decreased from 228,000 cwts. to 186,000 cwts. in quantity and from R 2,05 lakhs to R 1,94 lakhs in value. Under hides and skins despatches of raw goat skins, which formed the bulk of the shipments in this group, fell by 1,000 tons to 12,000 tons in weight but rose by R 19 lakhs to R 2,21 lakhs in value. Exports of tanned and dressed hides and skins on the other hand rose and amounted to 1,400 tons (R 78 lakhs) as against 1,200 tons (R 49 lakhs) in the preceding year. Exports of imported raw skins also rose considerably from 436 tons (R 1,10 lakhs) to 680 tons (R 5,57 lakhs). Shipments of fruits and vegetables, consisting mainly of cashew kernels, registered some improvement, being valued at R 1,19 lakhs as compared with R 71 lakhs in 1942-43. Exports of raw wool both of Indian and Foreign origin, were in greater demand, the former rising by 1·7 million lbs. (R 14 lakhs) to 5·7 million lbs. (R 39 lakhs) and the latter by 0·1 million lbs. in quantity although its value remained almost unchanged at R 10 lakhs. Direct shipments of tea to the United States of America more than trebled amounting to 60 million lbs. as compared with 19 million lbs. in 1942-43, the corresponding value rising from R 1,85 lakhs to R 5,93 lakhs. Shipments of mica declined in quantity from 112,000 cwts. to 74,000 cwts. but the value rose from R 1,67 lakhs to R 1,97 lakhs. Shipments of raw cotton increased from 1,000 tons valued at R 6 lakhs to 10,000 tons valued at R 92 lakhs. The value of vegetable oils exported, improved from R 17 lakhs to R 25 lakhs, while that of lac declined from R 2,05 lakhs to R 1,94 lakhs.

China (Imports R 7 lakhs, Exports R 12 lakhs).—India's trade with China during the year under review continued to be on a very limited scale as a result of the war situation in the Far East, and her aggregate trade amounted to R 19 lakhs only as compared with R 21 lakhs in 1942-43. Cotton raw to the value of R 2 lakhs was imported and foreign photographic and other instruments valued at R 4 lakhs were re-exported to China during 1943-44.

South America (Imports R23 lakhs, Exports R6,34 lakhs).—There was a substantial improvement in the export trade with the South American countries in the year under review but imports therefrom registered a slight fall. The aggregate value of imports amounted to R 23 lakhs as against R 24 lakhs in 1942-43. Imports of starch from Argentina fell from 11,000 cwts. to 3,000 cwts. with a decrease in value from a little over R 3½ lakhs to R 1 lakh. The other main items of imports from South America during the year were drugs and medicines and provisions valued at R 5 lakhs each, chemicals at R 6 lakhs and liquors at R 3 lakhs.

On the export side, the principal items were, as usual, jute bags and cloth, shipments of which showed some improvement being valued at R 5,00 lakhs as compared with R 3,14 lakhs in 1942-43. Argentina took 0·2 million gunny bags valued at R 2 lakhs ; Chile 10·4 million bags valued at R41 lakhs, Peru 2·9 million bags valued at R 19 lakhs and Paraguay 1·6 million bags valued at R 5 lakhs. Exports of gunny cloth to Argentina amounted to 144 million yards, valued at R 3,89 lakhs as compared with 103 million yards valued at R 2,16 lakhs in 1942-43, while those to Peru and Uruguay were very much reduced amounting to 3·4 million yards and 8·5 million yards respectively. Shipments of raw jute to these countries rose from R 55 lakhs to R 95 lakhs, in value, the quantity amounting to 18,000 tons as against 17,000 tons in 1942-43. Brazil took 15,100 tons of raw jute as against 8,800 tons. Chile took 1,900 tons and Uruguay 700 tons in the year under review. There were no exports to Argentina, which took 6,700 tons in 1942-43. Shipments of tea were directed to Chile, Argentina and Peru which respectively took 1·7 million lbs. (R 16 lakhs) 0·6 million lbs. (R 7 lakhs) and 0·5 million lbs. (R 4 lakhs), during 1943-44.

CHAPTER V.

Foreign Sea-borne Trade of the Maritime Indian States.

The trade, so far dealt with in this Review, relates to that recorded at British Indian ports. This, no doubt, includes the overseas trade of most of the non-maritime Indian States, which are interlaced with British Indian territories. A fairly large volume of foreign trade also passes through the ports in the maritime States in Kathiawar, *viz.*, Bhavnagar, Nawanagar, Morvi, Baroda, Porbandar, Junagadh and Jafarabad. Travancore, owing to her geographical situation, is also interested in foreign sea-borne trade. The volume of the foreign trade of these States, however, bears only a small proportion to the volume of trade recorded at British Indian ports. The total imports into these States during 1943-44 formed only 1·0 per cent of the imports in the same year into British Indian ports as compared with 1·1 per cent in the preceding year; while the corresponding proportion in the case of exports was 1·6 per cent, as against 0·5 per cent in 1942-43.

I.—KATHIAWAR.

The table below gives a summary of the trade of the Kathiawar ports during the past three years :—

(In thousands of Rupees.)

——	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Total value of imports of foreign merchandise	1,84,93	1,24,40	1,20,41
Total value of exports of Indian merchandise	89,85	94,13	3,21,49
Total value of exports of foreign merchandise	16	..	..

Generally speaking, imports into Kathiawar ports are greater than exports therefrom; but in 1943-44 the position was reversed when the exports exceeded imports by R 2,01 lakhs. There were no re-exports in the year under review as in the preceding year. It should be noted that a substantial portion of the imports of foreign merchandise into these States ultimately finds its way into British India across the Viramgam-Dhanduka Land Customs line, the value of foreign goods so imported into British India being R 1,09 lakhs during 1943-44 as compared with R 91 lakhs during 1942-43.

IMPORTS.

The following table shows the value of the principal articles of foreign merchandise imported by sea into the Kathiawar States during the years 1941-42, 1942-43 and 1943-44, together with the percentage share of each in relation to the total value of imports in the respective years :—

——	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	Percentage on total value of imports of merchandise in		
				1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	R(000)	R(000)	R(000)			
Chemicals	11,87	16,64	13,85	6·4	13·4	11·5
Cotton, raw	4,39	1,26	12,63	2·4	1·0	10·5
Cotton manufactures	3,17	2,66	1	1·7	2·1	..
Ivory, unmanufactured	..	..	5,50	..	..	4·6
Machinery and millwork	15,18	4,31	3,45	8·2	3·5	2·9
Spices	22	9	2,18	0·1	0·1	1·8
Fruits and vegetables	9,92	2,92	1,38	5·4	2·3	1·1
Gums and resins	1	..	54	..	..	0·4
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	2,37	48	33	1·3	0·4	0·3
Hardware	1,73	4,58	18	0·9	3·7	0·2
Vehicles	6,17	52	17	3·3	0·4	0·1
Sugar	26,55	1,81	15	14·3	1·5	0·1
Metals	1,61	5,80	9	0·9	4·7	0·1
Wood and timber	9,41	3,55	9	5·1	2·9	0·1
Paints and painters' materials	1,05	27	6	0·6	0·2	..
Seeds	31	1,34	..	0·2	1·1	..
Silk manufactures	2,14	60	..	1·2	0·5	.
Paper and pasteboard	2,48	28	..	1·3	0·2	..
Grain, pulse and flour	16,03	25	..	8·7	0·2	..
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,84,93	1,24,40	1,20,41	100	100	100

Trade of Kathiawar States.

Some of the salient features of the import trade are briefly noticed below :—

With the exception of a few items, such as, cotton raw, spices, ivory unmanufactured and gums and resins, imports of almost all the items decreased in the year under review. The most noticeable decline occurred in the case of metals, imports of which fell from 1,200 tons valued at R 6 lakhs in 1942-43 to only 14 tons valued at R 9,000 in 1943-44. A sharp decline was also registered in the case of hardware, the value of imports of which fell from R 4½ lakhs to only R ⅕ lakh in the year under review. Imports of cotton manufactures also became insignificant, the value dwindling down to R 1,000 only, from R 2⅔ lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of chemicals, consisting mainly of Sodium Compounds, almost entirely from the United Kingdom, was on a lower level, the value amounting to R 14 lakhs in 1943-44 as compared with R 17 lakhs in 1942-43. The value of imports of machinery and millwork, mostly from the United Kingdom, which had declined by R11 lakhs to R 1⅘ lakhs in the preceding year, showed a further fall to R 3½ lakhs in 1943-44. Imports of instruments, apparatus and appliances, chiefly from the United Kingdom, were marked down being valued at R 33,000 in the year under review as against R 48,000 in 1942-43. Imports of Sugar dwindled to only 46 tons (R 15,000) in 1943-44 as compared with 907 tons (R 2 lakhs) in 1942-43. There were no imports of Paper in the year under review as against 1,200 cwts. valued at R 28,000 in 1942-43. On the other hand, receipts of cotton raw, entirely from Egypt, showed an increase, having amounted to 592 tons or 3,315 bales (R 12⅘ lakhs) in 1943-44 as against 162 tons or 907 bales (R 1¼ lakhs) in the preceding year. Imports of spices, mostly cloves, also improved by R 2 lakhs to R 2⅓ lakhs during 1943-44. Ivory, unmanufactured and gums and resins to the value of R 5½ lakhs and R ½ lakh respectively were imported during the year under review as against no imports of these articles during the preceding year. There were no imports of seeds, silk manufacture, and grain, pulse and flour into these ports during the year under review.

The following table shows the shares of the principal supplying countries in the total value of imports during the three years, 1941-42, 1942-43 and 1943-44. The rapidly increasing share of Iran is particularly noticeable in this connexion.

	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	Percentage share in		
				1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	R(000)	R(000)	R(000)			
Iran	31,98	47,53	77,83	17·3	38·2	64·6
United Kingdom	30,39	27,24	18,18	16·4	21·9	15·1
Egypt	3,65	..	12,63	2·0	..	10·5
Bahrein Islands	24,33	27,52	1,41	13·2	22·1	1·2
Iraq	5,45	1,71	1,19	3·0	1·4	1·0
United States of America	19,87	13,14	17	10·8	10·6	0·1
Java	26,53	1,81	..	14·3	1·5	..
Japan	4,66	64	..	2·5	0·5	..
Burma	28,30	43	..	15·3	0·3	..
Other countries	9,77	4,38	9,00	5·2	3·5	7·5
TOTAL	1,84,93	1,24,40	1,20,41	100	100	100

Trade of Kathiawar States.

The shares of the different States in the total value of the imports during these years are shown in the table below. As usual, Baroda maintained its leading position having improved her share to 69 per cent of the total imports into the States during 1943-44, from 60 per cent in the preceding year.

	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	Percentage share in		
				1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	R(000)	R(000)	R(000)			
Baroda	70,61	74,72	83,48	38·2	60·1	69·3
Morvi	25,00	28,81	30,20	13·5	23·2	25·1
Porbandar	26,88	6,32	4,11	14·5	5·1	3·4
Nawanagar	19,98	13,73	1,88	10·8	11·0	1·6
Junagadh	25,84	52	74	14·0	0·4	0·6
Bhavnagar	16,61	30	..	9·0	0·2	..
Jafarabad	1	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1,84,93	1,24,40	1,20,41	100	100	100

EXPORTS.

Exports during the year were valued at R 3,21 lakhs as against R94 lakhs in 1942-43. The principal articles of exports were seeds, cotton, raw and manufactures, building and engineering materials, groundnut cake and oil, wool raw and bonemeal, which together represented 96 per cent of the total exports during the year. The following table shows the shares of the principal articles exported during each of the three years ending 1943-44 :—

	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	Percentage on total value of exports of merchandise in		
				1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	R(000)	R(000)	R(000)			
Seeds	6,17	14,75	1,62,83	6·9	15·7	50·6
Cotton, raw	11	4,02	22,01	0·1	4·3	6·8
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	14	14,37	95,03	0·2	15·3	29·6
Building and Engineering materials	44,18	34,82	18,77	49·1	36·9	5·8
Groundnut cake	5,05	5,27	3,86	5·6	5·6	1·2
Wool, raw	21,11	..	2,77	23·5	..	0·9
Bonemeal	1,42	1,57	1,97	1·6	1·7	0·6
Groundnut oil	25	97	1,45	0·3	1·0	0·5
Ghi	4,73	3,48	..	5·3	3·7	..
All other articles	6,69	14,88	12,80	7·4	15·8	4·0
TOTAL EXPORTS	89,85	94,13	3,21,49	100	100	100

It will be seen from the above table that seeds, which formed the most important item of exports in the year under review, represented 51 per cent of the total exports as compared with 16 per cent in the preceding year, the value of exports amounting to R 1,63 lakhs as against R 15 lakhs in 1942-43. Of the total exports of 38,700 tons of oil seeds, mostly to the United Kingdom, groundnut accounted for 24,900 tons valued at R 1,11 lakhs and Castor seed 13,800 tons valued at R 52 lakhs as against 4,700 tons valued at R 11 lakhs in the case of former and 1,800 tons valued at R 4 lakhs in the case of the latter during the preceding year. The exports of cotton, raw and manufactures, which together represented 36 per cent of the total exports, recorded a substantial increase being valued at R 1,17 lakhs as against R 18 lakhs in the preceding year. The improvement was particularly noticeable in the case of manufactures, the shipments of which increased by R 80¾ lakhs to R 95 lakhs in the year under review being mainly directed to the Middle East Countries, *i.e.*, Arabia, Iraq, Iran and Syria. On the other hand, exports of building and engineering materials, which formed 6 per cent of the total exports as compared with 37 per cent in the preceding year, declined by R 16 lakhs to R 19 lakhs in 1943-44. Exports of groundnut cakes also decreased from 12,400 tons valued at R 5 lakhs in 1942-43 to 4,800 tons valued at R 4 lakhs in 1943-44. Exports of raw wool, entirely to the United Kingdom, amounted to 390,000 lbs. valued at R 3 lakhs as compared with no exports in the preceding year. Exports of Groundnut oil declined slightly in quantity from 39,000 gallons in 1942-43 to 36,000 gallons in 1943-44 but the value rose from R 1 lakh to R 1¼ lakhs. There were no exports of *ghi* from these ports during the year under review.

Trade of Kathiawar States.

The table below shows the shares of the principal foreign countries in the total value of the exports from the Kathiawar States during the three years, 1941-42 to 1943-44. United Kingdom was by far the best customer, having taken nearly half of the total exports from these States in the year under review :—

—	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	Percentage share in		
				1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	R(000)	R(000)	R(000)			
United Kingdom . . .	28,26	14,52	1,51,22	31·4	15·4	47·0
Arabia	7,67	29,64	67,42	8·5	31·5	21·0
Iran	3,23	7,60	32,82	3·6	8·1	10·2
Iraq	3,51	14,22	26,12	3·9	15·1	8·1
Syria	..	..	18,22	..	..	5·7
Ceylon	8,51	18,50	15,79	9·5	19·6	4·9
Bahrein Islands	1,70	2,40	7,65	1·9	2·6	2·4
Straits Settlements . . .	21,84	..	..	24·3	..	..
Java	9,72	..	..	10·8	..	..
Burma	77	..	..	0·9	..	..
Other countries	4,64	7,25	2,25	5·2	7·7	0·7
TOTAL .	89,85	94,13	3,21,49	100	100	100

The shares of the different states in the total value of the exports from Kathiawar ports during 1941-42, 1942-43 and 1943-44 are given in the following table. The most noticeable feature of the table is the rapidly increasing share of the Nawanagar state which accounted for about 57 per cent of the total exports from these states in the year under review :—.

—	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	Percentage share in		
				1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	R(000)	R(000)	R(000)			
Nawanagar	6,82	28,28	1,82,08	7·6	30·0	56·6
Parbandar	7,62	7,68	52,70	8·5	8·2	16·4
Morvi	19,73	37	40,67	22·0	0·4	12·7
Junagadh	12,48	19,93	21,65	13·9	21·2	6·7
Baroda	40,66	34,51	17,72	45·2	36·6	5·5
Bhavnagar	2,54	3,36	6,67	2·8	3·6	2·1
TOTAL .	89,85	94,13	3,21,49	100	100	100

The total value of exports and re-exports from and imports into the Kathiawar ports during 1943-44 amounted to R 4,42 lakhs as against R 2,19 lakhs in 1942-43 and represented 3·4 per cent of the value of trade of the Bombay ports in the same year.

II—TRAVANCORE.

As noted in the previous issues of the Review of Trade, the general feature of the foreign trade of Travancore had been an excess of exports over imports, but the position has been reversed since 1940-41, when imports for the first time exceeded exports by R 25 lakhs. During year under review, the balance of imports over exports amounted to R 9 lakhs. Imports into Travancore ports during 1943-44 were valued at R 10 lakhs as compared with R 11½ lakhs in the preceding year, while exports therefrom totalled nearly R 1 lakh in 1943-44 as against R 7 lakhs in 1942-43. The imports into and exports from the Travancore ports during the year under review represented, on the basis of declared values, only 0·03 per cent of the imports and exports in the same year into and from British Indian ports.

The principal articles of imports into the Travancore ports during the year were tobacco, raw, entirely from Ceylon (R 8¾ lakhs), machinery and millwork entirely from the United Kingdom (R ⅗ lakh) and instruments, etc., chiefly electrical, mainly from the United Kingdom (R ½ lakh).

The only items of exports from the Travancore ports during the year were ginger (R 32,000), ilmenite entirely to the United Kingdom and coir manufactures entirely to Iraq (R 17,000 each).

CHAPTER VI.

FRONTIER TRADE.

1.—Trade at Stations Adjacent to Land Frontier Routes.

The existing system of registration of the Frontier Trade of India, which underwent a further change with effect from the 1st April, 1941, now falls under three classes:—

(1) Trade at Stations Adjacent to Land Frontier Routes, (2) Indo-Afghan Trade and (3) Indo-Iranian Trade. Under the first, only the traffic in selected articles at certain railway stations adjacent to the more important trade routes across the frontier is registered, the registration stations being divided into three groups, (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*)*. But with the revised arrangements made sometime ago for recording trade between India and Afghanistan with effect from the 1st February, 1937, and that between India and Iran with effect from the 1st April, 1941, the registration of traffic at the railway stations under groups (*a*) and (*b*) was considered unnecessary and therefore discontinued from the 1st April, 1941. Accordingly, the figures shown in Part I of this Chapter are now confined to traffic registered at stations in group (*c*) only, which deals mainly with the trade through the United Provinces, Bihar, Bengal and Assam with Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan.

The figures represent the outward (in the case of imports) and inward (in the case of exports) traffic at the selected railway stations, the bulk of which relates to Frontier Trade.

Import.

Articles	Quantity		
	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	(Maunds)	(Maunds)	(Maunds)
Wheat	46,678	49,962	58,295
Gram and pulse	191,561	217,282	104,225
Rice—			
Husked	1,141,905	1,053,842	756,861
Unhusked	274,963	291,475	268,559
Other grain and pulse	142,094	219,193	138,477
Hides and Skins	30,507	24,901	23,439
Tobacco	22,594	5,881	6,060
Wool, raw	83,797	60,700	32,139
Jute, raw (from Nepal)	224,591	96,559	70,969
Linseed (from Nepal)	291,665	210,302	119,704
Mustard and rapeseed (from Nepal)	259,941	218,517	188,689

Export.

Articles	Quantity		
	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	(Maunds)	(Maunds)	(Maunds)
Cotton piecegoods (Foreign and Indian)	102,062	66,143	113,333
Wheat	26,954	31,973	24,994
Rice, husked	282,880	172,683	103,015
Other grain and pulse	330,964	173,998	202,166
Salt	751,888	646,572	717,162
Sugar, refined and unrefined	116,652	61,933	78,643
Tea	34,324	1,230	3,786
Tobacco	69,427	55,429	26,856

*For the names of railway stations under groups (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), *vide* Trade at Stations Adjacent to Land Frontier Routes, August, 1940, issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India, Calcutta.

Frontier Trade.

II.—INDO-AFGHAN TRADE.

Separate statistics of trade between India and Afghanistan, which are available since 1937-38 only, are registered at Thal, Chaman, and Torkham. With effect from the 1st April, 1941, the trade between India and Afghanistan as registered at Nok-Kundi has also been included in these tables. One of the principal features of the trade between the two countries is the existence of a large volume of transit trade through India. While it has been possible to maintain a regular record of such trade through India to Afghanistan, it has not been found practicable so far to record separately the statistics of Afghan goods in transit through India to countries abroad. The aggregate value of Indo-Afghan trade, including transit trade, amounted to R 11,55 lakhs in 1943-44 as compared with R 6,41 lakhs in 1942-43, or an increase of 80 per cent.

The total value of imports into India from Afghanistan rose by R 4,22 lakhs to R 7,79 lakhs during the year under review, the principal items being fruits, nuts and vegetables, and skins and furs. These together accounted for 80 per cent of the imports in 1943-44 as against 68 per cent in the preceding year. Imports from Afghanistan of skins and furs, which consist mainly of Persian lamb skins, and are generally intended for exports to foreign countries, improved substantially and amounted in value to R 2,86 lakhs as compared with R 44 lakhs in the preceding year. Fruits and nuts also increased by R 1,41 lakhs to R 3,41 lakhs in the year under review. There has also been a noticeable increase under raw cotton, imports of which increased by R 48 lakhs to R 66 lakhs in 1943-44. The total value of exports from India to Afghanistan also increased by 32 per cent as compared with the preceding year, and amounted to R 3,76 lakhs in 1943-44 to which foreign goods both in transit and not in transit contributed R 17 lakhs or 5 per cent only and the produce of India R 3,59 lakhs or 95 per cent, of the total for 1943-44. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining supplies from overseas countries during the abnormal period of the war, the requirements of Afghanistan had to be met to an increasing extent by India which accordingly supplied goods to the worth of R 1,16 lakhs more than in 1942-43. Of the exports of the principal items, silk manufactures, machinery, instruments, leather, cement and living animals showed decreases. The most noticeable increases occurred in the case of cotton manufactures (+R 94 lakhs), tea (+R 26 lakhs) and sugar (+R 20 lakhs). The tables below show the values of the principal items of trade as also the total values of imports and exports during the three years:—

Imports into India.

Value in R(000)

Articles	Produce of Afghanistan			Produce of countries other than Afghanistan		
	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Animals, living	..	91	4,15	..	..	..
Fruits, nuts and vegetables	1,30,34	1,99,51	3,40,60	..	..	..
Skins and furs	4,05,54	43,72	2,85,93	..	..	..
Spices	4,16	5,39	7,93	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	32,54	17,95	66,29	..	..	..
Wool, raw	31,04	19,36	8,26	..	..	..
Wool, manufactured	2,22	3,66	5,46	..	..	..
All other articles of merchandise	18,23	65,99	59,70	42	7	52
GRAND TOTAL (Merchandise)	6,24,07	3,56,49	7,78,32	42	7	52

Frontier Trade.

Exports from India.

Value in ₹ (000

Articles	Produce of India			Foreign goods not in transit			Foreign goods in transit					
							State goods			Trade goods		
	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Animals, living	1,18	1,17	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boots and shoes	4,81	4,60	6,09	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	..
Cement	1,46	27	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Instruments, apparatus, appliances and parts thereof.	85	1,18	55	1,00	83	1,03	86	12	68	83	36	2
Leather	3,67	3,62	2,06	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery and mill work	53	45	6	34	1,26	24	2,20	4,70	25	1,70	1,24	35
Rubber manufactures (tyres and tubes).	2,40	1,58	1,83	2	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	1,07
Sugar	30,18	2,36	22,04	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Tea	19,77	25,44	51,26	..	..	1	..	..	..	2,50	13	..
Cotton manufactures	99,19	1,48,08	2,41,85	2,09	1,86	12	..	..	..	45,96	3,08	95
Silk manufactures	5,00	7,79	7	26	25	..	..	..	..	4,92	1,86	49
GRAND TOTAL (Merchandise)	2,16,00	2,42,72	3,58,74	3,13	11,20	2,81	7,12	8,15	1,94	1,02,70	22,3	12,42

III.—Indo-Iranian Trade.

Separate statistics of trade between India and Iran are being registered with effect from the 1st April, 1941, at the Land Customs Station at Nok-Kundi, through which the bulk of the trade passes and the relevant figures are shown below. The total value of imports from Iran into India by the land route fell slightly from ₹ 78 lakhs during 1942-43 to ₹ 72 lakhs in 1943-44, to which fruits, nuts and vegetables contributed ₹ 41½ lakhs, spices ₹ 14 lakhs, woollen carpets and rugs ₹ 6 lakhs, and drugs and medicines ₹ 5 lakhs.

Total exports to Iran by land showed a substantial reduction in the year under review amounting to ₹ 36 lakhs only as compared with ₹ 2,64 lakhs in 1942-43 and ₹ 68 lakhs in 1941-42. The principal item of exports were tea (₹ 15 lakhs), cotton manufactures (₹ 10 lakhs) and sugar (₹ 4 lakhs).

Imports into India.

Value in ₹ (000)

Articles	Produce of Iran			Produce of countries other than Iran		
	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Drugs and medicines	4,59	1,28	4,82	..	..	..
Dyeing materials	2,81	4	5	..	..	..
Fruits, nuts and vegetables	52,90	32,00	41,50	..	..	..
Gums and resins	3,12	..	..	..	..	..
Skins and furs	12,84	6 04	53	..	..	..
Spices	17,16	9 40	14,06	..	..	..
Wool, raw	2,59	10,70	2,59	..	..	..
Wool, manufactured—Carpets and rugs	20,09	9,72	6,44	..	..	..
All other articles of merchandise	18,04	8,46	2,24	..	..	..
Grand Total (Merchandise)	1,34,14	77,64	72,23	..	..	..

Frontier Trade.

Exports from India.

Value in R (000)

Articles	Produce of India			Foreign goods not in transit			Foreign goods in transit		
	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Cement . . .	2,38	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Grain and pulse—									
(i) Rice . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Wheat . .	6,60	6,28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Other sorts .	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rubber manufactures	71	92	4	..	..	..	2	5	..
Sugar . . .	9,93	48,66	4,15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea . . .	26,19	1,32,46	15,10	..	..	..	6	..	..
Cotton manufactures .	1,08	37,37	9,54	..	..	..	..	4,89	31
Jute ,, . .	4,07	3,95	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artificial silk manufactures excluding hosiery.	6	..	38	1,26	1,21	66	..	1,41	..
All other articles of merchandise.	16,06	20,36	4,89	1,43	2,00	12	1,19	4,70	4
GRAND TOTAL (Merchandise).	67,10	2,50,01	34,57	2,69	3,21	78	1,31	11,05	35

CHAPTER VII.

Balance of Trade.

The turnover of India's overseas trade in merchandise for the year 1943-44 registered a slight improvement as compared with the preceding year. Concurrently with a rise of R 16 crores or of 8 per cent in exports, there occurred an increase of R 7 crores, or of 6 per cent in imports, resulting in a net gain in the favourable balance of trade in merchandise as compared with the preceding year. The surplus of exports over imports, which stood at R 84 crores in 1942-43, thus advanced to R 93 crores in 1943-44. It may be noted that exports do not include the values of stores sent abroad by Government either in connexion with their usual departmental transactions or for defence purposes. Similarly imports exclude the values of goods received on Government account for their ordinary requirements or for the special use of the Defence Services in India. A study of the monthly figures given in the following table shows that with the exception of December 1943, exports exceeded imports in each month of the year under review.

PRIVATE MERCHANDISE.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Imports	Exports (including re-exports)	Excess Net exports+ Net imports—	Excess in the corresponding month of 1942-43
1943—				
April	9,37	15,88	+6,51	+10,17
May	8,04	16,75	+8,71	+5,74
June	8,58	18,28	+9,70	+5,13
July	7,61	13,83	+6,22	+6,01
August	9,55	17,27	+7,72	+5,15
September	8,90	14,47	+5,57	+8,06
October	8,34	21,01	+12,67	+4,51
November	9,72	23,00	+13,28	+12,31
December	12,79	12,20	—59	+10,97
1944—				
January	11,82	17,07	+5,25	+3,32
February	11,57	23,88	+12,31	+4,98
March	11,38	17,20	+5,82	+8,29
TOTAL	1,17,67	2,10,84	+93,17	+84,64

N.B.—Railway stores imported by State Railways are not paid for in the ordinary way and do not affect the monthly balance of trade figures. The cost of these stores has, therefore, been excluded from the import side.

In the first quarter, exports were on the whole about the average and exceeded imports, which were the lowest during this period, by R 24,92 lakhs. In the second quarter, imports were almost on the same level as in the previous quarter, while exports fell appreciably and attained the lowest level, with the result that the lowest credit balance of R 19,51 lakhs was recorded during this period. In the third quarter both imports and exports improved appreciably but as the rise in exports was more pronounced, the credit balance attained the maximum level during this period and amounted to R 25,36 lakhs. In the last quarter imports as well as exports attained the highest level but as the rise in imports were comparatively greater than that in the case of exports there was a marked fall in the credit balance, which stood at R 23,38 lakhs during this period.

NEW DELHI;
The 31st October 1946

B. N. ADARKAR,
Deputy Economic Adviser to the Government of India.

PART II

TABLES.

PART II—TABLES.

NOTE.—As a result of the separation of Burma, the trade statistics from 1937-38 given in these tables include the trade of British India with Burma and exclude the direct trade of Burma with foreign countries.

No. 1.—Monthly Sea-borne Trade (private merchandise), Imports and Exports in 1943-44, as compared with the two preceding years 1941-42 and 1942-43 and the averages of the quinquennia 1909-10 to 1913-14, 1914-15 to 1918-19 and 1919-20 to 1923-24, and excess of exports over imports during the same period.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Months	Imports						Exports (including re-exports)						Excess of Exports over Imports					
	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
April	11,77	11,77	20,16	16,96	8,75	9,37	19,84	17,22	24,70	12,11	18,91	15,88	8,07	5,45	4,54	—4,85	10,16	6,51
May	10,95	11,33	19,29	17,76	8,50	8,05	18,70	20,01	25,25	15,13	14,24	16,75	7,75	8,68	5,96	—2,63	5,74	8,70
June	9,76	11,81	18,30	17,60	8,63	8,60	17,51	19,13	21,89	16,46	13,75	18,28	7,75	7,32	3,59	—1,14	5,12	9,68
July	10,88	13,45	19,09	18,40	9,68	7,61	17,77	17,88	23,26	21,58	15,68	13,83	6,89	4,43	4,17	3,18	6,00	6,22
August	12,05	13,03	21,21	14,30	10,73	9,57	15,90	17,56	23,16	23,16	15,87	17,27	3,85	4,53	1,95	8,86	5,14	7,70
September	12,92	12,11	20,49	15,75	10,49	8,92	16,27	17,02	23,62	24,92	18,54	14,47	3,35	4,91	3,13	9,17	8,05	5,55
October	13,79	13,20	23,04	17,04	9,35	8,35	18,00	18,92	23,12	28,44	14,36	21,01	4,21	5,72	8	11,40	4,51	12,66
November	13,74	13,33	23,48	13,50	8,01	9,73	17,71	18,21	25,21	25,92	20,31	23,00	3,97	4,88	1,73	12,42	12,30	13,27
December	11,60	10,71	21,38	10,93	8,13	12,80	16,67	11,09	25,55	20,98	19,08	12,20	5,07	6,38	4,17	10,05	10,95	—60
January	14,47	13,87	25,59	11,50	9,44	11,83	21,04	19,16	27,86	21,81	12,75	17,07	6,57	5,29	2,27	10,31	3,31	5,24
February	11,39	11,36	20,52	9,50	9,03	11,57	22,06	19,96	26,95	21,47	13,99	23,88	10,67	8,60	6,43	11,97	4,96	12,31
March	12,53	11,83	21,50	9,90	9,20	11,37	22,65	21,95	30,39	20,91	17,49	17,20	10,12	10,12	8,89	11,01	8,29	5,83
Total	145,85	147,80	254,05	173,14	110,44	117,77	224,12	224,11	300,96	252,89	194,97	210,84	78,27	76,31	46,91	79,75	84,53	93,07

No. 2.—Value of trade in merchandise only with the British Empire and Foreign Countries.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 Average			1914-15 to 1918-19 Average			1919-20 to 1923-24 Average			1941-42			1942-43			1943-44		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
British Empire—																		
United Kingdom .	91,58	56,30	147,88	83,56	69,62	153,18	146,43	73,04	219,47	36,62	76,97	113,59	29,55	58,16	87,71	29,56	61,42	90,98
Burma . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,39	12,91	42,30	1,44	3	1,47	3	..	3
Egypt (a) . .	—	—	—	1,01(b)	11,25(b)	12,26(b)	(b)85	(b)3,34	(b)4,19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceylon . . .	72	8,24	8,96	1,66	9,63	11,29	1,71	12,32	14,03	3,41	10,23	13,64	4,37	14,81	19,18	3,50	14,55	18,05
Straits Settlements .	3,08	7,73	10,81	4,37	6,23	10,60	4,85	8,20	13,05	5,35	4,45	9,80	25	..	25	1	..	1
Australia . .	1,01	3,14	4,15	1,11	5,03	6,14	3,19	4,99	8,18	4,96	12,45	17,41	3,22	16,19	19,41	4,77	13,39	18,11
Hongkong . .	98	9,26	10,24	1,30	4,48	5,78	1,86	6,93	8,79	82	1,04	1,86	14	..	14	2	..	2
Canada . . .	1	1,09	1,10	4	1,79	1,83	69	1,83	2,52	6,78	6,54	13,27	5,52	3,91	9,43	2,52	4,89	7,41
Aden and Dependencies.	41	1,25	1,66	77	2,15	2,92	80	2,79	3,59	48	3,91	4,39	59	4,38	4,97	73	3,61	4,34
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba.	36	89	1,25	1,15	1,32	2,47	1,99	2,14	4,13	7,33	3,94	11,27	4,79	3,92	8,71	3,36	4,89	8,25
Other Countries of the British Empire.	3,39	4,16	7,55	1,67	4,28	5,95	3,17	9,54	12,71	10,48	21,36	31,84	11,37	26,77	38,14	12,24	27,86	40,09
Total British Empire.	101,54	92,06	193,60	96,64	115,78	212,42	165,54	125,12	290,66	105,57	153,80	259,37	61,24	128,17	189,41	56,74	130,00	187,34

Note.—Exports include re-exports.
(a) Egypt included in British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.
(b) Average for 4 years.

No. 2—*continued.*

(In lakhs of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	1909-10 TO 1913-14 (AVERAGE)			1914-15 TO 1918-19 (AVERAGE)			1919-20 TO 1923-24 (AVERAGE)			1941-42			1942-43			1943-44		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
Foreign Countries—																		
United States of America.	4,49	16,90	21,39	10,29	26,75	37,04	21,64	36,26	57,90	34,62	54,17	88,79	19,13	29,84	48,97	18,57	49,06	67,63
Japan . . .	3,64	16,86	20,50	15,41	25,20	40,61	17,48	40,31	57,79	11,78	4,77	16,55	4	..	4	..	..	..
France . .	2,21	14,82	17,03	1,85	10,02	11,87	2,37	14,37	16,74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy . . .	1,45	7,08	8,53	1,73	8,77	10,50	2,47	9,63	12,10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China (*exclusive* of Hongkong and Macao).	1,58	8,74	10,32	1,93	4,56	6,49	3,14	10,98	14,12	2,82	2,37	5,19	7	14	21	7	12	19
Turkey, Asiatic .	59	2,40	2,99	49	3,29	3,78	1	11	12	..	28	28	..	30	30	..	50	50
Java . . .	9,35	2,91	12,26	11,56	2,55	14,11	17,18	3,18	20,36	1,95	4,87	6,82	13	..	13	..	..	..
Cuba . . .	..	41	41	..	1,65	1,65	1	2,30	2,31	..	1,21	1,21	..	99	99	..	188	1,88
Argentine Republic	..	2,27	2,27	..	2,61	2,61	..	4,21	4,21	6	5,80	5,86	22	2,64	2,86	14	4,07	4,21
French Indo-China	1	67	68	1	1,51	1,52	2	1,80	1,82	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile . . .	..	87	87	1	1,42	1,43	1	1,04	1,05	..	80	80	..	32	32	5	81	86
Spain . . .	17	1,99	2,16	36	1,60	1,96	30	2,80	3,10	5	9	14	1	..	1	..	1	1
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.	22	1,94	2,16	10	2,74	2,84	12	..	12	..	71	71	..	90	90	3	2	5
Netherlands .	1,27	3,34	4,61	86	40	1,26	2,18	3,16	5,34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium . .	2,76	11,97	14,73	38	1,10	1,48	4,64	11,25	15,89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany . .	9,35	22,36	31,71	1,04	2,04	3,08	7,16	14,86	22,02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria (*a*) . .	3,19	7,77	10,96	27	94	1,21	(*c*)42	(*c*)73	(*c*)1,15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt (*b*) . .	26	1,90	2,16	37(*d*)	1,81(*d*)	2,18(*d*)	(*d*)52	(*d*)2,98	(*d*)3,50	4,69	6,53	11,22	8,12	3,80	11,92	11,27	3,11	14,38
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	44,31	132,06	176,37	51,16	108,33	159,49	88,51	176,86	265,37	67,57	99,09	166,66	49,20	66,80	116,00	31,03	80,24	141,27
GRAND TOTAL .	145,85	224,12	369,97	147,80	224,11	371,91	254,05	301,98	556,03	173,14	252,89	426,03	110,44	194,97	305,41	117,77	210,84	328,61

NOTE.—Exports include re-exports.
(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.
(*b*) Egypt included in British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.
(*c*) Average for 3 years.
(*d*) One year's figure.

No. 3.—Percentage share of the principal countries in the total trade in merchandise only.

Countries.	1909-10 to 1913-14 (Average)			1914-15 to 1918-19 (Average)			1919-20 to 1923-24 (Average)			1941-42			1942-43			1943-44		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total
British Empire—																		
United Kingdom	62·8	25·1	40·0	56·5	31·1	41·2	57·6	24·2	39·5	21·1	30·4	26·7	26·8	29·7	28·6	25·1	29·1	27·7
Burma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17·0	5·1	9·9	1·3	..	0·5	..	..	..
Ceylon	0·5	3·7	2·4	1·1	4·3	3·0	0·7	4·8	2·5	2·0	4·0	3·2	4·0	7·6	6·2	3·0	6·9	5·5
Straits Settlements	2·1	3·4	2·9	3·0	2·7	2·8	1·9	2·7	2·3	3·1	1·8	2·3	0·2	..	0·1	..	..	..
Australia	0·7	1·4	1·1	0·8	2·2	1·7	1·3	1·7	1·5	2·9	4·9	4·1	2·9	8·3	6·3	4·0	6·3	5·5
Hongkong	0·7	4·1	2·7	0·9	2·0	1·6	0·7	2·3	1·6	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·1	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies	1·8	0·6	1·1	1·1	0·6	0·8	2·2	3·1	2·7	..	0·4	0·3	..	0·6	0·4	..	0·4	0·3
Total (including other British Possessions)	69·7	41·1	52·3	65·4	51·7	57·1	65·2	41·4	52·3	61·0	60·8	60·9	55·4	65·7	62·0	48·2	61·9	57·0
Foreign Countries—																		
Japan	2·5	7·5	5·5	10·4	11·2	10·9	6·9	13·8	10·4	6·8	1·9	3·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America	3·1	7·5	5·8	7·0	11·9	9·9	8·5	12·0	10·4	20·0	21·4	20·8	17·3	15·3	16·0	15·8	23·2	20·5
Java	6·4	1·3	3·3	7·8	1·1	3·8	6·8	1·0	3·7	1·1	1·9	1·6	0·1	..	..	..	..	..
France	1·5	6·6	4·6	1·3	4·5	3·2	0·9	4·8	3·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	1·0	3·2	2·3	1·2	3·9	2·8	1·0	3·2	2·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China (*exclusive* of Hongkong and Macao).	1·1	3·9	2·8	1·3	2·0	1·7	1·2	3·6	2·5	1·6	0·9	1·2	..	..	0·1	..	0·1	0·1
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.	0·1	0·9	0·6	0·1	1·2	0·8	0·1	..	0·1	..	0·3	0·2	..	0·5	0·3	..	..	..
Netherlands	0·9	1·5	1·3	0·6	0·2	0·3	0·9	1·5	0·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	1·9	5·3	3·9	0·3	0·5	0·4	1·8	3·7	2·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	6·4	9·8	8·5	0·7	0·9	0·8	2·8	4·9	4·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria (*a*)	2·2	3·5	2·9	0·2	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (including other Foreign Countries)	30·3	58·9	47·7	34·6	48·3	42·9	34·8	58·6	47·7	39·0	39·2	39·1	44·6	34·3	38·0	51·8	38·1	43·0

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 4.—Value of Trade with Principal Countries, distinguishing Principal Articles.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
UNITED KINGDOM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	5,02	45	..	..
Apparel	59,29	9,51	7,65	1,26
Arms, ammunition, etc.	30,60	31,66	15,07	16,79
Artificial silk yarn	—	7,37	3,23	5,06
„ „ other manufactures	—	24,67	18,78	1,29
Asbestos	—	27,75	18,02	11,13
Belting for machinery	36,26	41,25	37,45	58,49
Bobbins	—	44,34	53,61	65,31
Books and printed matter	41,05	33,26	21,16	10,06
Boots and shoes	51,38	2,73	1,93	45
Building materials	59,80	12,93	11,08	5,95
Carriages and carts	19,11	2,10	1,04	52
China clay	..	5,85	3,66	..
Cordage and rope	4,39	1,14	47	1,00
Cotton—				
Raw	58,67	1	..	..
Twist and yarn	3,35,18	8,48	1,41	1,36
Piecegoods—				
Grey	20,73,55	1,70	66	..
White	10,87,38	61,95	30,52	6,42
Coloured, etc.	11,29,72	90,49	41,58	14,46
Other manufactures	1,40,25	77,51	34,93	06,35
Cutlery	10,53	9,90	10,86	2,10
Cycles and parts	29,40	61,21	26,82	39,88
Drugs and medicines	54,03	1,13,89	76,42	1,23,17
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,90	1,05,00	2,41,07	4,39,55
Earthenware and porcelain	30,50	23,16	10,67	6,28
Flax manufactures	28,83	12,89	9,52	10,29
Furniture	10,84	3,33	1,68	29
Glass and glassware	22,26	26,64	16,45	12,55
Haberdashery and millinery	61,21	9,64	5,56	2,91
Hardware	1,88,61	71,06	65,91	48,19
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,04,88	2,82,23	2,43,18	2,02,36
Ivory	11,33	..	4	..
Jewellery, etc.	14,51	1,73	1,14	43
Jute manufactures (including yarn)	10,09	80	40	9
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc.	38,59	46,98	37,86	50,09
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter	45,64	54,42	20,39	64
Spirit	69,47	1,11,96	81,31	48,64
Wines	13,62	5,21	1,73	35
Machinery and millwork	4,97,69	7,80,70	7,44,10	8,55,53
Manures	1,68	.	..	..
Oils, other than mineral	17,76	6,94	4,05	1,02
Packing—engine and boiler	4,98	5,72	5,41	4,52
Paints and painters' materials	56,00	75,36	49,59	39,75
Paper and pasteboard	73,44	81,48	61,38	39,42
Pitch and tar	8,72	2,61	1,15	46
Polishes	9,48	24,48	81,21	7,51
Precious stones	14	1,83	47	1,59
Printing materials	14,70	14,43	14,13	11,41
Provisions	1,34,15	42,85	10,17	2,76
Railway plant, etc.	5,54,48	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc.	16,45	72,35	13,71	2,84
Salt	23,44	1,51	99	6
Ships, parts of	18,00	60	33	16
Silk manufactures, including yarn	19,07	1,72	43	15
Soap	56,52	9,89	1,45	10
Stationery	41,44	32,09	27,61	16,39
Sugar	25,37	9	1	2
Tallow and stearine	10,43	2,02	46	39
Tea-chests	41,32	22,80	7,23	79
Tobacco	51,83	55,54	32,10	4,56
Toilet requisites	10,35	50,74	33,61	12,70
Toys and requisites for games	16,75	8,12	3,50	86
Umbrellas, etc.	24,71	2,13	83	4
Woollen manufactures, including yarn	1,85,24	90,50	81,73	42,48
GRAND TOTAL	91,58,01	36,61,66	29,54,76	29,56,45

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
UNITED KINGDOM—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	1,06,54	..	..	..
Bristles	12,74	12,97	12,27	8,66
Coffee	50,86	16,11	15,55	11,30
Coir manufactures	22,95	25,69	51,85	59,22
Cotton, raw	1,72,30	6,46,60	2,62,62	4,34,62
,, waste	74	1,15,05	1,10,82	65,60
,, twist and yarn	2,81	18,72	..	..
,, manufactures	11,18	1,50,87	62,09	1,34,08
Drugs, medicines, etc.	5,47	15,05	8,52	6,07
Dyeing and tanning substances—				
Cutch and gambier	6,87	49	67	79
Indigo	6,52	..	..	..
Myrobalans	23,46	20,50	10,18	9,29
Fodder, Bran and Pollards	45,19	..	..	..
Hemp, raw (chiefly sann)	38,47	53,86	37,42	62,10
Hides and skins—				
Raw	56,46	1,42,18	82,66	71,03
Dressed or tanned	3,67,93	4,66,40	3,64,36	2,41,20
Horn, tips and pieces of horn*	5,73	68	38	37
Jute, raw	8,06,52	5,24,84	3,23,46	4,38,46
,, gunny bags	79,25	2,17,67	2,20,69	2,14,57
,, ,, cloth	55,57	3,06,33	2,26,26	3,97,96
Lac	56,67	45,71	49,45	38,63
Manures	10,39	12,84	15,16	2,00
Oilcakes	30,75	9,46	11	..
Paraffin wax	17,38	12,35	9,08	12,17
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,62	4,87	3,78	2,77
Pulse—				
Beans	86,21	..	..	..
Gram		..	..	..
Lentils		31,24	10,53	..
Other pulses		33,72	5,04	15
Rice (not in the husk)	1,56,99	7,65	90	1,80
Rubber, raw	23,28	44,87	1,48	17,09
Saltpetre	6,55	5,70	9,54	6,42
Seeds—				
Castor	78,39	19,24	41,80	39,99
Cotton	1,74,92	..	..	..
Groundnuts	2,96	3,73,38	3,70,88	6,26,14
Linseed	2,65,01	3,30,05	2,28,08	7,66
Rape	35,17	40,12	55,12	52,32
Others	11,38	3,99	5,20	2,39
Silk, raw	5,98	8,50	12,61	6,72
Spices	10,68	9,66	10,65	32,22
Sugar	8,59	..	..	..
Tea	9,51,37	30,21,30	24,61,27	25,57,89
Tobacco	1,48	1,37,18	96,18	11,68
Wheat	10,50,94	23	..	..
Wood	53,71	31	38	12
Wool, raw	2,61,11	1,01,90	95,13	89,16
,, manufactures	18,71	67	3,67	37
GRAND TOTAL	55,04,99	76,77,84	57,53,54	60,72,12
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	5,66	22	1	7
Skins, raw	..	28	26	24
Sugar, 23 D. S. and above	32,56	2	..	..
Wool, raw	37,55	73	22	88
,, manufactures	54	95	1,44	2
Other articles	48,21	17,14	60,44	69,29
TOTAL	1,24,52	19,34	62,37	70,50
UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	22,28	..	..	3,46

* Figures prior to 1924-25 include Hornmeal.

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,35	..	..	..
Jute, raw	25,03	40,96	18,83	..
,, manufactures	1,43	14,69	20,36	45
Rice (not in the husk)	4,98	..	..	..
Tea	1,41,97	..	6,29	..
Other articles	13,72	15,47	40,70	1,21
TOTAL	1,90,48	71,12	86,18	1,66
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,58	..	3,95	18
SWEDEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Hardware	2,57	3,78	93	1
Machinery and millwork	..	4,76	13,04	2
Matches	28,08	..	..	..
Paper and pasteboard	3,99	2	..	..
Paper-making materials	4,21	..	..	..
Wood and timber	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	51,31	15,56	14,79	18
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	7,67	..	..	..
Hides, raw	..	30	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	12,00	..	..	..
Wheat	8,66	..	..	..
Other articles	4,23	4,44	14,72	22,13
TOTAL	32,56	4,74	14,72	22,13
NORWAY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Carbide of calcium	68	..	..	..
Hardware	64	..	..	..
Matches	9,34	..	..	..
Milk condensed and preserved	41	..	..	..
Paper and pasteboard	4,49	..	..	..
Pulp of wood for making paper	31	..	..	..
Toys, etc.	..	..	..	..
Wood and timber	1,85	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	20,85	1	..	..
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	3	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	55	..	..	..
Hides and skins, raw	20	..	..	..
Jute, raw	..	..	..	..
,, manufactures	92	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	94	..	..	..
Seeds	..	..	..	..
Other articles	1,61	..	..	..
TOTAL	4,25	..	..	..
Exports of Foreign Merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	28	..	..	..

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
GERMANY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	14,87	..	..	
Bobbins	..	..	..	..
Building materials	6,72	..	..	..
Buttons	..	..	..	..
Carriages	2,81	..	..	..
Clocks and watches	1,36	..	..	..
Cutlery	7,95	1	..	..
Cycles	1,75	..	..	..
Drugs and medicines	6,19	..	..	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	87,40	..	..	..
Glass and glassware	23,69	..	..	..
Hardware	57,24	..	..	..
Instruments	13,57	..	..	..
Leather	76	..	..	..
Liquors	19,41	..	..	..
Machinery	30,27	1	2	..
Manures	2,20	..	..	..
Paints and painters' materials	5,58	..	..	..
Paper and pasteboard	21,82	..	..	..
Paper-making materials	1,61	..	..	..
Printing materials	1,02	..	..	..
Provisions	5,50	..	..	..
Railway plant	12,19	—	—	..
Rubber manufactures	3,82	..	..	—
Salt	9,40	..	..	..
Stationery	5,04	..	..	..
Textiles—				..
Cotton manufactures	83,71	..	..	..
Haberdashery	22,10	..	..	..
Silk manufactures	16,81	..	..	..
Woollen manufactures	90,62	..	..	..
Toilet requisites	2,93	..	..	..
Toys and requisites for games	11,10	..	..	..
Umbrellas, etc.	7,66	..	..	..
Artificial silk	—	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	9,35,56	3	4	..
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	40,09	..	..	..
Coffee	4,72	..	..	..
Coir manufactures	22,66	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	4,45,06	..	..	..
„ waste	..	..	..	..
Dyeing substances	14,49	..	..	..
Fodder, bran, etc.	22,84	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables	2,87	..	..	..
Hemp, raw	8,48	..	..	..
Hides and skins, raw	2,53,97	..	..	..
Jute, raw	4,00,40	..	..	..
„ gunny bags	15,38	..	..	..
„ „ cloth	6,83	..	..	..
Lac	37,67	..	..	..
Manures	8,30	..	..	..
Oilcakes	17,58	..	..	..
Paraffin wax	3,89	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	3,41,37	..	..	..
Seeds—				
Copra or coconut kernel	80,25	..	..	..
Groundnuts	12,42	..	..	..
Linseed	70,14	..	..	..
Mowa or Mowra	29,01	..	..	..
Poppy	8,43	..	..	..
Rape	1,04,92	..	..	..
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	24,02	..	..	..
Others	27,84	..	..	..
Tea	3,09	..	..	..
Wood	15,06	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	22,30,95	..	..	..

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
GERMANY—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	5,98	..	..	..
NETHERLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Artificial silk	—	..	..	..
Building materials	6	..	..	..
Cotton manufactures	94,59	..	..	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	30	1	..	..
Instruments	9	..	..	..
Liquors	1,54	..	..	..
Machinery	24	..	..	..
Paper and pasteboard	2,81	59	..	..
Precious stone, etc.	..	..	..	..
Provisions	8,65	..	1	..
Starch and farina	26	..	..	..
Sugar	10	..	..	..
Wool manufactures	3,20	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	1,26,61	61	7	..
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coir manufactures	7,31	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	7,83	..	..	..
Hides and skins, raw	33,50	..	..	..
Jute, raw	1,53	..	..	..
Lac	6,06	..	..	..
Oilcakes	14	..	..	..
Paraffin wax	6	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	2,15,93	..	..	..
Seeds—				
Groundnuts	26	..	..	..
Linseed	20,98	..	..	..
Rape	4,99	..	..	..
Wheat	2,02	..	..	..
Other articles	33,41	..	..	..
TOTAL	3,34,02	..	..	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	21	..	..	..
BELGIUM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Arms	26	3	1	..
Artificial silk	—	..	..	..
Building materials	4,04	2	..	..
Cotton manufactures	42,12	..	..	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	10,82	..	..	..
Earthenware and porcelain	3,45	..	..	..
Glass and glassware	16,92	..	..	..
Hardware	5,58	..	..	..
Liquors	1,50	..	..	..
Machinery and millwork	1,76	1	..	..
Manures	75	1	..	..
Paints and painters' materials	2,08	2	..	..
Paper and pasteboard	5,00	27	..	..
Precious stones	1	..	..	..
Provisions	1,41	..	..	..
Railway plant	4,28	—	—	—
Sugar	29	..	..	..
Woollen manufactures	2,11	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	2,73,00	75	1	..

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
BELGIUM—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	34,65	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	8,08,24	..	..	..
,, waste	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,76	..	..	..
Hemp, raw	13,73	..	..	..
Hides and skins, raw	10,00	..	..	..
Jute manufactures	13,69	..	..	..
,, raw	14,42	..	..	..
Lac	1,13	..	..	..
Manures	19,88	..	..	..
Oilcakes	70	..	..	..
Paraffin wax	1,43	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	41,51	..	..	..
Seeds—				
Castor	20,16	..	..	..
Copra or coconut kernel	7,14	..	..	..
Groundnuts	26,78	..	..	..
Linseed	1,55,71	..	..	..
Mowa or Mowra	7,97	..	..	..
Poppy	16,11	..	..	..
Rape	1,51,62	..	..	..
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	56,40	..	..	..
Others	2,29	..	..	..
Wheat	1,46,22	..	..	..
Zinc or spelter	53	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	11,04,20	..	..	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,61	..	..	..
FRANCE.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	40,03	..	..	..
Artificial silk	—	..	..	..
Clocks and watches	4,65	..	..	..
Cotton manufactures	2,88	..	..	..
Drugs and medicines	2,65	..	..	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,02	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables	8,96	..	..	..
Hardware	2,18	10	..	..
Haberdashery	8,25	..	..	..
Instruments	4,20	..	..	..
Liquors	38,04	..	..	..
Machinery	31	..	..	..
Provisions	3,07	..	..	..
Rubber manufactures	1,78	..	..	..
Seeds	51	..	..	..
Sugar	43	..	..	..
Silk manufactures	27,18	..	..	..
Toilet requisites	68	..	..	..
Woollen manufactures	12,04	..	..	..
Umbrellas, etc.	81	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	2,20,50	20	..	..
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	50,04	..	..	..
Coir	6,01	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	1,51,39	..	..	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	5,22	..	..	..
Essential oils	4,19	..	..	..
Hides and skins, raw	33,68	..	..	..
Horns, tips and pieces of horn*	9,27	..	..	..
Jute, raw	2,25,21	..	..	..
,, bags and cloth	2,56	..	..	..
Lac	11,55	..	..	..
Manures	10,47	..	..	..
Pulse—				
Gram	29,82	..	..	..
Lentils		..	..	..
Other pulses		..	..	..

* Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hornmeal.

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
FRANCE—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—*contd.*				
Rice (not in the husk)	13,80	..	..	..
Seeds—				
Castor	23,18	..	..	..
Groundnuts	2,81,66	..	..	..
Linseed	1,55,94	..	..	..
Mowa or Mowra	4,16	..	..	..
Poppy	43,87	..	..	..
Rape	96,17	..	..	..
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	85,36	..	..	..
Others	21,25	..	..	..
Silk, raw	85,23	..	..	..
Wheat	1,12,55	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	14,77,26	..	..	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,68	..	..	..
ITALY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,98	..	..	..
Art, works of	45	..	..	..
Building materials	2,57	..	..	..
Buttons	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,49	..	..	9
Fruits and vegetables	8,48	..	..	
Glass and glassware	4,26	..	..	..
Instruments	1,70	3	..	..
Liquors	78	..	..	..
Machinery	1,44	5	..	..
Paper and pasteboard	79	2	..	..
Rubber manufactures	13	..	..	..
Stone and marble	2,48	..	..	..
Sugar	23	..	..	..
Textiles—				
Artificial silk yarn	—	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	11	..	..	..
„ twist and yarn	4,98	..	..	..
„ manufactures	45,22	1	..	..
Haberdashery and millinery	4,32	..	..	..
Silk manufactures	19,83	..	..	..
Goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials.	—	8	..	..
Woollen manufactures	4,07	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	1,44,84	20	..	10
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,18,38	..	..	..
Hides and skins, raw	85,98	..	..	..
Jute, raw	1,14,89	..	..	..
Spices, pepper	6,81	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	2,97	..	..	..
Seeds—				
Castor	16,05	..	..	..
Groundnuts	1,71	..	..	..
Linseed	54,86	..	..	..
Rape	11,40	..	..	..
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	27,30	..	..	..
Others	1,49	..	..	..
Silk, raw	1,25	..	..	..
Wheat	37,14	..	..	..
Other articles	21,38	..	..	5
TOTAL	7,01,61	..	..	5
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,03	..	..	..

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
ADEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton manufactures	32	..	2	..
Salt	12,94	43,27	48,95	62,49
Other articles	28,19	4,77	10,13	10,71
TOTAL	41,45	48,04	59,10	73,20
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	9,38	90,33	40,00	17,23
,, manufactures	18,38	89,26	2,66,30	2,70,30
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	10,77	64	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	24,86	14,90	9,07	80
Wheat flour	12,25	12,44	7,66	..
Spices	4,79	7,22	10,46	8,58
Tobacco	9,39	13,06	17,26	13,06
Other articles	16,01	67,83	62,46	30,91
TOTAL	1,06,33	2,06,64	4,13,21	3,41,78
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	13,07	61,84	7,09	89
Other articles	5,73	32,54	17,35	17,86
TOTAL	18,80	94,38	24,44	18,75
IRAQ (*a*).				
Imports therefrom—				
Dyeing and tanning substances	—	53	..	..
Fruits and vegetables	—	39,31	14,62	27,67
Grain, pulse and flour	—	2,58	..	..
Hides and skins, raw	—	44	12	..
Wool, raw	—	2,19	1,95	2
,, manufactures	—	73	8	4
GRAND TOTAL	—	1,02,84	22,91	54,58
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	—	4,46	9,07	14,60
Cotton manufactures	—	96,71	4,52,30	1,24,81
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	—	5	2	..
Wheat flour	—	9	..	..
Others	—	20,28	5,12	10,90
Indigo	—	4	..	..
Jute manufactures	—	1,13,87	68,91	57,16
Tea	—	18,14	1,02,70	15,48
Other articles	—	71,67	1,56,40	1,66,00
TOTAL	—	3,25,31	7,94,52	3,88,95
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	—	11,26	38,44	1,38
Provisions and oilman's stores	—	92	57	1,14
Rubber manufactures	—	14	17	..
Sugar	—	21,53	15,53	..
Other articles	—	26,93	36,53	8,70
TOTAL	—	60,78	91,24	11,22

(*a*) Included in "Turkey in Asia" prior to 1921-22.

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables	13,84	12,55	15,22	32,20
Precious stones, etc.	18,72	4,32	3,04	8,83
Other articles	9,19	7,65	5,04	4,40
TOTAL	46,75	24,52	23,30	45,43
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	5,28	13,76	31,26	15,45
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	2,20	35	5	..
Rice (not in the husk)	30,01	29,09	33,17	48
Other articles	11,48	17,75	1,09,73	65,38
TOTAL	48,97	60,05	1,74,21	81,31
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	21,23	2,66	92	2
Other articles	10,93	10,74	20,16	3,37
TOTAL	32,16	13,40	21,08	3,39
ARABIA, OTHER STATES.*				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,51	—	—	—
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2,83	—	—	—
Grain, pulse and flour	21,74	—	—	—
Tea	95	—	—	—
Other articles	10,91	—	—	—
TOTAL	36,43	—	—	—
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	13,84	—	—	—
SAUDI ARABIA,				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables	—	1,81	2,31	9
Gums and Resins	—	1,26	80	..
GRAND TOTAL	—	3,98	3,08	86
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	—	27,84	55,83	64,79
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	—	14,03	22,88	..
Wheat	—	3,20	30	..
Wheat flour	—	11,80	4,71	..
Spices	—	3,61	17,43	11,06
Tea	—	8,08	11,99	1
Other articles	—	9,09	25,91	25,68
TOTAL	—	77,71	1,39,05	1,01,54
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Apparel	—	1,95	1	..
Cotton manufactures	—	6,17	98	8
Spices	—	1,08	94	94
Sugar	—	15,21	10,32	..
GRAND TOTAL	—	36,44	13,58	8,53

* Subdivided into—
(1) Saudi Arabia, (2) Yemen, (3) Hadramaut and (4) Kuwait with effect from 1941-42.

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
YEMEN.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	—	81	21	43
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	—	21	..	..
HADRAMAUT.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	—	27	24	43
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	—	2,02	32	48
Rice (not in the husk)	—	11,65	60	..
Spices	—	75	93	12
Other articles	—	2,77	3,67	76
TOTAL	—	17,19	5,52	1,36
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	—	81	4	4
KUWAIT.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables	—	1,47	3,68	..
Wool, raw	—	1,10	1,55	29
Other articles	—	94	1,07	13
TOTAL	—	3,51	6,30	42
Exports of Indian produce—				
Apparel	—	1,28	72	2,66
Coffee	—	4,62	4,84	4,30
Cotton manufactures	—	21,19	43,85	15,96
Rice (not in the husk)	—	11,15	14,98	1
Spices	—	2,33	7,57	10,13
Tea	—	6,64	11,48	809
Wheat flour	—	4,12	3,10	..
Other articles	—	7,92	16,71	24,02
TOTAL	—	59,25	1,03,25	65,17
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	—	4,35	2,12	3
Rice (not in the husk)	—	2,60	2	..
Sugar	—	11,49	9,47	..
Other articles	—	15,97	4,40	59
TOTAL	—	34,41	16,01	62
BAHREIN ISLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Precious stones, etc.	50,47	3,29	2,27	7,40
Other articles	2,52	3,34,14	3,99,95	3,67,54
TOTAL	52,99	3,37,43	4,02,22	3,74,94
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	4,48	16,36	22,02	19,65
Rice (not in the husk)	25,42	14,47	14,42	62
Other articles	12,34	28,75	29,60	44,46
TOTAL	42,24	59,58	66,04	64,74
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	18,18	3,31	40	6
Other articles	9,07	18,56	12,67	11,44
TOTAL	27,25	21,87	13,07	11,50

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
CEYLON.				
Imports therefrom—				
Grain, pulse and flour	12	74	27	25
Hides and skins, raw	3,43	6,06	6,37	4,02
Jute, gunny bags	7,62	4,87	2,27	5,26
Machinery	1,36	3,62	2.32	2,04
Rubber	10	60.13	8.18	99
Seeds	91	1,82,03	2,23,84	1,19,57
Spices	29,91	15,68	62,46	68,47
Tea	7,10	1,05	51,71	2,14
GRAND TOTAL	72,53	3,40,57	4,37,09	3,50,48
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	18,40	7,01	15,21	23,53
Coffee	5,76	1,08	11,62	35,29
Cotton manufactures	36,03	1,31,24	3,12,29	5,06,98
Fish (excluding canned fish)	24,39	34,45	72,74	1,50,18
Fodder, bran, etc.	1,78	3,77	5,15	6,61
Fruits and vegetables	13,55	36,28	77,29	76,77
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	4,26,72	2,24 09	3,50,18	53,63
Other sorts	48,80	87,27	97,55	1,33,51
Jute manufactures	5,41	7,19	29.89	8,56
Manures	10,87	12,60	13 44	10,08
Oilcakes	38,54	26,07	61 28	14,90
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,45	4,93	0,81	30,00
Rubber, raw	14,15	22,37	35	..
Seeds	12,21	12,26	34.70	45,47
Spices	15,31	21,71	49.61	50,61
Tea	26,90	53,44	6.31	16,58
Wood and timber	2,32	23	63	70
GRAND TOTAL	8,02,35	9,74.37	14,43,37	14,33,90
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,26	12,62	65	2,50
Vehicles	..	5,11	55	51
Other articles	13,82	31,10	36 28	17,88
TOTAL	22,08	48,83	37,48	20,89
BURMA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Candles of all kinds	—	13,53	79	39
Cutch and gambier	—	8,87	..	..
Fruits and vegetables	—	3,49	38,58	..
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Gram	—	19,68	4	..
Pulse	—	69,38	12	..
Rice (in the husk)	—	3,72	8	..
„ (not in the husk)	—	18,54,39	29 78	..
Hides and skins, raw	—	6,71	..	..
Lac	—	7,56	..	..
Matches	—	21,70	..	..
Rubber, raw	—	16,42	1	2
Spices	—	2,30	..	..
Teak wood	—	2,33,32	9.72	1,26
GRAND TOTAL	—	29,38,71	1.44.45	2,73
Exports of Indian produce—				
Boots and shoes	—	12,39	..	..
Coal and coke	—	48,48	..	..
Coffee	—	2,02	..	..
Coir manufactures	—	6,19	..	..
Drugs and Medicines, etc.	—	5,68	6	..
Fish, dry, unsalted	—	20,21	..	..
Fruits and vegetables	—	19,57	1	..
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Pulse	—	4,18	2	..
Wheat	—	9,21	..	..
Wheat flour	—	39,52	..	..
Hardware, etc.	—	8,73	..	..

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
BURMA—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—*contd.*				
Oils—				
Groundnut	—	49,34	..	..
Linseed	—	2,22	..	..
Mustard or rape	—	2,00	2	..
Paints and Painter's Materials	—	11,26	..	..
Paper and Pasteboard	—	23,06	..	..
Provisions and Oilman's stores	—	28,97	3	..
Seeds—				
Groundnut	—	12,52	..	..
Sesamum	—	5,86	..	..
Spices—Betelnuts	—	9,88	3	..
Sugar	—	2,14	4	..
Tea	—	17,42	..	..
Textiles—				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn	—	1,59,79	..	..
Piecegoods—				
Grey	—	38,35	..	..
White	—	49,28	..	..
Coloured, etc.	—	1,59,71	..	..
Jute—				
Gunny bags	—	1,20,71	..	..
Gunny cloth	—	1,34	..	..
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured	—	14,05	..	..
Cigarettes	—	10,13	..	..
Other Sorts	—	7,65	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	—	11,68,13	34	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Instruments, etc.	—	24,23	5	..
Machinery, etc.	—	6,60	..	..
Cotton piecegoods	—	1,98	13	..
GRAND TOTAL	—	1,22,79	2,74	..
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Canes and rattans	4,51	6,37	7	..
Cotton manufactures	8,01	98	..	..
Drugs and medicines	2,75	1,38	4	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,98	6,04	..	..
Fish	22,53	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables	6,27	3	..	..
Gums and resins	5,45	7,28	2	..
Lac	1,51	4,43	..	..
Matches	7,64	..	..	..
Oils, vegetable	30	95,76	3,10	..
Provisions and oilman's stores	23,72	45,33	49	4
Rice (not in the husk)	7,44	1	..	..
Silk, raw	6,75	..	..	..
Spices, betelnuts	85,73	1,15,84	17	..
„ others	12,63	10,18	1	..
Starch and farina	1,37	54,91	..	..
Sugar	3,74	4,30	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	3,08,48	5,34,55	25,42	1,06
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	6,93	44	..	..
Cordage and rope	3,35	4,87	..	..
Cotton, twist and yarn	24,41	14,52	..	..
„ manufactures	57,59	1,82,83	..	..
Fodder, bran, etc.	15,03	5	..	..
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	3,24,33	11,43	..	..
Others	18,30	12,05	..	..
Hides and skins, raw	25	19	..	..
Jute manufactures	34,40	32,88	..	..
Opium	1,48,78	..	..	..
Provisions and oilman's stores	14,92	12,75	..	..
Rubber, raw	84	..	..	..

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—*contd.*				
Seeds	8,23	21,93	..	..
Tobacco	13,12	11,49	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	7,54,93	4,25,01	..	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	4,90	59	..	..
Spices, cloves	1,91	3	..	..
Other articles	11,44	19,60	..	..
TOTAL	18,25	20,22	..	..
JAVA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Farinaceous foods	50	9,60	1,42	..
Liquors	2,59	5,76	..	..
Sugar	9,28,33	80,46	..	..
Tea	81	1,38	..	..
Other articles	7,80	91,93	11,27	15
TOTAL	9,35,03	1,95,13	12,69	15
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	45,92	70,13	..	..
Opium	52,28	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	1,76,58	3	..	..
Other articles	14,96	4,11,55	..	..
TOTAL	2,89,74	4,81,71	..	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,12	5,48	..	..
THAILAND.				
Imports therefrom—				
Rice (in the husk)	..	..	..	..
,, (not in the husk)	..	..	..	..
Wood, teak	31,41	63	..	..
Other articles	3,39	6,93	17	..
TOTAL	34,80	7,56	17	..
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10,75	4,84	..	..
Jute, gunny bags	27,14	30,92	..	..
Opium	18,84	..	..	..
Other articles	6,21	4,83	..	..
TOTAL	62,94	40,59	..	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,47	15	..	14

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
FRENCH INDO-CHINA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Rice	97	..	..	..
Other articles	4	3	..	..
TOTAL	1,01	3	..	..
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	1,03	..	..	..
Jute manufactures	32,57	1,13	..	..
Opium	29,07	..	..	..
Other articles	3,48	..	..	..
TOTAL	66,75	1,13	..	..
JAPAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Ale, beer and porter	3	1,02	..	..
Apparel	9,17	7,14	..	..
Artificial silk	..	2,95,28	..	..
Bobbins	..	14,08	..	..
Boots and shoes	16	11	..	..
Brushes and brooms	48	2,24	1	..
Buttons of all sorts	..	5,56	..	..
Camphor	11,48	10,47	..	..
Carriages	11	..	..	..
Cement	1	41	..	..
Clocks and Watches	1 38	1,04	..	..
Cotton, raw	0	..	..	..
,, hosiery	65,23	7,50	..	..
,, piecegoods	6,10	2,49,50	..	..
,, yarn	6,16	72,83	..	..
,, other manufactures	2,12	7,29	..	..
Cycles and parts	..	4,32	..	..
Drugs and medicines (other than camphor)	1,72	3,58	..	..
Earthenware and porcelain	4,23	11,39	..	..
Furniture	71	5	..	..
Glass and glassware—				
Bangles	5	2,11	..	..
Beads and false pearls	7,01	1,20	8	..
Bottles and phials	1,00	3,70	..	..
Funnels, globes, etc.	58	80	..	..
Tableware	1,41	1,01	..	..
Others	3,35	15,23	..	..
Haberdashery and millinery	10,88	11,66	4	..
Hardware	3,59	22,20	..	..
Instruments	85	19,08	..	15
Machinery and millwork	63	18,86	..	1
Matches	28,40	44	..	..
Paints and painters' materials	..	1,81	..	..
Paper and pasteboard	55	8,54	..	..
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,57	1,34	..	..
Rubber manufactures	..	1,08	..	..
Silk, raw	1,15	65	..	..
,, manufactures	1,31,45	21,90	4	..
Spices, ginger	3,40	..	..	..
Stationery (excluding paper)	2,17	3,68	..	..
Tea-chests	87	2,49	33	..
Toilet requisites	1,31	1,84	..	..
Toys and requisites for games	3,16	3,47	..	..
Umbrellas and umbrella fittings	4,91	4,60	..	..
Wood and timber	32	5,38	..	..
,, manufactures	71	27	..	..
Woollen manufactures	8	91,95	19	..
GRAND TOTAL	3,64,35	11,78,04	3,54	17
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	14,50,70	4,00,08	..	..
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	12,79	2,18	..	..
Jute, raw	10,84	5,70	..	..
,, manufactures	10,93	..	..	..

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
JAPAN—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—*contd.*				
Lac	2,17	2,12	..	..
Manures	5,59	34	..	..
Oilcakes	15,19	..	..	..
Opium	9,79	..	..	..
Paraffin wax	6,90	..	..	..
Pulse	4,19	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	1,33,89	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	16,84,66	4,59,25	..	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,66	17,35	..	..
HONGKONG.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	1,21	62	17	5
Cordage	3,19	56	11	42
Cotton manufactures	1,94	70	52	..
Drugs and medicines	6,48	66	7	12
Fireworks	5,00	4,56	..	..
Grain, pulse and flour	4,58	30	..	..
Provisions	3,85	1,05	2	1
Silk, raw	23,69	17,59	..	25
,, manufactures including yarn	21,61	3,43	26	..
Sugar	10,34	3,25	1,84	..
Other articles	16,42	49,13	11,21	72
TOTAL	98,31	81,85	14,20	1,57
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton—				
Raw	32,85	14	..	..
Twist and yarn	3,86,49	29,33	..	..
Drugs and medicines	4,92	3,78	..	..
Grain, pulse and flour	12,70	30	..	..
Jadestone	5,65	..	..	..
Jute manufactures	7,42	19,90	..	..
Opium	4,15,52	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	9,12,86	1,00,78	..	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Fish—				
Fishmaws and sharkfins	4,67	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables—				
Dried, salted or preserved	2,13	13	..	..
Other articles	6,62	3,38	..	..
TOTAL	13,42	3,51	..	..
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO).				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton yarn	5	30	..	..
,, piecegoods	20	15,61	..	..
Silk, raw	33,44	52,63	1,74	..
,, manufactures including yarn	35,67	30,37	36	..

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO)—*contd.*				
Imports therefrom—*contd.*				
Spices	37	5,49	..	..
Tea	10,70	44	8	..
Other articles	27,55	1,68,49	4,44	7,31
TOTAL	1,57,98	2,82,38	6,57	7,31
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton—				
Raw	42,79	1,93,89	..	..
Twist and yarn	4,10,64	2,94	..	8
Piecegoods	2,70	..	2	45
Grain, pulse and flour	12,32	9	..	..
Jute, raw	10,84	3,02	..	..
„ manufactures	49,50	5,71	..	..
Paraffin wax	1,22	..	..	3
Tea	35,95	..	..	..
Other articles	3,06,43	9,33	3,35	1,84
TOTAL	8,72,39	2,14,98	3,37	2,40
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,30	21,84	10,50	9,75
EGYPT.				
Imports therefrom—				
Building materials	..	..	9,57	26,52
Cigarettes	4,69	14	11	13
Cotton, raw	4,45	4,17,61	7,50,05	10,20,68
Salt	9,17	49,32	33,18	75,33
Other articles	7,86	2,35	18,88	4,36
TOTAL	26,17	4,69,42	8,11,79	11,27,02
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	10,12	21,24	12,91	1,84
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	53,81	8	6	30
Wheat	3,83	1,08,26	..	..
Wheat-flour	16,41	..	..	61
Others	11,15	13	..	22
Indigo	3,96	..	..	..
Jute, raw	86	..	..	..
„ gunny bags	48,40	85,02	67,38	1,12,55
„ „ cloth	84	48,65	53,76	54,14
Seeds	11,91	1,80	55	66,39
Other articles	24,41	3,32,23	2,28,41	61,83
TOTAL	1,85,70	5,98,31	3,68,07	2,97,88
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,84	54,20	11,44	18,15
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Barks for tanning	—	46,50	51,95	48,20
GRAND TOTAL	13,15	1,24,04	2,24,46	2,59,00

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	39,33	1,76,45	2,95,23	2,59,23
„ „ cloth	1,89	37,36	52,39	49,84
Oils, vegetable	3,54	28,15	23,45	22,70
Paraffin wax	5,16	..	6,07	87,05
Provisions	3,27	2,27	1,51	22
Rice (not in the husk)	32,08	70,89	15,43	2,88
Other articles	16,92	2,73,37	6,56,13	5,79,22
TOTAL	1,02,19	5,88,49	10,51,21	10,01,14
Exports of Foreign Merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,72	15,83	10,55	6,50
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables	1	35,89	26,37	..
Sugar	..	13,20	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	5,97	1,05,64	1,08,30	46,69
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	9,08	8,61	12,96	1,29
Grain, pulse and flour	14,85	3,42	1,01	..
Jute, gunny bags	14,31	12,84	26,05	19,65
Paraffin wax	3,38	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	47,77	34,68	49,04	27,59
Export of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,62	2,13	15	..
Other articles	3,57	7,16	3,62	1
TOTAL	12,19	9,29	3,77	1
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton, raw	13	6,46,21	3,32,76	2,41,61
Hides and skins, raw	7	31	47	..
Ivory, unmanufactured	4,96	7,06	10,45	4,09
Sodium compounds	..	21,38	31,86	43,18
Spices (mainly cloves)	26,06	46,30	35,51	20,11
Other articles	4,75	11,75	17,09	26,61
TOTAL	35,97	7,33,01	4,79,04	3,35,60
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10,91	2,43,96	2,58,61	3,79,18
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,72	5,71	65	..
Other sorts	8,98	5,61	2,52	5
Jute manufactures	4,00	41,41	52,84	50,82
Other articles	12,47	76,08	68,98	50,42
TOTAL	69,08	3,72,77	3,83,60	4,86,47
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,24	2,33	1,12	..
Other articles	11,57	18,96	6,46	2,07
TOTAL	19,81	21,29	7,58	2,07
MAURITIUS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Sugar	2,63,24	..	..	..
Other articles	98	41	8	4
TOTAL	2,64,22	41	8	4

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
MAURITIUS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	74,20	37,36	49,79	..
Wheat flour	8,73	61	3	..
Other sorts	9,22	5,83	6,82	..
Jute manufactures	8,13	12,68	18,34	8,09
Oils, vegetable	6,03	13,45	8,17	62
Other articles	18,98	43,45	85,11	76,65
TOTAL	1,25,29	1,13,38	1,12,76	85,36
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,77	48	40	87
CANADA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Paper and pasteboard	..	76,42	46,86	40,29
Railway plant	79	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures	..	3,80	61	..
GRAND TOTAL	1,09	6,72,94	5,52,45	2,51,77
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny cloth	40,29	1,01,35	1,60,44	1,51,96
Tea	54,01	2,99,17	84,05	2,81,29
Other articles	14,09	1,63,19	1,40,76	55,46
TOTAL	1,09,29	6,53,71	3,01,25	4,88,71
UNITED STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	33	7,80	1,55	3,19
Arms	80	2,07	20	24
Belting for machinery	1,11	18,91	8,88	26,10
Building materials	88	88,26	18,57	7,99
Carriages	72	70	65	14
Clocks and watches	3,82	2,08	24	15
Copper	..	1,12,11	8,37	24,24
Cotton, raw	27,72	2,20	2	..
,, piecegoods	26,44	6,75	1,88	2,10
Drugs and medicines	4,18	76,51	39,32	53,39
Dyeing and tanning substances	..	2,14,58	1,11,39	2,03,12
Furniture	1,44	29	16	3
Glass and Glassware	1,17	7,30	5,33	2,61
Hardware	24,72	86,92	22,79	34,85
Instruments	5,86	1,35,28	60,69	75,09
Leather	..	6,56	98	1,04
Machinery	24,56	4,01,22	2,14,31	1,74,32
Manures	..	11,08	3,54	1,18
Paper and pasteboard	1,21	1,61,42	65,53	98,33
Provisions	3,80	23,76	9,90	6,48
Railway plant	54	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures	16	64,83	3,03	1,59
Spirit	5,34	23,46	7,19	18,61
Stationery	2,05	3,02	2,76	1,00
Sugar	18	..	..	7
Tobacco	5,90	1,91,72	96,85	1,54,39
Toilet requisites	2,22	3,84	2,11	40
Wood and Timber	6,56	16,02	3,36	10,48
GRAND TOTAL	4,49,03	34,61,51	19,13,28	18,50,57

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
UNITED STATES—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coir manufactures	5,29	19,80	9,43	17,16
Cotton, raw	8,19	2,03,41	5,94	92,19
Fruits and vegetables	1,73	1,79,07	71,08	1,19,19
Grain, pulse and flour	1,99	7,71	4	..
Gums and resins	1,36	40,61	22,74	37,07
Hides and skins—				
Raw	3,48,76	2,97,50	2,26,95	3,06,21
Dressed or tanned	29,59	60,41	49,15	77,99
Jute—				
Raw	2,32,98	3,02,59	4,79,27	2,44,26
Gunny bags	91,73	69,12	55,18	50,74
„ cloth	6,92,16	19,56,06	8,89,80	16,53,53
Lac	93,77	3,74,80	2,05,28	1,94,31
Manures	4,85	..	..	..
Myrobalans	9,78	46	9,51	6,97
Oils, vegetable	9,16	6,61	17,34	25,38
Paraffinwax	3,48	..	..	..
Rubber, raw	11	3,52	..	..
Saltpetre	7,61	..	..	..
Seeds—				
Castor	17,62	..	..	..
Linseed	49,29	..	..	82
Spices	8,31	19,88	25,50	6,82
Tea	11,70	2,35,01	1,86,44	5,93,31
Wool, raw	4,52	1,48,71	24,71	39,31
„ manufactures	2,38	23,96	7,51	11,56
GRAND TOTAL	16,88,60	46,77,56	27,84,49	40,28,68
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,67	7,39,91	1,99,20	3,82,68
WEST INDIES.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	44,32	2,09,83	2,01,31	2,65,85
Rice (not in the husk)	18,56	5,50	54	3
Other articles	3,71	55,65	19,88	8,11
TOTAL	66,59	2,70,98	2,21,73	2,73,99
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, raw	1,03	27,09	14,26	..
„ twist and yarn	26	4,35	2,59	18
„ gunny bags	4,99	6,92	98	1,62
„ cloth	2,08,57	4,73,90	2,16,38	3,89,43
Rice (not in the husk)	11,52	2	1	..
Other articles	76	67,11	29,98	15,32
TOTAL	2,27,18	5,79,39	2,64,20	4,06,55
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	..	36	..	..

No. 4—*concluded*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
AUSTRALIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Horses	30,00	15	..	..
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,96	88,79	29,19	20,39
Tallow and stearine	1,30	39,15	27,19	34,81
Wheat	..	25,08	..	1
Wool, raw	3,71	2,42,76	2,17,75	3,67,21
GRAND TOTAL	1,01,16	4,96,31	3,22,19	4,76,77
Exports of Indian produce—				
Hides and skins, raw	4,42	12,63	10,42	11,73
Jute, bags and cloth	2,05,07	4,75,41	4,23,74	4,21,77
Oils	6,26	36	82	63
Rice (not in the husk)	20,93	3	9	24
Seeds	3,11	84,60	1,20,71	1,18,75
Tea	40,81	73,44	1,10,09	1,65,66
Other articles	32,76	5,85,32	9,41,82	5,04,89
TOTAL	3,13,36	12,31,79	16,07,69	12,23,67
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	53	12,78	11,33	5,06

No. 5.—Total Imports and Exports of Merchandise of certain principal Countries and British India during the calendar years 1938 to 1943 with respective averages for the quinquennium ending 1913*

(In millions of £ sterling)

Countries	Imports							Exports (domestic)						
	1909-13 average	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1909-13 average	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
United Kingdom	599	859						465	471					
France	305	270						253	179					
Egypt (*e*)	26	38 (*d*)						31	29 (*d*)					
Canada	106	138						66	170 (*c*)					
United States of America	341	399						433	625					
Netherlands (*a*)	(*b*)	159						(*b*)	117					
Germany	477	447 (*f*)	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	405	432 (*f*)	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
Switzerland	71	74						63	62					
Italy (*d*)	137	120						88	112					
Czechoslovakia (*g*)	—	59							72					
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	155†	137						144†	149					
Denmark (*d*)	(*b*)	73						(*b*)	69					
Sweden	(*b*)	107						(*b*)	95					
Australia	73†	105						67†	107					
British India (by sea) (*h*)	103	118						148	122					

* Complied from the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions" published quarterly by the Board of Trade, London.
† Triennial average.

(*a*) Excluding trade in diamonds and postal articles.
(*b*) Not available.
(*c*) Including silver contained in ore, concentrated, and gold bullion obtained from mining operations.
(*d*) Including silver bullion.
(*e*) Excluding trade with Sudan.
(*f*) Including silver bullion and specie.
(*g*) Including bullion other than for monetary purposes.
(*h*) Excluding Burma as from 1937.

NOTE.—In the cases of Germany, the Netherlands, the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, France, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, the United States, Sweden, the Dominion of Canada *and the United Kingdom* the import figures given in the above summary represent imports for home consumption. In all cases except Australia the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of "nationalised" goods, *i.e.*, goods originally imported which, if dutiable, have been charged the duty but which are subsequently re-exported.

No. 6.—Quantity and Value of the Principal Articles of Imports, arranged in the order of their importance

		Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in thousands of rupees)					
		1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Cotton, raw	Tons	12	58	12	138	88	76	1,02,22	44,44	2,01,10	15,34,35	15,42,48	17,52,76
„ waste	Cwt.	3*	2	..	..	..	..	60*	46	9	..	..	1
„ manufactures—													
Piecegoods, grey	Yds.	1,331,017	904,874	676,828	61,282	207	6	21,08,56	19,65,42	25,02,60	1,05,09	1,27	5
„ white	„	654,255	518,890	373,569	39,278	5,333	906	11,20,33	12,33,42	10,19,66	1,12,35	31,60	7,30
„ coloured	„	631,552	386,277	285,423	80,978	7,506	2,832	12,94,80	12,41,46	17,03,95	2,27,85	45,64	17,03
Twist and yarn	lb.	41,794	34,063	44,681	8,231	945	630	3,77,18	4,94,79	9,32,92	1,24,68	16,32	11,34
Hosiery		—	—	—	—	—	—	92,86	94,83	1,14,72	15,87	85	19
Handkerchiefs and shawls.	No.	24,014*	8,970	5,618	2,827	61	24	52,20*	22,92	22,58	4,92	29	9
Thread, sewing	lb.	1,598	1,722	1,268	1,453	479	1,326	36,10	49,65	70,93	52,92	21,42	86,59
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,35,66	1,35,61	1,47,68	36,03	18,58	10,35
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	—	53,20,51	52,83,00	73,16,23	22,14,06	16,78,52	18,86,21
Machinery and millwork—													
Metal working machinery (*including* machine tools).		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,49	88	35,08	68,42	56,98	53,66
Textiles, Cotton		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,40,16	1,36,32	5,34,29	1,80,84	1,83,00	2,40,36
„ Jute		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,15,06	83,05	2,34,71	56,91	34,76	24,48
„ Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	—	3,95	3,78	37,96	46,47	59,57	54,40
Prime-movers		—	—	—	—	—	—	79,20	45,94	1,99,59	1,01,48	59,59	62,49
Electrical		—	—	—	—	—	—	39,89	39,60	2,43,07	2,36,16	2,03,54	2,29,90
Paper mill machinery		—	—	—	—	—	—	3,06	4,29	19,15	31,09	14,99	25,14
Sewing and knitting machines and parts.		—	—	—	—	—	—	26,35	40,20	51,40	61,79	27,88	18,64
Boilers		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,34	1,37,69	59,75	47,86	45,05
Tea		—	—	—	—	—	—	19,57	16,05	30,65	11,06	12,49	21,79
Mining		—	—	—	—	—	—	11,51	13,26	53,27	17,97	27,35	24,54
Typewriters	No.	5	6	10	14	8	2	2,75	10,92	18,97	22,30	16,54	4,39
Rice and flour mill machinery.		—	—	—	—	—	—	6,28	6,27	39,13	3,79	1,59	3,32
Sugar		—	—	—	—	—	—	3,35	2,46	28,00	20,42	7,73	8,20

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 6—*continued*

—		Quantity (In thousands)						Value (In thousands of rupees)					
		1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Machinery and millwork—*contd.*													
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,02,52	90,51	5,01,88	3,62,72	2,48,29	2,34,46
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,61,14	5,13,87	21,64,84	12,81,17	10,02,16	10,44,73
Dyes—													
Alizarine	lb.	6,667	1,202	4,546	1,420	6,63	555	32,35	12,46	52,13	26,96	14,23	18,42
Coupling dyes of the naphthol group	,,	—	—	—	1,380	9,89	1,213	—	—	—	98,80	89,70	1,20,99
Vats	,,	—	—	—	1,510	6,28	991	—	—	—	1,81,42	1,27,66	2,39,04
Others	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,66	93,96	2,39,01	2,70,47	2,32,31	3,93,74
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,33,01	1,06,42	2,91,14	5,77,65	4,63,90	7,72,19
Wool, raw	lb.	3,202	3,678	2,086	22,174	19,440	25,543	16,21	18,28	15,34	2,77,18	2,95,50	4,02 25
,, manufactures—													
Piecegoods	Yds.	22,420	8,200	5,451	1,827	574	126	2,06,79	1,37,63	1,88,71	61,97	28,53	8,14
Goods of wool mixed with other materials.	,,	—	—	—	1,096	696	175	—	—	—	24,88	18,63	5 60
Shawls and lohis	No.	1,668	189	80	13	..	..	41,45	5,50	3,86	60	..	..
Carpets and floor rugs	lb.	1,400	636	397	79	24	35	16,20	9,57	13,56	1,63	74	1,76
Hosiery	,,	440	257	156	86	30	3	11,98	11,33	12,66	5,87	2,50	30
Yarn and knitting wool	,,	877	280	410	2,252	261	150	19,32	10,94	19,59	70,37	10,38	6,60
Other sorts	,,	1,315	540	496	710	556	399	12,63	6,74	7,89	27,48	21,88	22,33
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,24,58	1,99,99	2,61,61	4,69,98	3,78,16	4,46,98
Instruments, apparatus and appliances—													
Electrical	—	—	—	—	—	—	70,27	1,09,31	2,84,29	2,40,09	1,61,00	1,53,11
Musical	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,73	12,11	20,16	6,89	4,97	1,41
Scientific	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,93	12,88	30,07	6,75	4,06	4,26
Photographic	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,98	13,43	25,92	1,39,20	80,60	78,52
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,91	17,93	31,32	1,21,27	82,69	62,42
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,35,82	1,65,66	3,91,76	5,14,20	3,33,32	2,99,72

Drugs and Medicines—												
Camphor	lb.	1,417	1,632	707	688	47	120	15,65	24,37	24,71	14,65	1,00	2,11
Proprietary and patent medicines		—	—	—	—	—	—	24,74	21,87	24,70	49,82	28,84	20,05
Quinine salts	lb.	119	76	81	174	40	2	11,61	17,89	27,58	60,16	15,48	81
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	—	42,11	56,71	93,02	1,54,01	1,01,63	1,85,69
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	—	94,11	1,20,84	1,70,01	2,78,64	1,46,95	2,08,66
Paper and pasteboard	Cwt.	—	—	1,299	1,308	416	384	1,27,07	2,02,47	3,49,73	3,54,74	1,82,19	1,78,41
Tobacco—													
Cigarettes	lb.	1,731	2,623	4,129	1,345	749	53	52,74	1,12,79	1,79,68	47,55	30,25	1,69
Others	,,	1,498	1,017	2,171	13,823	7,892	9,720	18,33	19,63	43,26	2,04,20	1,02,94	1,58,01
TOTAL		3,229	3,640	6,300	15,168	8,641	9,773	71,07	1,32,42	2,22,94	2,51,75	1,33,19	1,59,70
Salt	Tons	545	444	511	262	133	164	79,16	1,31,65	1,73,68	98,02	88,72	1,54,13
Building and Engineering materials—													
Cement	Tons	30	95	119	4	8	..	52,77	33,22	1,10,22	5,91	4,86	46
Bricks and tiles	No.	17,833	16,534	20,260	6,960	922	421	15,13	20,35	36,64	7,44	2,40	91
Others		—	—	—	—	—	—	10,12	45,23	20,10	72,99	90,19	1,49,40
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	—	78,02	98,80	1,66,96	86,34	97,45	1,50,77
Grain, pulse and flour	Tons	15	34	136	1,107	18	9	19,68	53,29	2,69,56	15,02,03	30,85	30,72
Liquors—													
Spirit	Gals.	1,644	1,537	1,747	1,130	488	526	1,14,60	1,56,79	2,43,02	1,63,47	1,13,49	1,22,08
Ale, beer and porter	,,	4,405	2,546	2,784	2,847	639	301	59,43	53,06	87,71	88,60	26,01	11,97
Wines	,,	337	266	282	153	82	81	27,95	26,23	40,76	17,97	8,78	13,29
Cider	,,	15	13	12	19	2	..	49	56	79	90	13	..
TOTAL		6,401	4,362	4,825	4,149	1,211	908	2,02,47	2,36,64	3,72,28	2,70,94	1,48,36	1,47,34

No. 6—*continued*

	Quantity (In thousands)						Value (in thousands of rupees)					
	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Precious stones and pearls, unset	—	—	—	—	—	—	92,81	46,83	1,18,73	21,67	55,73	1,48,82
Hardware—												
Implements and tools	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,47	38,76	79,98	55,56	23,40	36,06
Lamps and parts	—	—	—	—	—	—	49,42	31,26	63,61	16,51	3,31	3,55
Builders' hardware	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,36	18,57	35,69	30,50	3,43	1,57
Agricultural implements	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,13	13,44	26,54	2,88	2,46	33
Enamelled ironware	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,81	13,65	29,43	5,11	52	46
Domestic hardware	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,63	7,59	13,50	5,53	1,58	1,09
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,62,22	1,56,18	3,30,06	1,02,12	65,85	50,10
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,78,81	2,18,21	1,00,55	93,66
Spices—												
Betelnuts Cwt.	1,156	1,175	1,107	1,115	181	127	1,08,24	1,36,35	1,60,48	1,39,79	53,99	63,52
Cloves „	76	90	74	86	113	20	27,78	39,15	48,46	49,13	84,07	21,21
Others „	97	100	84	85	16	2	28,26	30,53	28,05	32,11	13,66	4,87
TOTAL	1,329	1,365	1,265	1,286	310	158	1,64,28	2,06,03	2,36,99	2,21,03	1,51,72	89,60
Fruits and Vegetables—												
Dried, salted, or preserved—												
Dates Tons	46	47	55	57	24	14	58,03	67,52	1,06,61	58,76	36,85	59,98
Almonds „	3	3	5	..	..	..	23,78	25,61	46,96	1,50	1,78	1,81
Others „	4	3	3	19	12	..	10,27	8,72	13,38	40,37	29,93	4,23
Fresh fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,64	8,45	9,01	11,45	43,00	21,00
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,07,72	1,10,30	1,75,96	1,12,08	1,11,56	87,02
Belting for machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,53†	60,37	34,48	67,66	47,71	35,02
Tea Chests	—	—	—	—	—	—	43,61	79,89	71,64	1,22,25	78,91	82,44
Bobbins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37,35	65,75	64,63	56,49	66,16

Paints and painters' materials—													
Paints and colours	Cwt.	296	255	299	204	138	86	54,19	83,08	1,13,59	91,59	64,21	46,02
Painters' materials		—	—	—	—	—	—	16,81	15,91	30,11	22,98	15.04	11,34
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	—	71,00	98,99	1,43,70	1,14,57	79,25	57,36
Provisions and oilman's stores—													
Canned and bottled provisions	Cwt.	86	100	109	117	27	10	40,16	55,99	83,11	50,79	15,92	8,45
Biscuits and cakes	,,	73	46	30	9	1	..	37,08	27,72	31,79	9,04	87	12
Confectionery	,,	60	20	20	8	2	..	24,04	13,14	23,55	8,48	2,65	35
Farinaceous and patent foods	,,	256	248	273	437	24	10	33,10	46,40	68,84	94,74	17,02	11,58
Milk, condensed and preserved	,,	103	74	69	67	30	20	32,57	34,00	48,05	31,13	10,04	9,90
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	—	57,19	50,70	64,16	61,57	13,36	25,00
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	—	2,29,14	2,27,95	3,19,50	2,55,75	70,36	55,40
Tallow and stearine	Cwt.	57	40	64	233	105	99	16,06	15,03	28,18	50.04	34,90	38,10
Clocks and watches and parts		—	—	—	—	—	—	22,78	18,10	24,06	26,02	39,63	31,82
Flax, raw	lb.	7	..	1	..	2	..	6	3	1	..	4	..
,, manufactures—													
Canvas	Yds.	2,835	2,037	974	357	117	23	15,74	26,64	21,84	4,55	3,03	55
Piecegoods	,,	2,347	1,072	360	76	44	3	8,35	5,46	3,72	92	96	2
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	—	6,52	10,06	12,98	12,27	7,84	20,22
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	—	30,67	42,19	38,55	17,74	11,87	20,79
Gums and resins	Cwt.	150	87	163	157	81	46	28,86	19,65	32,77	32,39	27,29	19,80
Stationery		—	—	—	—	—	—	57,81	64,15	1,06,52	51,31	33,40	17,89
Wood and Timber—													
Teak wood	C.tons	92	70	26	145	5	1	69,32	82,67	46,07	2,33,97	9,72	1,26
Others		—	—	—	—	—	—	10,07	19,62	63,05	52,99	10,71	14,93
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	—	79,39	1,02,29	1,09,12	2,86,96	20,43	16,19
Glass and glassware—													
Bangles		—	—	—	—	—	—	91,55	31,59	74,88	2,18	10	..
Bottles and phials	Gross	166	345	333	353	57	34	12,56	25,14	37,80	13,97	5,59	3,60
Beads and *false pearls*	Cwt.	29	18	22	1	..	..	24,67	17,05	37,12	1,34	11	1
Sheets and plates	Sq. ft.	16,187	8,329	15,509	8,130	2,528	13,43	17,46	20,09	42,98	21,71	9,04	6,20
Funnels, globes, etc.		—	—	—	—	—	—	12,44	14,21	18,75	2,67	1,56	1,94
Other glassware		—	—	—	—	—	—	3,24	19,94	41,52	23,68	8,32	4,02
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,61,92	1,28,02	2,53,05	65,55	25,64	15,77

† Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 6—*concluded*

—		Quantity (In thousands)						Value (In thousands of rupees)					
		1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Toilet requisites		—	—	—	—	—	—	20,48†	24,96	41,95	88,17	38,10	13,38
Books, printed, etc.	Cwt.	31	28	23	20	11	6	43,06	46,12	53,04	40,21	23,58	13,84
Rubber, raw and manufactured		—	—	—	—	—	—	23,16	97,25	1,84,33	2,35,45	26,23	10,56
Manures	Tons	5	3	6	11	4	6	5,17	5,28	9,75	17,76	7,2..	10,49
Hides and skins, raw	Tons	1	1	1	5	2	1	13,86	15,67	13,10	31,64	12,11	9,90
Polishes		—	—	—	—	—	—	10,27*	13,06	24,27	26,18	18,88	7,79
Artificial silk		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71,94	3,49,02	23,05	7,35
Ivory		—	—	—	—	—	—	25,62	23,55	34,65	10,01	11,45	7,25
Earthenware and porcelain		—	—	—	—	—	—	52,10	45,97	78,17	35,12	10,73	6,39
Jute, raw	Tons	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	66	26	45	13	38
„ manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	—	19,37	35,08	22,14	6,10	3,36	5,35
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	—	19,49	35,74	22,40	6,55	3,49	5,73
Cutlery		—	—	—	—	—	—	21,73	15,22	30,14	21,09	12,75	4,70
Apparel—													
Apparel		—	—	—	—	—	—	74,64	77,31	95,66	16,78	6,92	1,68
Gold and silver thread		—	—	—	—	—	—	43,49	36,66	32,91	1	..	..
Hats, caps and bonnets		—	—	—	—	—	—	14,46	15,05	21,10	3,95	1,60	35
Second-hand clothing		—	—	—	—	—	—	12,76*	7,12	9,72	7,14	1,27	2,56
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,32	7,30	10,24	54	20	4
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,46,67	1,43,44	1,69,63	28,42	9,99	4,58
Paper-making materials	Cwt.	171	135	165	72	16	23	11,31	18,13	30,83	11,24	2,75	4,36
Haberdashery and millinery		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,36,54	1,02,30	1,30,71	28,75	5,96	3,11
Tea	lb.	4,842	7,412	7,868	3,048	4,930	1,64	22,29	47,38	55,43	11,98	51,74	2,17
Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	Cwt.	205	129	119	69	23	19	30,93	20,14	22,47	6,24	1,90	1,74

Sugar—												
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above (*including* beet).	Tons	624	469	443	49	1	..	12,33,90	14,07,55	19,03,05	1,06,69	1,87	13
,, others	,,	10	3	1	..	..	..	17,07	7,47	1,69	85	..	..
Molasses	,,	93	81	73	..	..	..	41,53	41,40	66,26	..	..	..
TOTAL		727	553	517	49	1	..	12,92,50	14,56,42	19,71,00	1,07,54	1,87	13
Soap	Cwt.	314	342	289	27	6	1	61,87	96,45	1,71,16	20,98	5,95	1,67
Toys and requisites for games		—	—	—	—	—	—	40,05	30,30	52,41	15,22	4,53	1,66
Cordage and rope	Cwt.	23	25	15	13	1	2	9,96	15,07	11,64	4,26	74	1,58
Furniture and cabinetware		—	—	—	—	—	—	21,53	14,75	25,71	4,84	2,32	81
Jewellery also plate of gold and silver		—	—	—	—	—	—	23,82	8,55	17,23	3,15	4,14	73
Pitch and tar	Cwt.	290	219	103	32	17	2	11,86	12,46	8,16	2,83	1,76	57
Boots and shoes	pairs	2,323	1,170	604	98	25	3	56,73	41,31	40,50	3,73	2,02	46
Silk, raw and cocoons	lb.	2,659	2,031	1,921	1,580	21	2	1,18,49	1,11,12	1,52,48	80,87	1,74	25
,, Yarn	,,	1,011	787	734	401	22	..	41,20	42,23	58,29	16,64	57	..
,, manufactures—													
Piecegoods	Yds.	26,030	19,719	18,788	3,540	9	9	1,82,22	2,01,50	3,24,58	33,35	14	13
Mixed goods	,,	6,476	3,158	1,419	1,437	10	1	51,50	33,36	28,15	16,47	25	3
Other sorts	lb.	55	65	60	14	1	..	1,13	4,91	10,42	1,75	28	4
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	—	3,94,54	3,93,12	5,73,92	1,49,08	2,98	45
Animals, living	No.	14	12	5	1	..	..	43,67	51,38	‡ 24,50	2,42	3,70	38
Oil-cloth and floor-cloth	Sq. yds.	1,444	1,121	634	787	236	11	9,28	9,83	11,98	5,77	2,25	24
Hides and skins, tanned	Tons	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,83	15,40	10,59	3,60	1,42	12
Umbrellas and fittings		—	—	—	—	—	2	41,95	28,96	38,20	7,00	85	5
Matches	Gross	14,560†	14,645	12,725	683	..	..	88,21†	1,53,31	1,76,68	22,61	1	..
Postal articles not specified		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,69,59	2,77,81	4,41,85	1,60,76	1,27,65	1,62,05
Dutiable baggage not otherwise specified (*a*).		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,68	3,66	4,62
Railway plant and rolling stock—													
Carriages and wagons and parts		—	—	—				2,44,97	1,54,92	5,93,67			
Locomotives		—	—	—				1,04,46	89,37	3,11,71			
Materials for construction—													
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron.	Tons	50	21	37	*	*	*	49,25	24,00	77,37	*	*	*
Sleepers of wood	,,	59	12	17				40,02	8,67	27,14			
Other kinds	,,	222	8	11				41,45	21,21	44,76			
TOTAL		—	—	—				4,80,15	2,98,17	10,54,65			
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	—	145,84,72	147,80,19	254,04,73	173,14,46	110,44,05	117,76,71

(*a*) Separately recorded from 1936-37.
* Discontinued from April, 1928.
† Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 7.—Imports of cotton twist and yarn from principal countries.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
From United Kingdom . . .	37,050	24,674	25,702	370	60	66
„ Hongkong	25	19	193	..	..	..
„ Netherlands	1,360	627	279	..	..	..
„ Switzerland	1,132	339	604	..	..	..
„ Italy	607	297	287	..	..	..
„ China	15	214	537	20	..	..
„ Japan	458	7,424	16,786	4,208	..	..
„ Other countries . . .	1,147	469	293	3,633	885	564
Total .	41,794	34,063	44,681	8,231	945	630

No. 8.—Imports of cotton twist and yarn by counts.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	Percentage of total in 1943-44
Nos. 1 to 20 . . .	1,375	2,191	6,987	1,370	126	70	11·1
„ 21 to 30 . . .	4,374	3,198	3,526	6	..	1	0·2
„ 31 to 40 . . .	23,213	17,580	20,580	492	10	59	9·4
Above No. 40 . . .	7,602	5,945	6,291	686	204	89	14·1
Two-folds (doubles) . .	—	—	3,973	4,051	..	1	0·2
Unspecified descriptions .	5,230	5,199	3,324	1,626	605	410	65·0
Total .	41,794	34,063	44,681	8,231	945	630	100

No. 9.—Imports of cotton twist and yarn from 1941-42 to 1943-44 by classes from the principal supplying countries.

(In thousands of lbs.)

—	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Counts 1-20—			
From United Kingdom	69	4	..
„ Japan	..	..	..
„ China	..	..	..
Total (all countries)	1,370	126	70
Counts 21-30	6	..	1
Counts 31-40—			
From United Kingdom	78	10	56
„ Japan	84	..	..
„ China	..	..	..
Total (all countries)	492	10	59
Above 40—			
From United Kingdom	170	40	9
„ Japan	367	..	..
„ China	..	..	..
Total (all countries)	686	204	89
Two-folds—			
From United Kingdom	35	..	1
„ Japan	3,757	..	..
„ China	20	..	..
Total (all countries)	4,051	..	1
Unspecified descriptions	1,626	605	410
Total of cotton twist and yarn	8,231	945	630

No. 10.—Imports of cotton piecegoods.

(In thousands of yards)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Grey.						
From United Kingdom	1,315,997	815,197	568,882	206	78	..
„ Japan	2,559	81,171	96,727	60,179	..	..
„ United States of America	10,405	7,356	7,994	276	20	..
„ Other countries	2,056	1,150	3,225	621	108	6
Total	1,331,017	904,874	676,828	61,282	206	6
White.						
From United Kingdom	642,871	510,036	363,444	14,933	5,091	851
„ Netherlands	7,606	3,824	4,404	..	..	..
„ Switzerland	2,606	762	1,736	794	34	44
„ Japan	48	3,323	2,623	22,632	..	..
„ Other countries	1,124	946	1,362	919	208	11
Total	654,255	518,891	373,569	39,278	5,333	906
Coloured, etc.						
From United Kingdom	590,462	350,826	254,563	16,078	6,685	2,433
„ Netherlands	15,219	8,788	6,997	..	..	..
„ Belgium	4,082	548	812	..	..	..
„ Switzerland	2,655	1,734	1,539	9	..	..
„ Italy	10,320	9,111	4,183	1	..	..
„ Straits Settlements	1,458	666	1,353	23	..	..
„ Japan	521	13,095	14,049	52,873	..	..
„ Other countries	6,835	1,509	1,927	11,999	821	400
Total	631,552	386,277	285,423	80,978	7,506	2,833
Total of cotton piece-goods.						
From United Kingdom	2,549,330	1,676,059	1,186,889	31,212	11,854	3,284
„ Netherlands	23,748	12,755	11,460	..	..	..
„ Belgium	4,122	551	821	..	..	..
„ Switzerland	5,257	2,498	3,275	803	34	44
„ Italy	10,517	9,162	4,297	1	..	..
„ Aden and Dependencies	118	123	1,168	..	8	..
„ Burma	—	—	—	2,480	68	1
„ Straits Settlements	2,008	903	1,546	26	..	..
„ China	798	892	2,368	7,563	..	..
„ Japan	3,128	97,589	113,399	135,684	..	..
„ United States of America	10,486	7,911	8,421	1,498	298	851
„ Other countries	7,312	1,599	2,176	2,272	788	65
Total	2,616,824	1,810,042	1,335,820	181,539	13,045	3,745

No. 11.—Imports of woollen piecegoods.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
United Kingdom	1,46,44	1,21,58	1,53,84	30,27	28,35	7,55
Germany	39,83	3,02	7,13	..	..	..
Netherlands	3,09	1,26	3,61	..	..	..
Belgium	1,78	31	4,20	..	..	..
France	10,85	3,35	7,80	..	..	..
Italy	83	18	2,07	..	..	..
Japan	2	6,80	8,16	31,64	5	..
Other countries	3,94	1,04	1,90	6	13	60
Total	2,06,78	1,37,64	1,88,71	61,97	28,53	8,15

No. 12.—Imports of raw silk, silk yarn and silk piecegoods.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles and Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Imports of silk, raw—						
China (*exclusive* of Hongkong and Macáo).	83,44	82,92	1,19,57	52,63	1,74	..
Japan	8	32	2,79	65	..	..
Hongkong	23,69	16,83	21,13	17,59	..	25
Burma	—	—	—	2,08	..	..
Other countries	10,04	9,94	6,41	7,92	..	..
Total	1,17,25	1,10,01	1,49,90	80,87	1,74	25
Imports of silk yarn—						
United Kingdom	4,27	3,98	1,95	..	..	..
France	65	20	1,08	..	..	..
Switzerland	57	29	31	..	..	..
Italy	14,22	3,55	14,56	..	..	..
China	2,75	5,06	9,89	10,29	34	..
Japan	17,38	29,11	30,29	6,29	..	..
Hongkong	..	1	..	..	23	..
Other countries	1,35	3	21	6	..	..
Total	41,19	42,23	58,29	16,64	57	..
Imports of silk piecegoods—						
United Kingdom	3,86	4,13	5,19	19	5	9
France	8,87	3,65	2,63	..	..	..
China (*exclusive* of Hongkong and Macáo).	32,75	42,47	81,11	15,66	1	..
Hongkong	20,79	31,47	53,87	3,41	2	..
Japan	1,13,57	1,17,93	1,77,63	13,91	4	..
Other countries	2,38	1,86	4,15	17	1	4
Total	1,82,22	2,01,51	3,24,58	33,34	14	13

No. 13.— Imports of hardware, excluding cutlery, etc.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
United Kingdom	1,88,61	1,50,00	3,12,04	71,06	65,91	48,19
Burma	—	—	—	4,62	39	1
United States of America	24,72	60,27	1,22,35	86,92	22,79	34,65
Japan	3,59	46,68	46,00	22,20	..	..
Sweden	2,57	4,56	13,03	3,78	93	1
Germany	57,24	5,70	59,16	..	..	..
Austria	27,28	2,25	4,51	..	..	..
Hungary				..	..	..
Czechoslovakia				3	..	..
Belgium	5,58	51	2,74	..	..	..
Other countries	7,45	9,48	18,99	29,60	10,53	10,60
Total	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,78,82	2,18,21	1,00,55	93,66

No. 14.—Imports of sugar (excluding molasses and confectionery).

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
United Kingdom	7	4	7	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	11,3	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	1,7	28,5	7,5	1,8	..	..
Hongkong	4,4	5,7	6,5	1,1	6	..
Mauritius and Dependencies	128,8	56,7	25,9	..	..	..
Java	453,0	367,2	382,8	39,7	..	..
Japan	2	5,7	4	..	..	..
Belgium	1	..	4,4	..	..	..
Other countries	44,6	8,1	4,0	6,3	..	..
Total	633,5	472,3	443,5	48,9	6	..

No. 15.—Imports of cement.

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
United Kingdom	108,0	69,7	94,2	3,5	7,6	..
Japan	..	14,8	6,6	4	..	..
Hongkong	2,2	7,3	3,6	..	..	..
Italy	1,3	7	9	..	..	..
Other countries	18,8	2,9	13,6	4	5	..
Total	130,3	95,4	118,9	4,3	8,1	..

No. 16.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles of Exports, arranged in the order of their importance

—	Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in thousands of Rupees)					
	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Jute, raw . . . . Tons	764	464	554	315	243	178	22,20,24	12,80,28	19,52,77	10,41,73	9,01,57	8,32,91
„ manufactures—												
Gunny bags—												
Hessian (*b*) . . No.	339,122	667,660	98,105	126,893	112,622	117,589	9,39,10	19,17,96	3,18,81	3,32,72	3,01,10	3,06,72
Sacking (*b*) . . „			306,154	365,438	293,198	249,701			14,91,81	14,79,48	14,14,05	16,71,67
Gunny cloth—												
Hessian (*b*) . . Yds.	969,971	1,156,114	1,230,834	1,604,560	804,402	1,271,667	10,75,75	20,72,89	23,82,48	33,37,17	18,21,83	28,49,47
Sacking (*b*) . . „			39,471	31,137	13,784	15,192			89,93	73,84	32,32	47,28
Rope and twine . . Cwt.	64	76	62	175	71	39	9,62	19,65	15,05	33,49	21,50	14,00
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	8,81	17,59	1,32,84	50,13	58,05
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,45,11	52,99,59	62,08,44	64,31,27	45,42,50	57,80,10
Cotton, raw . . . . Tons	430	391	521	257	54	50	33,27,83	33,63,19	64,73,89	15,94,02	3,64,20	6,36,35
„ waste (*a*) . . Cwt.	—	—	312	792	717	580	—	—	73,02	1,60,08	1,66,36	1,12,44
„ manufactures—												
Piecegoods, Grey . Yds.	47,414	74,576	42,515	249,195	298,600	218,876	73,84	1,48,11	1,68,32	8,26,01	12,99,12	15,27,92
„ Coloured . „	42,384	80,377	121,243	396,660	390,138	162,995	1,33,37	2,76,41	5,72,18	14,05,27	19,52,39	15,11,10
Twist and yarn . . lb.	192,844	129,685	82,166	89,320	34,240	19,078	9,13,45	7,18,93	9,05,70	7,30,37	3,82,16	3,16,59
Other sorts . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,87	29,26	70,25	6,34,47	9,85,43	9,06,81
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,68,36	45,35,90	82,09,36	53,50,22	51,49,66	50,11,21
Tea . . . . . lb.	266,497	322,691	321,169	382,041	325,902	413,090	13,06,78	17,54,57	20,92,42	39,58,17	31,91,04	37,85,82
Seeds—												
Essential . . . . Tons	10	8	9	18	13	5	20,57	24,16	35,88	54,06	41,27	25,83
Non-essential—												
Linseed . . . . „	379	270	251	256	161	37	7,98,90	4,04,94	7,57,72	3,99,98	3,10,08	1,10,07
Groundnut . . . „	212	119	195	395	258	241	3,52,57	1,91,17	5,61,97	4,88,43	5,12,53	8,21,81
Rapeseed . . . „	273	91	206	34	35	18	4,14,69	1,43,01	5,07,37	45,62	66,28	57,14
Sesamum (til or jinjili) . „	119	33	28	9	10	6	2,48,15	67,35	1,02,78	14,26	24,68	21,25
Castor . . . . „	114	89	48	20	29	14	1,66,43	1,57,55	1,14,54	27,00	59,63	53,13
Copra . . . . „	31	16	7	..	..	..	1,10,43	60,73	28,84	46	60	..

(*a*) Separately recorded from December, 1918.
(*b*) Separately recorded from 1916-17, but has been shown as such from the quinquennium ending 1923-24.

No. 16—*continued*

		Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in thousands of Rupees)					
		1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Seeds—contd.													
Non-essential—*contd.*													
Cotton	Tons	240	69	155	..	..	1	1,79,98	50,25	1,88,05	20	49	3,45
Mustard	,,	4	3	2	1	1	..	10,08	9,16	9,75	1,15	3,35	1,65
Mowa	,,	29	3	8	..	..	..	42,53	3,04	12,79	4	11	10
Poppy	,,	33	5	6	1	..	..	69,41	9,58	20,97	3,28	1,22	3
Other sorts	,,	9	2	8	3	5	4	23,23	6,48	13,03	8,59	31,32	20,46
TOTAL	,,	1,453	708	923	737	512	326	24,36,97	12,17,42	23,53,64	10,43,16	10,51,76	11,14,92
Leather—													
Cow hides	Tons	(a)	16	10	14	9	6	(a)	4,15,98	2,84,00	3,10,00	2,05,57	1,50,56
Buffalo hides	,,		1	1	2	1	..		21,43	16,02	30,78	12,52	13,63
Goat skins	,,		3	1	1	2	2		1,42,53	1,03,59	66,35	81,64	1,03,45
Sheep skins	,,		2	3	2	2	2		1,20,69	1,85,47	1,04,60	98,29	98,54
Other kinds	,,		—	—	—	—	—		18,61	35,16	90,77	78,03	72,22
TOTAL	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,29,58	7,19,24	6,24,24	6,02,50	4,76,05	4,38,40
Hides and skins, raw—													
Cow hides	Tons	(a)	24	24	8	3	2	(a)	3,70,78	2,78,69	73,57	30,12	21,46
Buffalo hides	,,		8	5	1	1	1		1,11,07	46,72	8,41	10,94	9,00
Goat skins	,,		21	21	25	15	15		4,39,66	5,79,19	3,26,11	2,62,16	2,93,46
Calf skins	,,		1	1	..	..	1		22,63	16,51	2,36	4,38	11,94
Other kinds	,,		3	2	6	7	3		44,07	24,38	67,00	30,76	76,98
TOTAL	,,	78	57	53	40	26	22	10,31,60	9,88,21	9,45,49	4,77,45	3,38,36	4,12,84

Wool, raw	lb.	54,573	49,688	36,203	39,613	19,000	22,082	2,68,39	3,89,61	3,28,07	2,60,34	1,20,13	1,71,82
„ Manufactures—													
Carpets and rugs . .	„	1,775	1,254	3,283	6,025	1,760	2,884	23,16	19,09	77,98	70,61	30,35	54,49
Other sorts . . .		—	—	—	—	—	—	2,94	2,12	2,86	8,22	10,54	8,66
TOTAL .		—	—	—	—	—	—	2,94,39	4,10,82	4,08,91	3,39,17	1,61,02	2,34,97
Grain, pulse and flour—													
Rice (in the husk) . .	Tons	42	32	35	28	11	..	27,18	20,09	31,36	31,40	14,03	..
Rice (not in the husk) .	„	2,398	1,685	1,462	303	255	27	25,66,55	18,88,25	24,33,66	4,83,48	5,24,87	60,41
Wheat	„	1,308	807	237	186	8	31	13,96,86	10,33,41	3,66,61	2,41,62	12,10	69,27
Wheat-flour . . .	„	55	57	56	87	14	11	86,99	1,13,20	1,50,26	1,36,69	26,86	32,26
Pulse	„	159	129	141	113	38	16	1,29,81	1,88,52	2,02,78	1,37,95	73,94	52,13
Barley	„	227	198	40	1	..	..	1,93,16	2,21,73	46,56	1,21	30	1
Jowar and bajra . .	„	41	41	11	5	6	10	37,60	44,15	17,39	4,87	8,89	15,87
Other sorts . . .	„	181	192	27	3	20	..	1,42,96	2,32,45	34,03	3,60	32,24	87
TOTAL .	„	4,411	3,141	2,009	726	352	95	45,81,11	37,41,80	32,82,65	10,40,88	6,93,23	2,30,82
Lac	Cwt.	434	345	416	766	321	236	2,20,15	2,57,06	3,41,80	4,91,74	2,89,17	2,47,34
Fruits and Vegetables—													
Fresh		—	—	—	—	—	—	24,81	34,63	41,03	56,35	70,59	67,58
Dried, salted or preserved	Tons	11	10	10	33	19	10	21,82	22,57	23,21	2,52,79	1,26,47	1,59,97
TOTAL .		—	—	—	—	—	—	46,63	57,20	64,24	3,09,14	1,97,06	2,27,55
Fish (*excluding* canned fish)—													
Dry, salted	Cwt.	185	166	148	140	177	255	20,97	24,61	23,14	19,03	34,56	71,97
Fishmaws and sharkfins .	„	10	8	10	7	2	3	12,38	10,65	16,44	3,98	1,51	2,21
Others	„	54	65	75	221	207	178	5,27	7,40	12,22	37,18	42,22	81,20
TOTAL .	„	249	239	233	368	386	436	38,62	42,66	56,80	60,19	78,29	1,55,38
Spices—													
Pepper	Cwt.	117	123	96	97	131	70	38,53	53,52	35,91	17,87	29,66	38,76
Chillies	„	124	126	151	149	201	114	20,43	27,23	42,20	23,35	48,57	49,45

(a) Detailed figures not available.

No. 16—*continued*

		Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in thousands of Rupees)					
		1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Spices—contd.													
Ginger	Cwt.	75	55	59	98	86	28	19,95	12,61	18,88	25,13	42,95	18,47
Turmeric	„	92	78	53	142	160	25	11,08	12,31	11,38	15,65	22,28	5,14
Others	„	9	11	12	82	20	11	6,97	9,99	15,31	31,02	50,64	32,99
TOTAL	„	417	393	371	568	598	248	96,96	1,15,66	1,23,68	1,13,02	1,94,10	1,44,81
Paraffin wax	Tons	12	22	26	3	3	16	54,99	97,62	1,19,06	14,04	21,31	1,22,47
Coir	„	36	28	32	27	32	23	80,25	54,03	1,02,01	76,43	86,96	97,88
Oils—													
Essential	Gals.	46	51	77	153	78	65	11,88	22,84	47,09	57,50	32,69	21,74
Vegetable—													
Castor	„	1,114	1,564	396	1,078	484	38	15,22	28,22	10,39	22,20	15,02	1,94
Coconut	„	1,737	3,259	1,720	72	25	..	31,15	65,38	50,93	1,36	53	..
Other sorts	„	14,347	26,684	24,808	10,482	3,704	1,668	33,65	70,78	2,69,88	1,82,66	88,60	59,45
TOTAL	„	17,244	31,558	27,001	11,785	4,291	1,771	91,90	1,87,22	3,78,29	2,63,72	1,36,84	83,13
Tobacco—													
Unmanufactured	lb.	20,427	24,046	25,934	62,018	37,077	16,022	23,27	41,56	73,47	1,85,03	1,37,85	58,34
Cigars	„	1,535	1,260	480	47	23	14	13,01	11,23	6,09	67	70	56
Others	„	384	611	952	3,386	1,139	834	63	3,44	5,34	34,41	10,65	17,55
TOTAL	„	22,346	25,917	27,366	65,451	38,239	16,870	36,91	56,23	84,90	2,20,01	1,49,20	76,45

Coffee	Cwt.	255	216	226	84	82	60	1,37,52	1,18,09	1,46,90	40,41	52,38	69,98
Hemp, raw	„	509	561	455	728	351	387	78,27	1,17,87	90,44	96,53	52,37	67,39
Provisions and oilman's stores—													
Ghi	„	47	46	41	36	8	1	29,48	33,25	41,23	27,44	3,32	1,39
Other sorts	„	—	—	—	165	108	83	16,15	27,02	24,34	51,92	51,60	57,10
TOTAL	„	—	—	—	201	116	84	45,63	60,27	65,57	79,36	59,92	58,49
Sugar	Tons	11	8	18	19	31	9	16,01	21,91	56,34	31,78	1,07,96	42,27
Bristles	Cwt.	(a) 94	4	3	3	3	5	(a) 16,29	14,20	15,11	25,11	17,25	40,34
Apparel	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,44	10,67	20,81	26,85	43,72	34,51
Opium	Cwt.	51	14	9	..	..	1	9,96,17	2,17,35	2,33,95	1	..	28,27
Dyeing and tanning substances—													
Indigo	„	15	31	13	..	..	..	29,92	1,57,35	52,46	4	31	..
Myrobalans	„	1,399	1,058	1,331	642	545	321	59,78	56,51	69,48	23,30	21,50	13,09
Others	„	107	94	106	126	92	73	14,13	14,90	18,39	12,99	8,77	9,07
TOTAL	„	1,521	1,183	1,450	768	637	394	1,03,83	2,28,76	1,40,33	36,33	30,58	27,16
Animals, living	No.	451	274	238	46	65	80	28,04	22,18	30,41	8,18	15,49	23,91
Drugs and medicines	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,24	30,07	36,16	61,01	30,58	22,13
Rubber, raw	lb.	1,120	7,728	13,111	14,575	1,251	2,714	38,70	1,58,18	1,17,60	72,77	6,26	17,09
Oilcakes	Tons	140	117	136	99	73	16	1,06,37	94,95	1,00,61	37,44	61,49	14,92
Fibre for brushes and brooms	#	—	4	5	4	6	4	—	15,36	21,08	8,29	17,15	12,87

No. 16—*continued*

	Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in thousands of Rupees)					
	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Manures—												
Bones . . . . . Tons	95	39	90	30	31	14	65,41	28,96	94,61	18,18	20,98	8,85
Other kinds . . . . . „	22	18	28	12	10	9	13,76	24,30	40,47	9,78	8,53	3,49
TOTAL „	117	57	118	42	41	23	79,17	53,26	1,35,08	27,96	29,51	12,34
Saltpetre . . . . . Cwt.	305	440	273	177	84	47	34,99	70,85	46,13	23,11	14,06	12,19
Cordage and rope . . . . „	53	56	55	78	19	37	8,43	10,83	13,40	14,96	6,34	11,10
Wood and timber—												
Teak wood . . . C. Tons	50	29	35	1	..	..	77,64	56,91	93,72	2,02	29	5
Sandal wood	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,73	9,99	8,10	12,05	1,29	6,84
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	—	0,05	4,44	10,18	7,46	13,37	3,57
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,42	71,34	1,12,00	21,53	14,95	10,46
Silk, raw . . . . . lb.	1,711	1,017	1,325	670	671	273	42,73	30,68	37,88	9,45	14,11	6,72
„ manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,09	5,87	4,09	2,66	10,01	2,25
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	—	49,82	45,55	41,97	12,11	24,12	8,97
Fodder, bran and pollards . . Tons	223	129	211	12	13	7	89,73	41,86	1,20,27	5,41	7,15	7,06
Candles . . . . . lb.	6,069	8,014	6,692	3	90	50	17,10	23,34	20,09	1	1,59	1,18
Tallow, and stearine and wax . Cwt.	17	13	29	12	8	3	9,48	7,93	12,06	7,16	7,61	2,92
Horns, tips, etc. . . . . „	88	30	70	11	6	7	21,00	7,26	11,87	92	43	56
Postal articles	—	—	—	—	—	—	90,76	1,32,15	2,52,64	4,25,13	2,38,59	2,12,51
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS .	—	—	—	—	—	—	219,49,73	215,96,70	286,33,39	237,56,21	187,90,44	199,87,98

(*a*) Includes figures for "Fibre for brushes and brooms".

No. 17.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles Re-exported, arranged in the order of their importance.

—		Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in thousands of Rupees)					
		1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Hides and Skins, raw	Tons	—	..	..	1	..	1	—	2,87	50,65	6,19,10	1,10,73	5,57,77
Silk—													
Raw	lb.	47	49	79	15	211	112	1,23	2,00	4,98	1,01	45,93	32,89
Manufactures—													
Piecegoods	Yds.	776	997	823	265	128	..	6,37	11,67	14,98	3,43	2,72	16
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	—	66	2,41	3,94	5,78	8,88	12
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,26	16,08	23,90	10,22	57,53	33,17
Wool, raw	lb.	6,580	13,673	12,903	10,667	1,136	1,428	42,50	1,02,06	98,03	87,43	10,84	10,96
„ manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	—	4,16	8,37	57,63	22,08	33,40	13,94
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	46,66	1,10,43	1,55,66	1,09,51	44,24	24,90
Hardware		—	—	—	—	—	—	13,89	11,83	27,08	15,73	13,96	11,71
Cotton, raw	Tons	..	..	3	3	2	..	14	66	66,54	36,32	27,91	..
„ manufactures—													
Piecegoods — Grey	Yds.	4,763	22,043	42,979	47,563	3,080	34	8,40	79,27	1,95,39	90,23	6,52	24
Piecegoods — White	„	9,371	14,672	9,709	18,053	1,036	180	17,14	46,88	49,58	36,83	4,30	1,53
Piecegoods — Coloured	„	50,796	37,888	19,066	19,648	12,143	421	1,16,79	1,36,19	1,12,29	53,87	59,65	6,48

No. 17—*continued*

—	Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in thousands of Rupees)					
	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Cotton raw manufactures—*contd.*												
Twist and yarn . . lb.	926	1,048	1,365	305	46	9	8,05	12,77	20,47	4,05	55	21
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,13	18,19	21,60	7,91	563	3,13
Total .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,57,65	2,93,96	4,55,87	2,28,71	1,04,56	11,59
Fruits and vegetables . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,11	42,23	53,65	23,64	10,10	6,55
Machinery and millwork . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,68	4,89	16,42	16,86	8,52	5,90
Sugar . . . . . Tons	27	32	55	27	29	..	52,95	1,12,57	3,16,23	70,94	1,06,93	1,29
Apparel (*excluding* hosiery, boots and shoes).	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,80	13,89	48,22	6,41	4,04	1,07
Rubber manufactures . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,12	90	3,81	4,67	88	91
Gums and resins . . . Cwt.	50	43	51	35	14	2	10,54	13,59	23,04	9,69	5,27	78
Haberdashery and millinery . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,95	8,12	3,07	65	30
Postal articles	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,24	23,85	45,16	1,69	40	480
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS .		—	—	—	—	—	4,61,88	8,14,38	15,64,74	15,33,21	7,06,65	10,95,82

No. 18.—Percentage of Exports of certain principal crops to total production.

—	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1942-43	1943-44
Rice	9	5	5	1·1	0·1
Wheat	14	9	3	0·1	0·3
Tea	96	89	95	57·7	71·9
Cotton, raw	56	51	61	3·4	5·3
Jute, raw	51	31	48	13·0	14·2
Linseed	73	63	59	39·2	9·7
Rape and Mustard	23	8	19	3·4	2·0
Sesamum	25	8	6	2·2	1·4
Groundnuts	35	12	19	9·9	6·3

No. 19.—Exports of raw cotton.

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs.)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
United Kingdom	122	212	152	547	229	180
Other parts of the British Empire	30	21	13	76	56	36
Total British Empire	152	233	165	623	285	216
Japan	1,012	1,373	1,540	385	..	..
Italy	233	249	263	..	..	..
France	109	69	91	..	..	..
China (*exclusive* of Hongkong, etc.)	31	48	289	141	..	..
Belgium	277	44	217	..	..	..
Spain	50	41	61	..	..	..
Germany	351	69	198	..	..	..
Austria (*a*)	167	33	82	..	..	..
Other countries	25	31	61	289	16	66
Total Foreign Countries	2,255	1,957	2,752	815	16	66
Total	2,407	2,190	2,917	1,438	301	282

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.

No. 20.—Exports of cotton twist and yarn.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Burma	—	—	—	28,229	..	.. 1
China	169,953	110,284	62,751	482	..	
Egypt	2,183	5,458	4,720	2,983	1,308	75
Straits Settlements	4,411	4,111	2,727	2,499	..	..
Iran	2,030	2,677	2,725	..	522	..
Thailand	305	623	1,183	739	..	..
United Kingdom	682	1,246	474	3,652	..	..
Arabia other than Maskat	144	1,061	21	198	114	..
Other countries	18,136	3,825	7,515	50,538	32,296	19,002
Total (All Countries)	192,844	129,485	82,166	89,920	34,240	19,078

No. 21.—Exports of cotton twist and yarn by counts.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Nos. 1 to 20	196,459	124,697	70,319	48,937	19,783	10,915
„ 21 to 40	4,384	4,274	2,395	30,902	7,341	2,230
Above No. 40	2	170	170	7,644	6,817	2,086
Two-folds (doubles)	..	..	6,782	455	212	..
Unspecified descriptions	125	544	2,500	1,382	87	3,847
Total	200,970	129,685	82,166	89,320	34,240	19,078

No. 22.—Exports of Indian grey and coloured cotton piecegoods.

(a) Grey (unbleached).

(In thousands of yards)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Burma	—	—	—	18,020	..	..
Iran	4,009	9,826	3,117	74	3,455	11,109
Iraq	9,683	9,537	8,513	4,642	14,790	5,198
Straits Settlements	667	1,608	933	9,360	..	..
Aden and Dependencies	7,636	21,828	6,235	17,442	27,988	20,891
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	4,158	8,926	7,292	26,794	21,090	19,335
Ceylon	175	533	301	2,377	3,214	5,431
Portuguese East Africa	4,914	5,266	4,457	1,015	1,179	137
Other countries	16,172	17,052	11,667	169,465	2,26,884	156,775
Total (All Countries)	47,414	74,576	42,515	249,195	298,600	218,876

(b) Coloured, printed or dyed.

Burma	—	—	—	43,807	..	..
Iran	3,289	21,421	24,321	7,710	30,203	6,681
Iraq	2,757	12,188	29,486	14,966	62,983	5,592
Straits Settlements	13,244	16,319	20,150	25,767	..	..
Aden and Dependencies	2,534	3,147	4,346	5,666	13,727	8,705
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	1,206	2,503	3,850	42,543	21,840	18,396
Ceylon	9,330	9,618	16,409	23,896	42,205	28,657
Portuguese East Africa	669	618	1,978	1,186	915	57
Other countries	9,355	14,563	20,703	231,119	2,12,265	94,907
Total (All Countries)	42,384	80,377	121,243	396,660	390,138	162,995

No. 23.—Exports of raw jute.

(In thousands of bales)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
United Kingdom	1,691	1,295	952	818	497	558
Other parts of the British Empire	4	8	5	39	34	26
Total British Empire	1,695	1,303	957	857	531	584
United States of America	535	523	483	557	694	272
France	428	198	357	..	..	..
Italy	213	215	180	..	..	..
Brazil	15	66	79	85	49	85
Japan	17	30	60	15	..	..
Belgium	..	1	174	..	..	..
Spain	122	172	132	26	..	..
Germany	920	34	586	..	..	..
Austria	250	13	2	..	..	..
Hungary				..	..	..
Other countries	86	44	92	225	87	53
Total Foreign Countries	2,586	1,296	2,145	906	830	419
Total	4,281	2,599	3,102	1,763	1,361	994

No. 24.—Exports of jute gunny bags and cloth.

Bags—Hessian.

(In lakhs of bags)

Countries	Average of 3 years 1916-17 to 1918-19	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1941-42.	1942-43	1943-44
United Kingdom	2,523	113	605	542	616
Australia	77	168	49	61	56
United States of America	323	314	129	118	99
Argentine Republic	84	16	3	1	..
Other countries	1,120	370	483	404	405
Total (All Countries)	4,127	981	1,269	1,126	1,176

Bags—Sacking.

(In lakhs of bags)

Countries	Average of 3 years 1916-17 to 1918-19	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
United Kingdom	102	305	215	196	172
Australia	633	470	802	545	413
Japan	134	186	..	..	..
French Indo-China	186	148	3	..	..
Java	213	205	180	..	..
United States of America	92	51	84	52	33
Chile	467	249	200	57	103
Peru	51	30	122	70	90
Cuba	210	235	218	166	284
Other countries	941	1,174	1,830	1,837	1,513
Total (All Countries)	3,029	3,062	3,654	2,932	2,497

No. 24.—Exports of jute gunny bags and cloth—*contd.*

Cloth—Hessian.

(In lakhs of yards)

Countries	Average of 3 years 1916-17 to 1918-19	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
United Kingdom	1,287	628	1,339	1,044	1,627
Canada	561	508	918	759	640
Australia	177	123	504	359	233
United States of America	7,057	8,810	10,474	4,643	8,041
Argentine Republic	1,134	1,756	2,157	1,000	1,384
Uruguay	42	85	200	145	85
Other countries	1,209	398	1,054	994	707
Total (all countries)	11,467	12,308	16,646	8,944	12,717

Cloth—Sacking.

(In lakhs of yards)

Countries	Average of 3 years 1916-17 to 1918-19	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
United Kingdom	103	113	98	34	35
Australia	74	52	30	28	17
United States of America	29	128	47	3	2
Argentine Republic	42	56	46	31	53
Other countries	55	46	90	42	45
Total (all countries)	303	395	311	138	152

No. 25.—Exports of jute gunny bags and cloth.

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)
BAGS.						
United Kingdom	305	2,265	418	820	738	789
Europe (*excepting* United Kingdom)	206	688	299	33	74	2
Egypt	119	385	102	159	141	167
South Africa (*including* Rhodesia)	119	243	177	542	823	566
East Africa (*including* Mauritius)	99	90	112	172	266	195
Australia and New Zealand	628	787	720	947	718	610
Java	130	206	205	180	..	..
Japan	35	118	186	..	..	..
Far East (*excepting* Java and Japan)	393	436	584	651	..	9
South America	431	532	335	357	210	158
Central America and West Indies	130	229	298	439	402	336
Other countries	796	747	607	623	686	841
Total (all countries)	3,391	6,676	4,043	4,923	4,058	3,673
	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)
CLOTH.						
United Kingdom	423	1,333	741	1,437	1,078	1,662
Canada	333	534	508	919	761	640
Australia	209	253	175	585	387	250
United States of America	6,630	6,985	8,988	10,521	4,646	8,043
Argentine Republic	1,727	1,440	1,818	2,203	1,031	1,437
Other countries	369	1,016	528	1,342	1,179	837
Total (all countries)	9,700	11,561	12,703	16,957	9,082	12,869

No. 26.—Exports of Indian Tea.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
British Empire.						
United Kingdom	194,481	252,338	279,777	288,222	254,842	278,261
Burma	—	—	—	1,940	..	..
Canada	10,195	10,063	10,165	30,544	9,153	32,322
Australia	8,978	8,253	5,758	7,950	13,359	19,981
Ceylon	4,162	3,403	3,107	5,579	688	1,242
Egypt (*c*)	1,200	1,918	2,072	—	—	—
Iraq (*a*)	—	—	2,382	—	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	116	1,131	806	—	—	—
Other British Possessions	2,028	2,806	2,526	10,716	3,045	8,753
Total British Empire	221,160	279,912	306,593	344,951	281,087	340,559
Iraq (*a*)	—	—	—	1,806	8,015	1,805
Egypt (*c*)	—	—	—	4,108	1,860	932
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	29,614	18,390	4	..	799	..
United States of America	2,430	6,346	5,587	23,608	19,129	59,966
China (*exclusive* of Hongkong, etc.)	7,899	6,230	23	..	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic (*b*)	3,324	3,000	2,018	467	183	..
Iran	347	4,406	2,115	1,441	5,695	4,674
Chile	44	1,733	1,490	1,039	848	1,714
Other countries	1,661	2,674	3,339	4,621	8,286	3,500
Total Foreign Countries	45,328	42,779	14,576	37,090	44,815	72,531
Total	266,497	322,691	321,169	382,041	325,902	413,090

No. 27.—Exports of Seeds.

Linseed.

(In hundred of tons)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
United Kingdom	130,5	203,5	141,9	211,6	126,0	2,6
France	76,8	25,3	42,9	..	..	..
Italy	26,6	16,6	16,1	..	..	..
Belgium	67,8	4,9	23,1	..	..	..
Germany	33,5	2,0	3,2	..	..	..
Australia	1,6	11,1	11,4	39,5	31,5	27,6
Other countries	42,2	7,0	12,9	5,2	3,2	6,5
Total	379,0	270,4	251,5	256,3	160,7	36,7

Rape.

United Kingdom	25,3	50,5	46,7	30,2	29,7	16,8
France	63,5	19,6	17,0	..	..	..
Italy	7,1	6,0	26,0	..	..	..
Belgium	98,6	5,4	56,5	..	..	..
Germany	68,2	1,6	88,4	..	..	..
Other countries	10,0	7,6	21,2	4,2	5,5	1,5
Total	272,7	90,7	205,8	34,4	35,2	18,3

(*a*) Shown as a foreign country from 1927-28.
(*b*) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Iraq.
(*c*) Shown as a foreign country from 1923-24.

No. 27.—Exports of seeds— *contd.*

Sesamum (Til or Jinjili).

(In hundred of tons)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
France	43,1	15,7	7,6	..	..	..
Italy	13,0	4,1	8,7	..	..	..
Belgium	26,2	1,1	2,1	..	..	..
Austria (*a*)	20,2	8	8	..	..	..
Other countries	16,8	10,9	8,4	8,6	10,2	6,2
Total	119,3	32,6	27,6	8,6	10,2	6,2

Groundnut.

France	169,1	87,5	126,8	..	..	..
United Kingdom	1,9	8,3	13,3	206,3	196,8	181,7
Belgium	15,3	6	14,0	..	..	..
Italy	7	2,9	14,6	..	..	..
Germany	7,4	8	12,2	..	..	..
Netherlands	1	..	7,3	..	..	..
Other countries	17,3	18,0	7,0	88,7	61,1	59,2
Total	211,8	118,7	195,2	395,0	257,9	240,9

Cotton.

United Kingdom	233,2	66,6	152,1	..	..	..
Other countries	6,8	2,6	2,7	3	5	1,4
Total	240,0	69,2	154,8	3	5	1,4

Castor.

United Kingdom	53,9	47,1	10,5	14,1	21,1	10,6
United States of America	11,8	14,7	18,8	..	..	..
Belgium	13,7	1,1	4,1	..	..	..
France	15,7	14,8	8,8	..	..	..
Italy	11,0	7,1	4,3	..	..	..
Other countries	7,5	4,0	1,8	5,9	7,5	3,6
Total	113,6	88,8	48,3	20,0	28,6	14,2

No. 28.—Shares of principal countries in the total value of exports of seeds.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
United Kingdom	5,67,83	6,34,83	8,28,61	7,66,78	7,10,08	7,28,50
Other parts of the British Empire	35,29	69,65	72,27	2,13,92	2,65,99	2,90,19
France	7,11,59	3,24,57	6,21,53	..	..	..
Belgium	4,44,19	25,09	2,87,03	..	..	..
Italy	1,12,81	64,84	1,04,33	..	..	..
Germany	3,45,51	17,57	1,46,30	..	..	..
Netherlands	20,61	2,74	70,71	..	..	..
Other Foreign Countries	1,90,14	77,23	1,23,86	62,46	75,69	96,23
Total	24,36,07	12,17,42	23,53,64	10,43,16	10,51,76	11,14,92

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.

No. 29.—Exports of Wheat.

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
British Empire—						
United Kingdom	985	340	102	..	..	..
Burma	—	—	—	8	..	..
Egypt (*a*)	4	208	9	—	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	3	22	2	3	..	23
Total British Empire	992	630	173	11	..	23
Foreign Countries—						
France	106	84	18	..	..	..
Italy	34	62	11	..	..	..
Belgium	138	6	16	..	..	..
Germany	16	..	8	..	..	..
Egypt (*a*)	—	—	—	76	..	..
Other Foreign Countries	22	25	11	99	8	8
Total Foreign Countries	316	177	64	175	8	8
Total (All Countries)	1,308	807	237	186	8	31

No. 30.—Exports of Rice not in the Husk.

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
British Empire—						
United Kingdom	150	325	96	5	..	..
Ceylon	325	328	311	144	179	26
Hongkong	13	3	50	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	308	261	170	7	..	..
Mauritius	56	50	50	22	23	..
Egypt (*a*)	54	17	36	—	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	129	110	122	73	20	1
Total British Empire	1,044	1,094	835	251	222	27
Foreign Countries—						
China (*exclusive* of Hongkong, etc.)	13	6	68	..	..	..
Germany	345	23	207	..	..	..
Egypt (*a*)	—	—	—	..	..	..
Japan	123	52	52	..	..	..
Netherlands	240	24	31	..	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic	61	31	1	..	..	..
Arabia	25	38	47	46	32	..
Java	168	82	75	..	..	..
Sumatra	10	33	33	..	..	..
Other Foreign Countries	360	302	113	6	1	..
Total Foreign Countries	1,354	591	627	52	33	..
Total	2,398	1,685	1,462	303	255	27

(*a*) Shown as a Foreign country from 1923-24.

No. 31.—Exports of Hides and Skins.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Raw hides—						
United Kingdom	30,57	1,09,41	59,96	46,49	25,58	13,17
United States of America	68,76	1,05,15	85,53	20,82	10,33	16,09
Italy	83,85	1,44,99	52,25	..	..	..
Spain	46,85	20,64	26,23	..	..	..
France	8,27	9,06	5,19	..	..	..
Belgium	7,07	93	3,61	..	..	..
Germany	2,43,48	24,99	75,37	..	..	..
Netherlands	16,54	96	3,73	..	..	..
Austria	1,28,77	9,96	44	..	..	..
Hungary			..	..	..	..
Other countries	22,96	18,51	29,67	17,03	9,53	13,14
British Empire	34,15	1,16,46	68,41	47,79	25,58	13,82
Foreign Countries	6,22,97	3,88,14	2,73,57	36,55	19,86	28,58
Total	6,57,12	5,04,60	3,41,98	84,34	45,44	42,40
Raw skins—						
United States of America	2,79,90	3,93,36	4,79,94	2,76,67	2,16,61	2,90,13
United Kingdom	25,75	38,91	50,41	95,69	57,08	57,85
France	25,41	21,90	28,46	..	..	..
Other countries	41,93	28,17	42,89	16,42	14,02	18,67
British Empire	32,04	57,54	68,73	1,12,10	71,10	75,80
Foreign Countries	3,40,95	4,24,80	5,32,97	2,76,68	2,16,61	2,90,85
Total	3,72,99	4,82,34	6,01,70	3,88,78	2,87,71	3,66,65
Dressed and tanned hides—						
United Kingdom	1,52,48	4,37,88	2,90,56	3,44,24	2,40,02	1,56,57
Other Countries	4,19	1,86	28,80	44,58	23,82	46,02
Total British Empire	1,53,44	4,38,93	3,02,82	3,58,22	2,47,12	1,65,84
„ Foreign countries	3,23	81	16,54	30,60	16,72	36,75
Total	1,56,67	4,39,74	3,19,36	3,88,82	2,63,84	2,02,59
Dressed and tanned skins—						
United Kingdom	2,15,45	1,98,57	2,18,88	1,22,16	1,24,64	84,62
United States of America	29,19	58,62	24,74	35,95	40,50	76,73
Japan	12,79	11,82	36,21	2,18	..	..
Other countries	18,35	5,94	17,81	13,44	17,59	44,29
Total British Empire	2,21,15	2,02,35	2,25,82	1,35,08	1,39,01	1,09,39
„ Foreign Countries	49,63	72,60	66,77	38,65	43,72	96,25
Total	2,70,78	2,74,95	2,92,59	1,73,73	1,82,73	2,05,64

No. 32.—Exports of Lac.

(In Cwts.)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average*	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Shellac—						
United Kingdom	79,423	65,023	75,618	35,706	35,501	32,484
United States of America	164,331	190,537	233,516	339,695	172,251	162,344
Germany	60,558	4,051	11,076	..	..	..
France	18,387	9,372	8,810	..	..	..
Japan	3,552	11,859	10,392	3,359	..	..
Canada	37	691	2,112	16,515	3,153	..
Australia	1,763	2,008	2,375	10,215	6,907	3,275
Other countries	28,290	17,130	12,038	58,237	22,890	5,454
TOTAL	356,341	300,671	355,937	463,727	240,702	203,557
Button lac—						
United Kingdom	20,181	6,029	8,832	10,648	5,164	3
United States of America	2,689	1,342	3,062	8,340	6,505	2,834
Other countries	11,886	2,134	2,192	5,734	2,387	3,626
TOTAL	34,756	9,505	14,086	24,722	14,056	6,463
Seed lac (Total exports)	9,748	15,666	5,765	270,042	58,154	20,894
Stick lac (Total exports)	5,375	2,723	1,560	321	..	..
Other kinds (Total exports)	28,131	16,811	38,903	7,581	8,345	5,115
TOTAL (ALL KINDS)	434,351	345,376	416,251	766,393	321,257	236,029

No. 33.—Production, Mill Consumption and Exports of Raw Jute.

(In lakhs of bales)

	Production	Mill consumption* July—June	Exports July—June
Season July-June—			
1934-35	85	46	44
1935-36	72	50	41
1936-37	96	61	49
1937-38	87	67	37
1938-39	68	62	39
1939-40	97	72	30
1940-41	132	55	18
1941-42	55	68	15
1942-43	91	67	13
1943-44	70	54	10

* Represent figures for Association mills only.

No. 34.—Production, Imports, Mill and Other Consumption, Exports and Re-exports of Raw Cotton.

(In lakhs of bales.)

	Production (a)	Imports (b)	Mill consumption† (c)	Estimated other consumption (a)	Exports (b)	Re-exports (c)
Season September to August—						
1933-34	51	2·4	23	7·5	34	..
1934-35	49	4·6	26	7·5	31	..
1935-36	59	3·1	27	4·5*	37	..
1936-37	62	5·0	26	4·5*	43	..
1937-38	57	7·9	30	4·5*	21	..
1938-39	51	4·1	32	4·5*	33	..
1939-40	49	7·1	30	4·5*	24	..
1940-41	61	5·0	36	4·5*	20	..
1941-42	62	5·5	40	4·5*	19	..
1942-43	47	4·7	43	4·5*	2	..
1943-44	53	5·2	41	4·5*	4	..

* Estimate, as arrived at by the I. C. C. Committee, Bombay, on the basis of the results of enquiries conducted in selected areas.
† Represents figures compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.
(a) Prior to 1935-36 figures are inclusive of Burma.
(b) Prior to 1st April, 1935, figures are inclusive of Burma.
(c) Prior to 1st April, 1937, figures are inclusive of Burma.

No. 35.—Production in the Indian Mills of Cotton Twist and Yarn by Counts.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	Percentage of total in 1943-44
Nos. 1 to 20	478,538	466,952	447,157	949,643	984,297	1,032,223	61·4
„ 21 to 30	146,363	174,069	195,368	333,113	315,557	373,466	22·2
„ 31 to 40	18,699	20,987	16,920	171,769	149,509	169,993	10·1
Above No. 40	2,655	3,834	2,690	103,327	65,923	85,392	5·1
Waste	502	385	375	19,326	18,510	19,343	1·2
Total	646,757	666,227	662,510	1,577,178	1,533,796	1,680,417	100·0

No. 36.—Production in the Indian Mills of Cotton Piecegoods.

(In thousands of yards)

Articles	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Grey and bleached piecegoods	854,141	1,065,855	1,209,684	3,310,231	3,020,518	3,765,351
Coloured piecegoods	251,353	378,187	466,182	1,183,382	1,088,819	1,105,336
Total	1,105,494	1,444,042	1,675,866	4,493,613	4,109,337	4,870,687

No. 37.—Tables illustrating competition experienced by Indian products in certain Foreign markets.

Imports of Linseed into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia.

(In thousand quintals

——	1913	1914	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
United Kingdom.									
Total	6,550	4,950	2,006	2,808	3,346	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Argentina	2,250	2,090	926	451	737				
India	1,360	2,380	1,055	2,326	2,532				
India's percentage	*21*	*48*	*67*	*83*	*76*				
France.									
Total	2,514	1,337	2,740	2,032		(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Argentina	1,143	546	2,473	1,775					
India	1,026	617	81	64					
India's percentage	*41*	*46*	*3*	*3*					
Italy.									
Total	454	324	811	526		(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Argentina	133	11	784	509					
India	261	282	11	2					
India's percentage	*57*	*87*	*1*	..					
Australia.*									
Total	35	46	296	323		(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Argentina	..	..	56	56					
India	27	38	218	258					
India's percentage	*77*	*82*	*74*	*80*					

Imports of Rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and France.

(In thousand quintals)

——	1913	1914	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
United Kingdom.									
Total	530	620	239	215	219	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
India	190	210	184	88	46				
India's percentage	*36*	*34*	*77*	*41*	*21*				
Belgium.									
Total	94	..	58	51	24	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Roumania	14	..	4	6	2				
Argentina	3	..	2	..	..				
India	67	..	32	20	..				
India's percentage	*72*	..	*65*	*39*	..				
Italy.									
Total	102	220	102	54		(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
India	95	183	77	26					
India's percentage	*93*	*83*	*75*	*48*					
France.									
Total	538	404	137	128		(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
India	482	303	79	69					
India's percentage	*90*	*75*	*58*	*54*					

* Figures for Australia, except those for 1913, relate to official years.
(a) Figures not available.
Note.—One quintal = 220·46 lbs.

No. 37.—*continued.*

Imports of Sesamum seed into France and Italy.

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
FRANCE.									
Total	278	261	2	1					
India	228	251	..	..					
India's percentage	*82*	*96*	..	..	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
China	10	2	..	..					
China's percentage	*4*	*1*	..	..					
ITALY.									
Total			293	54					
India			53	3					
India's percentage	(a)	(a)	*18*	*6*	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
China			162	27					
China's percentage			*55*	*50*					

Imports of Groundnut into France.

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
UNSHELLED.									
Senegal	1,738	1,734	4,834	3,759					
West Africa (other ports)	466	659	..	..					
India	325	265	..	..	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total	2,634	2,742	4,915	3,884					
Corresponding total shelled.*	1,976	2,057	3,686	2,913					
SHELLED.									
India	2,442	2,700	1,153	2,111					
Senegal	..	20	1,729	1,718					
Other countries	245	262	1,170	766	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total	2,687	2,982	4,052	4,590					
Percentage of total supplied by India	*58*	*58*	*23*	*46*					

(a) Figures not available.

* These figures have been calculated on the basis of 100 tons unshelled—75 tons shelled.

NOTE.—One quintal = 220·46 lbs.

No. 37.—*concluded.*

Imports of Tea into certain countries.

(In thousands of lbs.)

	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
UNITED KINGDOM—									
India	189,093	233,423	275,545	291,513	232,795				
Ceylon	111,706	100,563	140,033	167,071	141,822				
China	19,652	17,682	13,011	6,986	1,205				
Java	17,999	18,594	26,443	31,518	12,761				
TOTAL	349,150	377,142	487,424	526,714	411,321	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Percentage of India's share of total	*54·2*	*61·9*	*56·5*	*55·3*	*56·6*				
FRANCE—									
India	1,515	2,057	231	274					
China	7,350	5,785	492	422					
TOTAL	9,601	11,003	3,052	2,801	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Percentage of India's share of total	*15·8*	*26·7*	*7·6*	*9·8*					
CANADA (*a*)—									
India	13,850	13,019	21,184	21,514	27,631	22,423	18,004	21,753	
Ceylon	15,481	10,137	12,230	12,014	11,598	10,865	12,771	8,619	
China	2,772	1,763	642	319	210	126	80	208	
Japan	4,128	5,556	2,394	2,235	2,761	2,579	1,828	1	
TOTAL	36,753	38,930	37,980	37,591	43,394	36,093	32,678	30,581	(*d*)
Percentage of India's share of total	*37·7*	*33·4*	*55·8*	*57·2*	*63·7*	*62·4*	*55·1*	*71·1*	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (*b*)—							(*e*)		
India	6,640	10,722	10,124	12,173	15,797	17,204	8,970		
Ceylon	18,893	19,247	19,967	22,145	25,152	25,929	20,369		
China	22,130	18,902	6,621	6,307	3,510	5,392	5,463		
Japan	46,245	49,339	28,746	17,086	23,511	17,656	8,247	(*d*)	(*d*)
Java	158	8,656	18,734	20,639	28,276	31,009	..		
TOTAL	95,126	107,153	94,817	81,372	97,791	98,963	76,993		
Percentage of India's share of total	*7·0*	*10·0*	*10·7*	*15·0*	*16·2*	*17·2*	*11·6*		
AUSTRALIA (*c*)—									
India	8,714	8,430	1,104	1,713					
Ceylon	19,973	23,406	10,772	11,504					
China	2,807	1,982	1,722	1,159					
Java	3,756	7,746	31,000	34,273					
TOTAL	35,442	41,937	45,807	49,531	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Percentage of India's share of total	*24·6*	*20·1*	*2·4*	*3·5*					
NEW ZEALAND—									
India	651	857	316	220	525	816	950	750	334
Ceylon	6,147	7,460	10,027	10,882	10,338	10,757	11,969	17,780	4,568
China	39	58	157	61	61	51	13	6	..
Java	..	342	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	7,543	9,236	10,681	11,174	11,492	11,807	13,184	18,536	4,902
Percentage of India's share of total	*8·6*	*9·3*	*3·0*	*2·0*	*4·6*	*6·9*	*7·2*	*4·0*	*6·8*

(*a*) Figures for the year 1937 relate to the official years ending March, 1938.

(*b*) Re-exports of Indian, Ceylonese, Chinese and Javanese tea from the United Kingdom to the United States of America are included in the figures of imports from India, Ceylon, China and Java, respectively as far as information is available.

(*c*) Figures for the year 1937 and 1938 relate to the official year ending June, 1938 and 1939.

(*d*) Figures not available.

(*e*) Figures relate to nine months, January to September, 1941.

No. 38.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORTS INTO THE KATHIAWAR PORTS (ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE).

	Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Cotton—						
Raw . . . . . Ton	366	162	592	4,39	1,26	12,63
Manufactures—						
Piecegoods, grey . . . Yd. (000)	77	..	..	40	..	..
„ white . . . . „	630	42	7	1,36	18	1
„ coloured . . . . „	478	43	..	1,52	16	..
Twist and yarn . . . . lb. (000)	1	..	..	2	..	..
Thread, sewing . . . . „	2	77	..	7	2,04	..
Other sorts	—	—	—	43	27	..
TOTAL OF COTTON .	—	—	—	7,99	3,91	12,64
Ivory—						
Unmanufactured . . . . . lb.	..	..	85,506	..	..	5,50
Machinery and millwork—						
Textiles, Cotton	—	—	—	6	..	1,16
„ Other sorts	—	—	—	..	78	75
Prime-movers	—	—	—	1,12	1,43	88
Electrical	—	—	—	3,63	40	20
Sewing and knitting machines and parts . .	—	—	—	..	..	3
Boilers	—	—	—	1	1,25	..
Other kinds	—	—	—	10,36	45	93
TOTAL .	—	—	—	15,18	4,31	3,45
Spices—						
Betelnuts . . . . . Cwt.	74	..	1,139	1	..	47
Cloves . . . . . „	352	156	2,868	16	8	1,71
Others . . . . . „	182	20	..	5	1	..
TOTAL . „	608	176	4,007	22	9	2,18
Fruits and Vegetables—						
Dried, salted, or preserved—						
Dates . . . . . Ton	11,874	2,475	706	9,91	2,85	1,19
Others . . . . . „	..	12	..	..	5	..
Fresh fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	1	2	19
TOTAL .	—	—	—	9,92	2,92	1,38

No. 38.—*continued*

—	Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Gums and Resins	—	—	—	1	..	54
Instruments, apparatus and appliances—						
Electrical	—	—	—	1,52	6	7
Scientific	—	—	—	5	11	19
Surgical	—	—	—	6	8	..
Wireless apparatus	—	—	—	72	22	..
Other kinds	—	—	—	2	1	7
TOTAL	—	—	—	2,37	48	33
Hardware—						
Implements and tools	—	—	—	6	3	2
Lamps and parts	—	—	—	87	7	..
Builders' hardware	—	—	—	63	1	..
Enamelled ironware	—	—	—	6	..	..
Domestic hardware	—	—	—	1	12	—
Other sorts	—	—	—	10	4,35	16
TOTAL	—	—	—	1,73	4,58	18
Drugs and Medicines—						
Proprietary and patent medicines	—	—	—	7	..	..
Other sorts	—	—	—	18	11	18
TOTAL	—	—	—	25	11	18
Sugar—						
Sugar 23 D. S. and above — Ton	12,205	907	..	26,54	1,81	..
Sugar Candy — „	3	..	..	1	..	..
Molasses — „	..	..	46	..	..	15
TOTAL „	12,208	907	46	26,55	1,81	15
Wood and Timber—						
Teak wood — Cu. ton	5,624	29	..	8,00	5	..
Other kinds of wood and timber	—	—	—	1,41	3,41	..
Manufactures of wood	—	—	—	..	9	9
TOTAL	—	—	—	9,41	3,55	9

No. 38.—*continued*

		Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
		1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Paints and painters' materials—							
Paints and colours	Cwt.	2,109	852	40	79	25	2
Painters' materials		—	—	—	26	2	4
TOTAL		—	—	—	1,05	27	6
Polishes		—	—	—	23	4	2
Glass and glassware—							
Bottles and phials	Gross	304	..	2	15	..	1
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	56	..	..	1	..	..
Sheets and plates		—	—	—	10	..	..
Funnels, globes, etc.		—	—	—	1	..	..
Other glassware		—	—	—	5	2	1
TOTAL		—	—	—	32	2	2
Rubber, raw and manufactured		—	—	—	26	2	1
Seeds	Ton	182	744	..	31	1,34	..
Silk manufactures—							
Silk yarn	lb. (000)	132	..	..	71	..	..
Piecegoods	Yd. (000)	176	39	..	1,21	26	..
Other sorts		—	—	—	22	34	..
TOTAL		—	—	—	2,14	60	..
Paper and Pasteboard—							
Paper—							
Packing and wrapping paper	Cwt.	335	..	..	2	..	..
Printing paper	,,	..	24	..	..	1	..
Writing paper and envelopes	,,	250	181	..	11	10	..
Old newspapers	,,	5,311	965	..	48	14	..
Others	,,	2,711	45	..	1,87	3	..
TOTAL OF PAPER	,,	8,607	1,215	..	2,48	28	..

No. 38—*continued*

		Quantity			Value (In thousands of Rupees)		
		1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Grain, pulse and flour—							
Pulse	Ton	152	9	..	21	2	..
Rice not in the husk	,,	10,059	95	..	15,42	23	..
Other sorts	,,	408	..	..	40	..	..
TOTAL	,,	10,619	104	..	16,03	25	..
Manures	Ton	535	58	..	31	24	..
Toilet requisites		—	—	—	10	18	..
Clocks and watches and parts		—	—	—	27	14	..
Liquors—							
Spirit		—	—	—	19	..	..
Ale, beer and porter		—	—	—	16	13	..
Wines		—	—	—	1	..	..
TOTAL		—	—	—	36	13	..
Earthenware and porcelain		—	—	—	31	11	..
Wool manufactures		—	—	—	..	8	..
Printing and Lithographing Machinery and Materials		—	—	—	..	8	..
China Clay	Cwt. (000)	..	1	..	..	7	..
Tobacco—							
Cigarettes	lb. (000)	6	2	..	28	6	..
Others	,,	1	..	..	1	..	..
TOTAL	,,	7	2	..	29	6	..
Stationery		—	—	—	14	3	..
Building and Engineering materials—							
Cement	Ton	297	..	..	12	..	..
Tiles		—	—	—	11	1	..
Others		—	—	—	..	1	..
TOTAL		—	—	—	23	2	..

No. 38.—*concluded*

—	Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Leather	—	—	—	1	2	..
Furniture and cabinetware	—	—	—	1,64	1	..
Apparel	—	—	—	28	1	..
Toys and requisites for games	—	—	—	10	1	..
Fents . lb. (000)	1	2	..	1	1	..
Soap . Cwt.	48	22	..	1	1	..
Matches . Gross (000)	18	..	..	81	..	..
Artificial silk	—	—	—	51	..	..
Telephone materials	—	—	—	27	..	..
Provisions and oilman's stores—						
Biscuits and cakes . Cwt.	64	..	..	5	..	..
Other sorts	—	—	—	6	..	..
Total	—	—	—	11	..	..
Asbestos	—	—	—	2	..	..
Belting for machinery	—	—	—	1	..	..
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	—	—	—	1,84,93	1,24,40	1,20,41

No. 39.—Quantity and value of the principal articles of Exports from the Kathiawar ports (arranged in the order of their Importance).

	Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
INDIAN MERCHANDISE—						
Seeds—						
Essential . . . . . Ton	8	3	..	2	1	..
Non-essential—						
Groundnut . . . . . „	4,411	4,745	24,907	6,10	10,73	1,10,89
Castor . . . . . „	..	1,779	13,835	..	3,71	51,91
Others . . . . . „	21	110	7	5	30	3
Total of Seeds „	4,440	6,637	38,749	6,17	14,75	1,62,83
Textiles—						
Cotton—						
Raw . . . . . Ton	33	791	3,034	11	4,02	22,01
Waste . . . . . Cwt.	8,435	..	3,675	1,34	..	66
Twist and yarn . . . . lb. (000)	..	74	1,497	..	75	29,37
Piecegoods . . . . . Yd. (000)	19	1,340	7,983	5	13,62	63,15
Other sorts	—	—	—	9	..	2,51
Total .	—	—	—	1,59	18,39	1,17,70
Wool, raw . . . . . lb. (000)	2,731	..	390	21,11	..	2,77
Other Textiles, raw	—	—	—	..	..	..
Other Textiles, manufactured	—	—	—	12	10	..
Total of Textiles .	—	—	—	22,82	18,49	1,20,47
Building and Engineering materials . . .	—	—	—	44,18	34,82	18,77
Oilcakes . . . . . Ton	17,591	12,395	4,820	5,05	5,27	3,86
Manures . . . . . „	2,691	2,373	2,078	1,46	1,89	1,97
Oils—						
Groundnut . . . . . Gal. (000)	16	39	36	25	97	1,45
Others	—	—	—	..	10	..
Total .	—	—	—	25	1,07	1,45

No. 39—*continued*

—	Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
INDIAN MERCHANDISE—*contd.*						
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables	—	—	—	16	3	24
Spices . . Cwt.	795	483	752	8	8	21
Salt . . Ton	175	564	956	3	20	19
Soap . . Cwt.	148	356	158	2	14	12
Tallow and Stearine . . „	134	169	90	3	4	4
Wood and timber	—	—	—	9	8	3
Provisions and oilman's stores—						
Ghi . . Cwt.	6,129	4,613	..	4,73	3,48	..
Bones for manufacturing purposes . . Ton	..	487	..	..	33	..
Grain, pulse and flour—						
Rice (not in the husk) . . Ton	59	42	..	10	9	..
Other sorts . . „	25	..	..	4	..	..
TOTAL „	84	42	..	14	9	..
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS	—	—	—	89,85	94,13	3,21,49
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE—						
Sugar, 23 D. S. and above . . Ton	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other articles	—	—	—	16	..	..
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS	—	—	—	16	..	..
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS & RE-EXPORTS	—	—	—	90,01	94,13	3,21,49

No. 40.—Chief Imports into Burma from India as recorded in Burma Trade Returns.

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)								Value (in lakhs of rupees)							
	1909-10 to 1913-14	1914-15 to 1918-19 (Average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (Average)	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42*	1942-43	1943-44	1909-10 to 1913-14 (Average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (Average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (Average)	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42*	1942-43	1943-44
Indian Merchandise—																
Cotton—Twist and yarn lbs.	10,395	12,686	18,944	17,183	44,440	23,538			56	97	2,35	74	2,21	1,33		
Cotton piecegoods—																
Grey (unbleached) . yds.	7,859	8,570	8,649	16,965	18,110	10,766			14	22	37	26	30	23		
White (bleached) . „	3,707	5,895	4,485	40,043	39,515	21,198			8	18	25	74	82	55		
Coloured, printed or dyed. . . . „	12,199	21,312	18,122	65,350	63,862	34,928			27	60	95	1,80	1,72	1,08		
Jute bags . . . No.	38,948	39,822	40,123	50,882	51,624	26,250			1,19	1,66	1,88	1,77	1,75	91		
Betelnuts . . . cwts.	311	279	294	166	159	36	Not available.	Not available.	60	56	64	23	22	5	Not available.	Not available.
Tobacco—unmanufactured. . . . lbs.	21,160	16,432	16,687	14,666	15,879	8,092			58	43	51	26	30	11		
Pulse . . . . tons	14	12	15	5	7	(a)			20	20	36	6	9	(a)		
Wheat flour . . . „	16	12	18	25	31	20			29	27	52	32	46	37		
Cigarettes . . . lbs.	83†	—	262	1,090	1,843	1,022			1†	—	10	51	80	56		
Oils—groundnut . . gals.	1,227	750	1,167	3,912	6,036	3,071			23	14	28	49	78	39		
Tea . . . . . lbs.	997	1,279	1,952	2,662	3,115	1,055			7	9	13	21	30	11		
Butter . . . . „	423	—	525	479	481	242			4	—	7	5	5	2		
Ghi . . . . . cwts.	39	30	31	15	13	6			25	22	34	11	10	5		
Boots and Shoes . . pairs	43	—	210	1,140	1,275	982			1	—	8	12	15	11		
Fruits and Vegetables—																
Fresh Vegetables value	—	—	—	—	—	—			21	10	19	18	10	(a)		
Dried, salted of preserved . . . tons	5	4	1	7	6	(a)			10	9	17	9	12	(a)		

*Figures represent both Indian and Foreign merchandise and are for seven months ending October, 1941.
†Average of three years.
(a) Not available.

No. 40.—Chief Imports into Burma from India as recorded in Burma Trade Returns—*contd.*

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)								Value (in lakhs of rupees)							
	1909-10 to 1913-14 (Average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (Average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (Average)	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1909-10 to 1913-14 (Average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (Average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (Average)	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Foreign Merchandise—																
Cotton piecegoods—																
Grey (unbleached) . yds.	3,009	3,116	5,496	1,006	1,452				5	9	24	2	3			
White (bleached) . „	2,586	3,741	2,003	830	1,004				5	13	11	2	3			
Coloured, printed or dyed. „	2,333	4,434	3,842	3,198	4,667				6	20	25	8	16			
Instruments, Apparatus, etc. . . value	—	—	—	—	—				3	2	1	17	23			
Machinery and Millwork . . . „	—	—	—	—	—				1	3	..	4	12			
Dates . . . tons	—	..	..	1	1				—	..	..	2	1			
Drugs and Medicines . value	—	—	—	—	—				2	2	..	4	5			
Coal tar dyes . . lbs.	—	11	—	182	214				—	4	—	4	7			
Hardware . . value	—	—	—	—	—				4	7	8	3	4			
						Not available.	Not available.	Not available.						Not available.	Not available.	Not available.

No. 41.—Chief Exports from Burma to India as recorded in Burma Trade Returns.

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)								Value (in lakhs of rupees)							
	1909-10 to 1913-14 (Average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (Average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (Average)	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1909-10 to 1913-14 (Average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (Average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (Average)	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Burmese Merchandise—																
Rice in the husk . . tons	214	168	93	48	23	1			1,54	1,12	86	28	14	1		
Rice not in the husk . „	383	806	709	1,862	1,250	661			4,18	7,96	10,93	14,84	11,76	7,39		
Pulse . . . . „	19	19	46	71	54	(a)			17	19	64	64	50	(a)		
Gram . . . . „	5	1	15	18	13	23			5	1	8	16	11	18		
Fresh vegetables . . value	—	—	—	—	—	—			1	1	19	28	19	(a)		
Candles . . . lbs.	4,409	5,455	6,237	2,905	2,291	2,682	Not available.	Not available.	12	15	18	8	9	11	Not available.	Not available.
Lac, stick . . . cwts.	—	—	—	32	6	20			3	6	43	4	1	5		
Matches . . . Gross of boxes	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,633	2,064	(a)			(a)	(a)	(a)	14	17	(a)		
Wood and timber—																
Teakwood . C. tons	128	110	166	170	165	120			1,17	1,82	2,39	2,01	1,93	1,52		
Other timber . . value	—	—	—	—	—	—			18	14	28	28	26	(a)		

(a) Not available.

No. 42.—Statistics of Maritime freights *from* Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon to London, Marseilles, Antwerp, Hamburg and Japan.

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1914	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943				1944	
			April	April	April	April	April	January	April	July	October	January	April
Calcutta*—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jute	London	Ton of 50 c.ft.	1 0 0	2 7 6	3 11 3(c)	†4 0 0(c)	†4 0 0(c)	†4 0 0(c)	†4 0 0(c)	†4 0 0(c)	†4 0 0(c)	†4 0 0(c)	†4 0 0(c)
	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	2 7 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Antwerp	,,	1 0 0	2 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hamburg	,,	1 2 6	2 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linseed	London	Ton	1 0 0	1 15 0	3 7 6(c)	†4 0 0(c)	†4 11 3(c)	†4 11 3(c)	†4 11 3(c)	†4 11 3(c)	†4 11 3(c)	†4 11 3(c)	†4 11 3(c)
	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	1 15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Antwerp	,,	1 0 0	1 11 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hamburg	,,	1 2 6	1 11 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay—													
Cotton	London	Ton of 40 c.ft.	0 12 0	1 10 0	3 2 6	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 2 0
	Antwerp	,,	0 11 6	1 10 0	3 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hamburg	,,	0 16 6	1 12 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Japan	Bale	Rs. 17 (b)	Yen 6·16	Yen 6·16	Yen 8·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Seeds (16 cwt. and over)	London	Ton	0 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Marseilles	,,	0 11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Antwerp	,,	0 11 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hamburg	,,	0 16 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Light seeds (13 cwt. and under)	London	,,	0 10 0	0 17 0	2 9 6	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 9 0
	Marseilles	,,	0 10 0	0 17 0	2 9 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras—													
Groundnuts	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	1 5 0	5 15 0(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi—			(a)	(a)									
Barley (16 cwt.)	London	,,	0 12 0	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangoon—													
Rice	United Kingdom	,,	1 3 3	1 7 6	2 17 6	5 15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hamburg	,,	..	1 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—The rates quoted are those for the first week of each month.

* The rates since 1926 from Calcutta to London and Marseilles are subject to a rebate of 10 per cent not exceeding 5*s.* per ton. † Plus 15 per cent surcharge.

(*a*) Rate for Liverpool. (*b*) Per ton of 40 c.ft. (*c*) Nominal.

No. 43.—Indian Sea and Land Customs and Central Excise Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).

(In thousands of Rupees.)

—	1941-42†	1942-43†	1943-44†	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1943-44 as compared with 1942-43
Sea Customs—Imports.				
I.—Revenue Duties.				
1. Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors.	25,89	8,39	3,90	—4,49
2. Spirits and liqueurs	1,56,74	1,55,50	1,68,45	+12,95
3. Wines	8,62	11,27	8,41	—2,86
4. Spices	22,00	31,07	10,98	—20,09
5. Tea	1,05	2,25	44	—1,81
6. Tobacco	1,98,81	2,36,90	3,30,66	+93,76
7. Cotton, raw	2,01,47	2,36,43	2,15,05	—21,38
8. Boots and shoes	88	68	14	—54
9. Electric lighting bulbs	13,69	11,48	9,33	—2,15
10. Wireless reception instruments and apparatus	22,18	32,22	11,79	—20,43
11. Dyes derived from coal-tar and coal-tar derivatives.	43,17	32,29	60,27	+27,98
12. Machinery	1,65,91	1,34,98	1,40,13	+5,15
13. Artificial silk yarn and thread	59,21	2,62	1,85	—77
14. Yarns and textile fabrics, others	65,70	33,25	17,63	—15,62
15. Cinematograph films	12,99	13,00	16,65	+3,65
16. Portland cement excluding white Portland cement.	1	64	..	—64
17. Pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes	8,97	2,23	44	—1,79
18. Toys, games and sports goods	7,50	2,30	1,59	—71
19. Betelnuts	51,91	15,62	19,35	+3,73
II.—Protective Duties.				
20. Wheat and wheat flour	5	1	3,07	+3,06
21. Broken rice	..	..	..	..
22. Sugar	1,94	56	4,14	+3,58
23. Silver wire, thread and other manufactures	..	..	..	..
24. Paper and Stationery	4,64	5,54	5,11	—43
25. Raw silk	23,42	70	9	—61
26. Silk yarn and thread	6,38	47	1	—46
27. Cotton yarn and thread	10,73	3,40	6,18	+2,78
28. Cotton fabrics of British manufacture	20,72	12,17	3,45	—8,72
29. Cotton fabrics not of British manufacture	79,53	3,26	2,41	—85
30. Silk fabrics	17,58	3,20	47	—2,73
31. Cotton hosiery	4,24	24	6	—18
32. Artificial silk fabrics	75,25	11,01	1,74	—9,27
33. Fabrics of artificial silk mixed with other materials.	8,38	1,31	14	—1,17
34. Other textile manufactures	19,34	2,61	1,17	—1,44

† As per Finance and Revenue Accounts.

No. 43.—Indian Sea and Land Customs and Central Excise Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	1941-42†	1942-43†	1943-44†	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1943-44 as compared with 1942-43
Sea Customs—Imports—*contd.*				
II.—Protective Duties—contd.				
35. Matches, match splints and veneers . .	15,87	10	1	—9
36. Wood pulp	2,67	69	1,13	+44
Total Imports .	37,50,88	31,62,80	45,51,64	+13.88,484
Sea Customs—Exports.				
Jute (raw and manufactured)	3,22 11	2,39,86	2,27,62	—12,24
Rice	15,55	11,38	2,71	—8,67
Other agricultural produce	17,30	11,22	13,13	+1,91
Total Exports .	3,54,96	2,63,02	2,44,18	—18,84
Miscellaneous	38,91	21,56	32,19	+10,63
Land Customs.				
States in Western India	1,97	2,95	32,37	+29,42
Portuguese India	27,12	39,94	39,07	—87
Other Frontiers	8	17	1,33	+1,16
Total Land Customs .	29,17	43,06	72,77	+29,71
Total Gross Customs Revenue .	41,73,92	34,90,44	49,00,78	+14,10,34
Payments to Provincial Governments in respect of the export duties on jute.	1,95,17	1,40,31	1,38,31	—2,00
Refunds and Drawbacks	1,90,39	8,38,42	21,05,79	—2,67,37
Net Customs Revenue .	37,88,36	25,11,71	26,56,68	+1,44,97
Central Excise Duties.				
Sugar—				
Sugar other than Khandsari and Palmyra .	6,68,27	4,89,24	7,19,41	+2,30,17
Khandsari Sugar	4,43	1,60	5,09	+3,49
Palmyra Sugar	..	..	..	..
Matches	2,96,32	3,82,43	4,72,93	+1,40,50
Total Gross Central Excise Revenue .	13,32,50	12,90,59	27,69,05	+14,78,46
Refunds	17,37	11,23	2,75,47	+2,64,24
Net Central Excise Revenue .	13,15,13	12,79,36	24,93,58	+12,14,22
Tax on raw jute and jute manufactures . .	9,21	6,40	6,71	+31
Tea Cess	51,63	47,00	61,10	+14,10

† As per Finance and Revenue Accounts.

Articles	Rate per	1913-14 April	1913-14 July	1913-14 October	1913-14 January	1941-42 April	1941-42 July	1941-42 October	1941-42 January	1942-43 April	1942-43 July	1942-43 October	1942-43 January	1943-44 April	1943-44 July	1943-44 October	1943-44 January	1944 April
Tea—Sale Average* (Calcutta)—		R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Assam	Lb.	0 7 3	0 8 10	0 7 11	0 7 10	1 1 6	1 3 5	1 2 4	0 15 1	1 2 11	1 3 11	1 0 3	1 5 7	0 11 9	0 11 2	0 10 0	0 10 8	0 9 6
Cachar	„	0 6 4	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 1	0 15 6	1 0 2	1 1 8	0 13 3	1 1 4	0 15 8	0 14 6	..	0 10 7	0 8 4	0 9 10	0 8 1	0 4 10
Sylhet	„	0 6 6	0 6 0	0 6 6	0 7 0	0 15 6	1 0 2	1 0 10	0 12 11	1 1 0	1 0 1	0 11 1	1 1 7	0 9 9	0 9 2	0 7 5	0 7 9	0 7 5
Darjeeling	„	0 8 9	0 11 7	0 9 11	0 10 6	0 15 10	1 2 0	1 2 2	1 1 7	1 2 8	1 4 5	1 0 3	1 9 6	0 13 8	0 14 5	0 11 11	1 4 2	0 13 4
Dooars	„	0 7 5	0 7 11	0 7 5	0 7 6	1 0 5	1 0 11	1 1 8	0 13 0	1 1 11	1 1 11	0 14 4	1 5 3	0 11 6	0 10 5	0 8 0	0 9 4	0 8 4
Terai	„	0 7 0	0 7 2	0 7 0	0 7 2	1 0 0	1 0 6	1 1 4	0 13 4	1 2 8	1 0 3	0 14 10	1 2 5	0 11 0	0 9 7	0 9 10	0 9 0	0 7 11
Chittagong	„	..	0 6 10	0 6 8	0 7 0	..	1 1 4	1 0 10	0 12 6	0 14 11	1 4 2	1 0 6	0 13 5	..	..	0 7 2	..	0 6 3
All other places	„	0 5 11	0 6 9	0 6 10	0 6 8	0 14 10	0 15 5	1 0 3	0 11 6	1 1 5	0 15 7	0 13 5	1 1 6	0 9 5	0 9 8	0 8 0	0 7 9	0 6 10
General Average	„	0 7 10	0 7 10	0 7 7	0 7 7	1 0 7	1 2 2	1 1 10	0 14 0	1 2 2	1 2 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sale average for tea sold for internal consumption.	„	..	..	..	..	0 5 0	0 5 10	0 6 3	0 8 1	0 14 11	0 14 1	0 15 3	1 5 4	0 11 5	0 10 4	0 9 8	0 10 11	0 8 11
Jute raw—																		
Jat and Dist. 3's (European) (Calcutta)	Maund	..	..	..	..	8 (m) 8 0	14 (i) 8 0	17 (i) 8 0	14 (i) 0 0	14 (i) 0 0	10 12 0	10 (l) 0 0	10 (l) 4 0	17 (l) 4 0	19 (l) 0 0	15 (l) 12 0	16 (l) 0 0	17 (l) 0 0
Firsts (Calcutta)	400 lbs.	59 (f) 0 0	69 (f) 0 0	83 (f) 0 0	85 (f) 8 0	36 8 0	57 0 0	70 (j) 8 0	50 0 0	47 0 0	48 0 0	53 0 0	60 0 0	80 0 0	88 0 0	75 0 0	77 0 0	88 0 0
Lightnings (Calcutta)	„	54 (g) 0 0	..	76 (g) 0 0	73 (q) 0 0	30 8 0	49 0 0	63 (f) 8 0	40 0 0	37 0 0	38 0 0	43 0 0	55 0 0	75 0 0	83 0 0	69 0 0	71 0 0	82 0 0
Jute manufactures—																		
B. Twills, 2¼-lbs. 44 × 26½, 6 × 8 (Calcutta)	100 bags	34 0 0	33 8 0	41 0 0	37 4 0	35 14 0	38 2 0	42 8 0	37 0 0	39 12 0	40 4 0	45 12 0	61 0 0	57 14 0	65 12 0	67 0 0	67 0 0	67 12 0
Hessian Cloth 8-oz. 40" (Calcutta)	100 yds.	12 14 0	13 0 0	16 8 0	13 14 0	16 11 0	19 10 0	25 8 0	17 4 0	19 2 0	14 2 0	14 8 0	17 0 0	19 10 0	20 2 0	21 1 0	21 2 0	21 10 0
Hessian Cloth 10½-oz. 40" (Calcutta)	„	17 0 0	17 0 0	21 10 0	17 0 0	23 6 0	25 2 0	29 6 0	23 2 0	24 10 0	18 6 0	18 8 0	22 0 0	25 4 0	27 6 0	28 1 0	28 0 0	28 8 0
Cotton, raw, M. G. F. G., Broach (Bombay)	Candy (784 lbs.)	317 0 0	287 0 0	..	292 0 0	227 0 0	217 0 0	238 0 0	217 0 0	180 0 0	212 (e) 0 0	365 (v) 0 0	401 (v) 0 0	517 (v) 0 0	..	..	485 (v) 0 0	438 (v) 0 0
Cotton yarn (Indian)—																		
Twist, No. 10⅛s (Bombay)	lb.	0 7 1½ (a)	0 6 10½ (a)	0 7 8 (a)	0 6 9 (a)	0 6 10	0 7 6	0 10 0	0 11 4	0 8 3	0 10 8	0 14 9	1 3 2	1 7 6	1 8 3	1 2 9	1 1 6	1 1 3
„ No. 20s (Bombay)	„	0 8 3	0 8 1½	0 8 6	0 7 10½	0 9 11	0 11 3	0 14 10	1 2 7	0 14 3	0 15 5	1 5 4	1 10 0	2 4 9	2 5 3	1 11 6	1 8 0	1 6 0
Cotton yarn (Imported) Twist No 40s (Bombay).	„	0 12 4	0 12 3	0 12 6	0 12 4	1 5 (n) 0	1 8 (n) 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton piecegoods (Indian)—																		
Longcloths (standard quality) 37" × 37½ yds. 9 lbs. (Bombay).	„	0 10 9 (b)	0 10 9 (b)	0 10 3 (b)	0 10 0 (b)	0 12 8	0 15 2	1 2 10	1 3 2	1 2 4	1 5 3	1 10 2	2 2 3	2 5 6	2 10 0	2 3 6	..	..
Domestics 35" × 40 yds. 12 lbs. (Bombay)	„	0 10 6 (c)	0 10 3 (c)	0 10 0 (c)	0 9 9 (c)	0 11 7	0 14 2	1 1 10	1 1 8	1 1 10	1 5 5	1 11 6	2 0 3	2 6 6	2 2 3	2 0 3	1 13 0	1 10
Chadars 50" × 6 yds. 2¼ lbs. (Bombay)	„	0 10 8 (d)	0 10 3 (d)	0 10 0 (d)	0 9 9 (d)	0 12 6	0 15 0	1 3 10	1 6 6	1 2 4	1 5 3	1 13 0	2 4 3	2 10 3	2 7 9	..	..	..
Cotton piecegoods (Imported)—																		
U. K. White shirtings; 1,500, 32"/33" × 42 yds. (Bombay).	Piece	10 6 0 (p)	10 6 0 (p)	10 8 0 (p)	10 8 6 (p)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japanese, Grey shirtings "Bow & Arrow" 44" × 46 yds. (Bombay).	„	5 12 0 (q)	5 12 0 (q)	5 13 6 (q)	5 11 0 (q)	10 13 0	14 8 0	18 6 0	14 12 0	17 12 0	22 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U. K. White muils, 49" × 20 yds. No. 66663 (Bombay).	„	5 0 6 (r)	5 1 0 (r)	5 1 0 (r)	5 1 0 (r)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice—																		
Seeta No. 1 (Calcutta)	B. Md.	6 6 0	6 14 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	7 14 0	7 4 0	6 6 0 (j)	6 8 0	9 0 0	..	..	24 (e) 0 0	32 0 0	20 (e) 0 0	†	†
Bala n, No. 1 (Calcutta)	„	5 7 0	6 4 0	5 14 0	5 8 0	5 (h) 4 0	6 10 0	7 (h) 0 0	6 14 (h)(j) 0	6 (h) 4 0	8 2 0	..	15 0 0	..	..			

Note.—The figures represent the maximum prices in the first week of each month, but where quotations are not available for that week, for the nearest period. The blanks indicate that no quotations were available.

* April prices relate to the first sale in June each year except for 1943 & 1944 when the April prices relate to the first Sale in August, and the twenty-eighth Sale in April, respectively. Prices from 1935-36 relate to teas sold with export right and from October 1942, to teas sold for consumption in India.

(a) Yarn, 10s.
(b) Longcloth, 36" × 37½ yds., 9 lbs.
(c) T-cloths 23" × 24 yds., 5 lbs.
(d) Chadars, 54" × 6 yds., 2¼ lbs.
(e) Maximum controlled rate.
(f) Being a rationed article, no quotations are available. The price of Rice ex-Rationing *godowns* has been Rs. 15 per maund (including bags) since the introduction of rationing on the 31st January 1944. Appointed retailers pay Govt. at this rate and charge consumers Rs. 0-6-6 per seer—Rs 16-4-0 per maund.

(f) Group.
(g) Group.

(h) Shipment quality.
(i) European "Tops".
(j) New Crop.
(k) European Jat Middles, landed Calcutta.
(m) European Middles.

(n) 2-42s Japanese Grey Yarn, "Five Stars".
(p) Leipman's shirtings 1,500 (Bombay)
(q) Grey shirtings Fani 2,000 (Bombay).
(r) White muils, 6,000 (Bombay).
(s) Kaima Mill cleaned No. 1.
(v) Indian cotton contract based on Fine M. G. Jarilla.

Articles	Rate per	1913-14 April	1913-14 July	1913-14 October	1913-14 January	1941-42 April	1941-42 July	1941-42 October	1941-42 January	1942-43 April	1942-43 July	1942-43 October	1942-43 January	1943-44 April	1943-44 July	1943-44 October	1943-44 January	1944 April
		R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Wheat—																		
Delhi No. 1, white Pessy (Bombay)	Cwt.	5 7 0 (d)	5 4 0 (d)	5 9 6 (d)	5 6 0 (d)	5 13 0	5 13 0	6 15 0	7 12 0	9 4 0	8 15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab white (Karachi)	Candy of 8 maunds, *i.e.* 656 lbs. (approx.)	31 8 0	30 4 0	29 6 0	29 12 0	34 6 0	32 11 0	40 12 0	44 0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0	51 8 0 (c)	70 0 0	64 0 0	64 0 0	61 0 0	*
White (Lyallpur)	B. Md.	3 7 0	3 3 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	3 7 3	3 6 0	4 3 3	4 8 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	8 5 6	9 15 0	11 2 6	13 11 6	9 11 0
Linseed—																		
Bold (Bombay)	Cwt.	7 13 6	8 1 0	8 2 0	8 2 0	7 1 0	7 8 6	7 13 6	8 13 9	8 11 6	11 5 0	..	13 8 0	14 0 0	16 0 0	16 6 0	14 4 0	13 0 0
Small grains 5% refraction (Calcutta)	Indian Md.	5 3 0 (b)	5 9 0 (b)	5 11 0 (b)	5 14 0 (b)	5 2 6	5 6 6	5 14 0	6 3 0	5 7 0	6 10 0	7 0 0	8 3 0 (c)	8 6 0	12 2 0	12 12 0	11 4 0	10 12 0
Groundnuts—																		
Machine decorticated (Madras)	Candy (500 lbs.)	43 0 0 (e)	46 0 0 (e)	45 0 0 (e)	42 0 0 (e)	22 15 3	25 8 0	28 4 0	30 2 0	30 6 0	40 8 0	49 15 0	57 5 0	77 7 0	81 0 0	79 2 0	70 10 0	70 0 0
(Bombay)	Cwt.	10 6 0	..	10 1 6	9 15 6	5 13 6	5 15 0	7 7 0	8 9 0	8 5 0	12 12 0	12 0 0	14 12 0	19 2 0	21 0 0	19 8 0	14 13 0	14 12 0
Rapeseed—																		
Toria 9% (Karachi)	Candy of 8 maunds, *i.e.* 656 lbs. (approx.)	..	..	..	..	35 0 0	36 14 0	37 12 0	38 4 0	39 2 0	57 8 0	61 12 0	71 0 0	85 8 0	91 8 0	102 0 0	100 8 0	105 0 0
Brown, Cawnpore (Bombay)	Cwt.	8 12 0	8 3 6	..	..	6 8 0 (c)	7 0 0 (c)	7 0 0 (c)	7 5 0 (c)	7 2 0 (c)	9 12 0 (c)	..	13 0 0 (c)	13 0 0 (c)	15 8 0	22 0 0 (c)	18 0 0 (c)	16 0 0 (c)
Gingelly—White, Bold (Bombay)	"	12 6 6	..	12 6 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	8 6 0	8 10 0	8 14 0	9 1 0	13 0 0	..	19 0 0	21 0 0	25 0 0	22 8 0	23 0 0	26 0 0
Castor seed—Ordinary F. A. (Bombay)	"	7 2 0	7 4 6	7 3 0	7 2 0	6 6 0 (l)	6 6 0 (l)	7 4 6 (l)	8 5 0 (l)	8 2 6 (l)	11 12 0 (l)	..	16 8 0	18 8 0	20 8 0	19 10 0	15 12 0	16 8 0
Cotton seed—(Bombay)	"	3 11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 4 0	3 13 6	3 10 0	4 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Castor oil—																		
No. 1 Fine pale (Calcutta)	B. Md.	19 8 6 (a)	19 8 0 (a)	20 8 6 (a)	20 8 6 (a)	17 6 0	17 6 0	18 14 0	19 14 0	24 0 0	31 8 0	43 0 0	50 0 0	48 0 0	54 0 0	51 0 0	62 0 0	62 0 0
(Madras)	Candy (500 lbs.)	80 0 0	81 0 0	79 0 0	80 0 0	65 0 0	68 0 0	72 0 0	75 0 0	70 0 0	115 0 0	155 0 0	170 0 0	172 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	204 0 0	181 0 0
Coconut oil (Cochin)	Candy	..	..	..	..	73 15 0	75 12 0	88 12 0	93 12 0	110 8 0	193 0 0	226 12 0	256 12 0	253 4 0	240 0 0	242 8 0	273 12 0	276 0 0
Groundnut Cake (Calcutta)	B. Md.	..	..	..	..	1 6 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0	1 12 0 (r)	2 4 0 (r)	2 3 0 (r)	2 12 0 (r)	..	..	..	6 12 0	6 12 0
Bonemeal—																		
Ground Steamed (Calcutta)	20 cwts.	80 0 0	80 0 0	81 0 0	85 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	95 0 0	95 0 0	95 0 0	95 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	185 0 0	200 0 0
" Unsteamed (Calcutta)	"	71 8 0	72 0 0	75 0 0	78 0 0	85 0 0	85 0 0	85 0 0	85 0 0	85 0 0	85 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	175 0 0	190 0 0
Indigo—Bengal and Tirhoot, Midlg. to good, 60 to 66% (Calcutta) nominal.	Fy.Md.(74-67 lbs.)	..	..	..	..	265 0 0	265 0 0	265 0 0	265 0 0	215 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0 (m)	200 0 0 (m)	265 0 0 (m)	330 0 0 (m)	395 0 0 (m)	330 0 0 (m)
Wool—Kandhar (Karachi)	Md. (82 lbs.)	26 0 0	27 0 0	27 8 0	29 0 0	50 0 0 (m)	55 0 0 (m)	58 0 0 (m)	58 0 0 (m)	55 0 0 (m)	50 0 0 (m)	50 0 0 (m)	50 0 0 (m)	50 0 0 (m)	55 0 0 (m)	60 0 0 (m)	60 0 0 (m)	65 0 0 (m)
Shellac, T. N. (Calcutta)	B. Md.	42 8 0	46 8 0	50 0 0	43 8 0	30 8 0	53 0 0	61 0 0	68 0 0	66 8 0	58 0 0	64 0 0	64 0 0	64 0 0	64 0 0	71 0 0	71 0 0	71 0 0
Coffee—(Bangalore)—																		
Nilgiri Peaberry	Cwt.					64 0 0	66 0 0	76 0 0	78 0 0	76 0 0	86 0 0	92 0 0	112 0 0	172 0 0	152 0 0	149 0 0	144 0 0	132 0 0
Native Peaberry	"					50 0 0	50 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	55 0 0	64 0 0	83 0 0	93 0 0	152 0 0	134 0 0	131 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
Nilgiri Flat	"	..	..	..	..	48 0 0	48 0 0	58 0 0	60 0 0	57 0 0	72 0 0	89 0 0	105 0 0	167 0 0	144 0 0	141 0 0	135 0 0	122 0 0
Native flat	"					40 0 0	40 0 0	44 0 0	44 0 0	41 0 0	54 0 0	82 0 0	92 0 0	148 0 0	129 0 0	124 0 0	108 0 0	110 0 0
Hides, Cow—																		
Agras (Calcutta)	20 lbs.	22 0 0	18 12 0	..	22 8 0	10 0 0 (c)	10 0 0 (c)	10 0 0 (c)	10 8 0 (c)	10 8 0 (c)	10 8 0 (c)	10 8 0 (c)	10 8 0 (c)	10 8 0 (c)	10 8 0 (c)	10 8 0 (c)	10 8 0 (c)	10 8 0 (c)
Durbhangas (Calcutta)	"	7 8 0	14 0 0	16 4 0	18 12 0	8 0 0 (c)	8 0 0 (c)	8 0 0 (c)	8 8 0 (c)	8 8 0 (c)	8 8 0 (c)	8 8 0 (c)	8 8 0 (c)	8 8 0 (c)	8 8 0 (c)	8 8 0 (c)	8 8 0 (c)	8 8 0 (c)
Patnas (Calcutta)	"	13 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	7 0 0 (c)	7 0 0 (c)	7 0 0 (c)	7 8 0 (c)	7 8 0 (c)	7 8 0 (c)	7 8 0 (c)	7 8 0 (c)	7 8 0 (c)	7 8 0 (c)	7 8 0 (c)	7 8 0 (c)	7 8 0 (c)
Salted (Calcutta)	"	14 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	12 8 0	7 0 0 (n)	6 12 0 (n)	7 8 0 (n)	7 12 0 (n)	7 12 0 (n)	7 8 0 (n)	7 12 0 (n)	7 12 0 (n)	7 12 0 (n)	7 12 0 (n)	7 12 0 (n)	9 4 0 (n)	10 0 0 (n)
Hides, Buffalo, Arsenicated (Calcutta)	"	15 8 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	7 8 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	9 8 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0
Skins, Goat (Calcutta)	100 pieces	150 0 0	125 0 0	130 0 0	150 0 0	110 0 0	120 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	120 0 0	145 0 0	145 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	150 0 0	155 0 0
Sugar—																		
Marhowrah, Crystal No. 1, *ex*-factory (Cawnpore).	Maund	7 7 6 (g)	7 7 6 (g)	6 15 0 (g)	6 12 3 (g)	9 3 0	9 9 6	9 10 6	11 8 0	12 11 0	12 3 6 (c)	12 3 6 (c)	14 8 6	14 8 6	14 8 6	14 8 6	15 5 6	15 5 6
Java, T. M. O. (Bombay)	Cwt.	10 10 0	10 4 0	10 5 0	9 11 0	10 13 0 (p)	10 12 0 (p)	12 0 0 (p)	18 8 0 (p)	20 8 0 (p)	34 0 0 (p)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kerosene oil—																		
White Rose (Calcutta)	Case	5 14 0 (k)	5 14 0 (k)	5 14 0 (k)	7 14 0 (k)	9 15 0 (f)	10 7 0 (f)	9 7 0 (f) (q)	9 14 6 (f) (q)	10 6 6 (f) (q)	.. (f)	.. (e)	.. (e)	.. (e)	.. (e)	.. (s)(v)	.. (v)(s)	.. (v)(s)
Rising Sun (Calcutta)	2 tins	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	7 5 0 (f)	7 13 0 (f)	7 13 0 (f)	8 4 6 (f)	8 12 6 (f)	9 9 6 (f)	5 5 3 (t)	5 5 3 (t)	5 5 3 (t)	5 5 9 (t)	5 4 3 (t)(v)	5 4 9 (v)(t)	5 4 9 (v)(t)
Victoria (Calcutta)	"	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	6 8 0 (f)	6 14 6 (f)	6 14 6 (f)	7 2 6 (f)	7 12 6 (f)	8 12 6 (f)	4 14 6 (t)	4 14 6 (t)	4 14 6 (t)	4 15 0 (t)	4 13 6 (t)(v)	4 14 0 (v)(t)	4 14 0 (v)(t)
Salt—																		
Aden Fine, *ex*-ship (Calcutta)†	100 Mds.	56 0 0 (f)	57 0 0 (f)	51 0 0 (f)	56 0 0 (f)	127 0 0	130 0 0	120 0 0	160 0 0	156 0 0 (h)	230 0 0 (h)	340 0 0	325 0 0	360 0 0	360 0 0	360 0 0	360 0 0	360 0 0
Black Bombay (Bombay)‡	"	..	..	..	..	212 8 0	212 8 0	212 8 0	218 12 0	212 8 0	237 8 0	250 0 0	325 0 0	275 0 0	375 0 0	350 0 0	325 0 0	350 0 0

† The prices exclude duty, and port and handling charges.
‡ The prices include duty and other charges.
(a) Relates to Fair Friats.
* Being a rationed article, no wholesale quotations at Karachi are available.
(b) Small to medium, per B. Md.
(c) Nominal.
(d) Delhi, white.
(e) Ordinary per candy of 520 lbs.
(f) *Ex*-Narkuldanga.
(g) Java, T. M. O. (Calcutta).
(h) *Ex*-polish.
(g) Liverpool.
(k) Snowflake.
(l) Small Hyderabad quality.
(m) Cleaned, Indian quality.
(n) "Daccas".
(p) *Ex*-Bond.
(q) 2 tins.
(r) Vizianagram quality Dock delivery.
(s) Kerosene, Superior, per 4 gals in tin. (Maximum controlled price.)
(t) Kerosene, Inferior, per 4 gals in tin. (Maximum controlled price.)
(v) Dealers' prices, including handling & cartage.

No. 45.—Prices of cotton, raw and Index Numbers of cotton, raw and cloth in Liverpool.

(Compiled from F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review.)

		Controlled Prices of cotton, raw American Middling (Pence per lb.)	Index Numbers Basis—100 as Average price, 1938.	
			Cotton, raw American	Cloth
1943				
April	2	7.80	158	180
	9	7.80	158	180
	16	7.80	158	180
	23	7.80	158	180
	30	7.80	158	180
May	7	7.80	158	180
	14	7.80	158	180
	21	7.80	158	180
	28	7.80	158	180
June	4	7.80	158	180
	11	7.80	158	180
	18	7.80	158	180
	25	7.80	158	180
July	2	7.80	158	180
	9	7.80	158	180
	16	7.80	158	180
	23	7.80	158	180
	30	7.80	158	180
August	6	7.80	158	180
	13	7.80	158	180
	20	7.80	158	180
	27	7.80	158	180
September	3	7.80	158	180
	10	7.80	158	180
	17	7.80	158	180
	24	7.80	158	180
October	1	7.80	158	180
	8	7.80	158	180
	15	7.80	158	180
	22	7.80	158	180
	29	7.80	158	180
November	5	7.80	158	180
	12	7.80	158	180
	19	7.80	158	180
	26	7.80	158	180
December	3	7.80	158	180
	10	7.80	158	180
	17	7.80	158	180
	24	7.80	158	180
	31	7.80	158	180
1944				
January	7	7.80	158	188
	14	7.80	158	188
	21	7.80	158	188
	28	7.80	158	188
February	4	7.80	158	188
	11	7.80	158	188
	18	7.80	158	188
	25	7.80	158	188
March	3	7.80	158	188
	10	7.80	158	188
	17	7.80	158	188
	24	7.80	158	188
	31	7.80	158	188

No. 46.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported articles.

Articles	Per	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
1. Sugar, 36 D. S. and above	Cwt.	9 14 4	10 15 6	16 9 5	30 11 5
2. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gal.	1 5 7	3 1 9	4 1 2	3 15 6
Spirit—Brandy	,,	7 15 9	13 14 9	17 6 2	17 6 2
,, Whisky	,,	6 8 2	10 1 9	21 11 6	21 12 4
,, present in drugs	,,	17 9 3	32 3 7	32 4 2	32 4 2
(b) Provisions—					
Biscuits and cakes	lb.	0 7 0	0 14 2	0 15 11	0 13 11
Farinaceous and patent foods	Cwt.	14 14 2	21 10 9	71 3 0	117 12 0
Milk condensed	lb.	0 4 6	0 6 8	0 7 7	0 7 1
Canned provisions	Cwt.	46 10 3	43 4 8	59 9 9	83 5 1
(c) Spices—					
Betelnuts	lb.	0 1 4	0 1 9	0 4 3	0 8 2
Cloves	,,	0 5 2	0 8 2	0 10 7	0 10 7
(d) Other articles—					
Salt	Ton	14 8 5	37 7 6	66 7 6	92 8 1
3. Oils—					
Kerosene	Gal.	0 6 6	0 7 10	0 11 7	0 1 1
4. Textile, Cotton—					
Cotton yarn	lb.	0 14 5	1 8 3	1 11 6	1 14 1
,, goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 8	0 2 9	0 9 10	0 11 11
,, ,, white	,,	0 2 9	0 4 7	0 9 6	0 12 11
,, ,, coloured	,,	0 3 3	0 4 6	0 9 9	0 9 7
,, handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	0 3 6	0 2 3	0 7 7	0 5 11
5. Other textiles—					
(a) Silk, raw	lb.	4 9 1	5 1 11	8 6 8	15 14 3
,, goods, mixed	Yd.	0 12 9	1 2 4	1 9 0	3 10 0
,, piecegoods	,,	0 11 2	0 15 1	1 9 6	1 7 7
(b) Wool—					
,, piecegoods	,,	0 14 9	3 6 3	4 15 6	6 7 4
,, shawls	No.	2 7 9	4 7 3	4 1 1	..
6. Apparel—					
Boots and shoes	Pair	2 7 2	3 12 9	7 10 6	13 9 2
7. Metals and manufactures—					
Copper, wrought	Cwt.	51 12 1	60 1 11	53 6 11	51 3 2
Iron, bars and channel	Ton	118 4 2	427 1 4	607 3 0	690 3 4

No. 46.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported Articles—*continued*

Articles	Per	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
7. Metals and manufactures—*contd.*					
Iron or Steel—					
Beams, etc.	Ton	115 5 6	231 11 7	760 10 9	105 2 1
Nails, etc.	,,	205 1 6	620 8 10	666 14 3	624 14 6
Pipes, etc.	,,	150 10 9	744 10 3	808 7 2	938 1 4
Rails chairs, etc.	Cwt.	3 11 6	12 8 7	10 7 6	14 3 4
Sheets, galvanised	Ton	192 0 1	399 4 0	566 9 6	562 3 2
,, tinned	,,	236 15 1	514 6 4	457 6 8	404 9 0
,, not galvanised	,,	139 6 0	291 7 6	316 14 8	322 1 6
Tubes	,,	231 8 4	468 13 2	752 6 8	1,189 4 7
Steel, bars	,,	99 7 7	455 14 7	807 5 8	765 12 9
Tin, block, etc.	Cwt.	138 4 5	189 13 1	383 6 7	221 1 5
8. Animals and other raw and manufactured articles—					
(*a*) Animals, horses	No.	455 6 3	901 11 3	1,600 12 7	910 11 5
(*b*) Fruits, coconuts	,,	0 0 10	0 0 5	0 0 10	0 1 4
(*c*) Dyes obtained from Coal tar—					
Alizarine	lb.	0 7 9	1 14 4	2 2 4	3 5 1
Others	,,	0 12 4	4 10 1	6 8 0	7 12 9
(*d*) Chemicals—					
Sodium carbonate	Cwt.	4 1 6	5 7 9	7 2 4	7 7 5
(*e*) Drugs, medicines—					
Quinine salts	lb.	0 11 11	34 7 5	38 6 9	40 4 10
(*f*) Tobacco manufactures—					
Cigarettes	,,	3 0 9	3 8 7	4 0 5	3 3 3
(*g*) Gums and resins	Cwt.	15 13 9	20 9 9	33 10 11	43 0 2
(*h*) Flax—					
Canvas	Yd.	0 8 9	1 4 4	2 0 4	2 5 8
Piecegoods	,,	0 5 8	1 3 5	2 3 3	0 0 5
(*i*) Coal	Ton	17 5 11	21 8 8	22 1 4	26 12 10
(*j*) Other raw Materials—					
Tallow and stearine	Cwt.	28 5 1	21 6 10	33 5 4	38 5 3
(*k*) Other manufactured articles—					
(*i*) Arms, etc.—					
Gunpowder	lb.	0 11 7	0 13 9	1 0 11	11 6 9
(*ii*) Glass and glassware—					
Beads	Cwt.	86 9 1	93 9 5	51 1 9	13 7 6
Sheet and plate	Sq. ft.	—	0 4 3	0 6 3	0 7 5
(*iii*) Paints and colours	Cwt.	16 1 2	44 13 11	46 7 2	53 11 4
(*iv*) Printing paper	,,	12 8 3	21 8 1	27 14 10	20 14 2
(*v*) Soap	,,	10 11 7	78 3 11	93 10 2	119 7 0
(*vi*) Umbrellas	No.	1 1 1	0 14 2	2 0 10	0 14 11
(*vii*) Buildings materials—					
Firebricks	,,	0 1 6	0 7 11	2 0 1	0 12 0
Cement	Cwt.	0 0 5	6 13 6	2 15 9	21 13 8
(*viii*) Pitch and tar	,,	4 1 4	8 13 2	10 6 7	23 3 10

No. 47.—Declared value per unit of Principal Exported articles.

Articles	Per	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
1. Food grains—cereals—					
Rice (not in the husk)	Cwt.	5 5 8	7 15 8	10 4 9	11 1 3
Wheat	,,	5 5 5	6 8 0	7 14 4	11 1 1
Wheat flour	,,	7 14 8	7 13 7	9 13 7	15 1 5
Barley	,,	4 4 2	6 3 5	5 0 5	8 7 1
2. Food grains—					
Pulse	Cwt.	4 1 4	6 1 4	9 10 5	16 10 8
3. Tea	lb.	0 7 1	1 0 7	0 15 8	0 14 8
Coffee	Cwt.	54 0 4	47 15 11	63 10 11	116 5 2
4. Other articles of food and drink—					
(*a*) Spices—					
Pepper	lb.	0 4 8	0 2 7	0 3 3	0 8 0
Chillies	,,	0 2 4	0 2 3	0 3 5	0 6 2
(*b*) Other articles—					
Ghi	,,	0 9 0	0 10 9	0 14 9	1 10 11
5. Seeds, oils and oilcakes—					
Seeds—					
Castor	Cwt.	7 5 2	6 12 1	10 6 9	18 10 8
Copra	,,	17 15 7	17 3 5	19 12 9	..
Cotton	,,	9 12 0	8 14 1	5 2 5	12 1 9
Groundnut	,,	8 5 1	6 3 1	9 15 0	17 0 11
Linseed	,,	10 8 8	7 12 10	9 10 4	15 0 3
Rapeseed	,,	7 9 8	6 10 1	9 6 7	15 9 2
Sesamum	,,	10 6 5	8 4 2	12 1 1	17 4 3
Oils—					
Castor	Gal.	1 5 10	2 0 11	3 1 8	5 1 5
Cocoanut	,,	1 12 8	1 14 1	2 2 6	..
Oilcakes	Cwt.	3 12 8	1 14 4	4 3 7	4 12 3
6. Textiles, Jute—					
Jute, raw	Ton	290 7 4	330 15 1	371 1 2	469 1 6
Gunny bags	No.	0 4 5	0 5 11	0 6 9	0 8 7
,, cloth	Yd.	0 1 9	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 7
7. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	38 11 3	31 0 9	33 14 4	63 4 6
,, yarn	lb.	0 7 11	0 13 9	1 1 10	1 10 7
,, piecegoods, grey	Yd.	0 2 5	0 5 4	0 7 0	0 11 2
,, ,, coloured	,,	5 0 0	0 5 8	0 8 0	0 14 9

No. 47.—Declared value per unit of Principal Exported articles—*continued.*

Articles	Per	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
8. Other textiles—					
Wool, raw	lb.	0 7 10	0 10 6	0 10 1	0 12 5
9. Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	66 4 1	47 4 7	51 2 4	62 5 1
„ tanned	„	85 10 10	114 6 7	114 0 11	145 3 4
Skins, raw	„	68 0 6	75 1 11	89 13 5	113 4 3
„ tanned	„	196 12 3	239 2 7	245 4 9	277 13 0
10. Other raw and manufactured articles—					
(*a*) Dyeing substances—					
Indigo	Cwt.	194 6 6	161 10 11	433 7 2	..
Myrobalans	„	4 4 5	3 10 1	3 15 1	5 10 3
(*b*) Chemicals—					
Saltpetre	„	11 7 6	13 0 8	16 11 2	25 13 11
(*c*) Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb.	0 1 10	0 4 0	0 5 11	0 5 10
Cigars	„	0 13 7	1 3 3	3 0 7	4 2 1
(*d*) Opium	Cwt.	1,045 10 10	3,300 0 0	..	2,436 15 10
(*e*) Hemp, raw	„	13 12 0	13 4 0	13 14 10	17 6 4
(*f*) Lac, shell	„	54 1 9	67 2 3	93 15 1	97 9 3
(*g*) Coal	Ton	9 12 7	9 10 1	10 14 5	13 7 11
(*h*) Manure —Bones	„	69 0 9	65 14 3	66 14 8	79 1 0
(*i*) Other raw materials—					
Rubber, raw	Cwt.	36 15 5	55 14 3	56 0 5	70 8 6
Coir, unmanufactured	„	10 11 6	7 3 1	6 10 11	7 4 2
Mica	„	72 15 0	126 8 9	142 1 3	187 6 0
(*j*) Other manufactured articles—					
Candles	lb.	0 4 6	0 6 5	1 12 1	2 5 2
Paraffin wax	Cwt.	22 7 1	25 11 3	39 10 2	37 11 9
11. Wood and Timber—					
Teakwood	C. Tn.	155 12 1	153 3	93 2 10	185 11 5

No. 48.—Statement showing the exports from British India of some important articles, subject to export restrictions during the years ending March 1941, 1942 and 1943.

	Unit	Quantity			Value R (000).		
		1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
1. Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre (*excluding* jute and cotton).	Cwts. (000)	78	19	37	14,96	6,34	11,19
2. Wool, raw	lbs. (000)	39,613	19,000	22,082	2,60,34	1,20,13	1,71,82
3. Mica—all sorts	Cwts. (000)	241	191	150	3,05,41	2,71,16	2,80,40
4. Myrobalans and extracts thereof	„ „	756	618	382	34,12	28,44	24,58
5. Hides and skins, raw (*excluding* cuttings)	Tons	34,793	20,455	19,587	4,73,12	3,33,15	4,09,95
6. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	„	20,624	15,311	10,678	5,62,55	4,46,57	4,08,23
7. Vegetable oil, non-essential	Gals. (000)	11,525	4,308	1,689	2,04,98	1,04,01	60,98
8. Oilcakes	Tons (000)	99	73	16	37,44	61,49	14,92
9. Paraffin wax	Tons	2,731	2,701	16,227	14,04	21,31	1,22,47
10. Rubber, raw	lbs. (000)	14,575	1,251	2,714	72,77	6,26	17,09
11. Rubber manufactures	—	—	—	—	47,26	30,87	34,89
12. Seeds	Tons (000)	737	512	326	10,43,16	10,51,76	11,14,92
13. Cotton, raw and waste	„ „	296	90	77	17,54,10	5,30,56	7,18,79
14. Cotton twist and yarn	lbs. (million)	89	34	19	7,30,37	3,32,16	3,10,50

15. Cotton handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	No. (000)	4,268	8,531	1,396	40,08	16,53	790
16. Hosiery	—	—	—	—	22,09	50,53	25,58
17. *Cotton piecegoods*	Yds. (million)	771	819	462	26,47,55	33,33,83	36,37 24
17 (*a*). Canvas	Yds. (000)	4,991	8,682	6,300	43,81	1,27,53	1,18,91
18. Cotton manufactures, other sorts	lbs. (000)	21,557	21,168	17,377	1,12,22	1,58,34	1,06,09
19 Hemp, raw	Cwts. (000)	728	351	387	96,53	52,37	67,30
20. Jute, raw	Ton (000)	315	243	178	10,41,73	9,01,57	8,32,94
21. Jute, twist and yarn	lbs. (000)	4,819	2,699	3,856	11,13	7,76	12,11
22. Gunny bags	No. (million)	492	406	367	18,12,20	17,15,15	19,78,40
23. Gunny cloth	Yds. (million)	1,696	903	1,287	34,11,01	18,54,16	28,06,75
24. Jute—rope and twine and manufactures—other sorts.	Cwts. (000)	663	289	171	1,55,20	63,86	59,[illegible]
25. Woollen manufactures—carpets and rugs	lbs. (000)	6,025	1,760	2,884	70,61	30,35	54,40
26. Lac	Cwts. (000)	766	321	236	4,91,74	2,80,17	2,47,34
27. Coir—yarn, mats and mattings, and coir manufacture —other sorts.	„ „	514	640	441	75,08	80,28	97,16
TOTAL		—	—	—	2,37,56,21	1,87,90,44	1,90,87,98

No. 49.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUES OF SOME IMPORTANT RESTRICTED COMMODITIES IMPORTED INTO BRITISH INDIA DURING 1942-43 AND 1943-44.

Serial No.	Name of article	Import Tariff Item No.	VALUE.	
			1942-43	1943-44
			R	R
	PART I.			
1	Ivory, unmanufactured	5(2)	12,07,948	7,78,378
2	Fruits, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified.	8	51,32,466	99,80,109
2*a*	Cloves, all sorts, whether ground or un-ground.	9(3)	*34,07,242*	*21,21,235*
2*b*	Chromogal S. F., chromoline and other chrome compounds used for dyeing and tanning (*excluding* Barium, lead and zinc chromates).	13	Not available separately.	Not available separately.
3	Sugar *excluding* confectionery . . .	17	63,356	3,90,445
4	Confectionery	17(2)	2,54,918	29,443
5	Sugar-candy	17(3)	3,749	..
6	Jams, jellies, pickles, chutnies, sauces and condiments, canned or bottled.	20	*3,20,259*	*7,36,619*
7	Fruits, canned or bottled	20(2)	*2,93,442*	*1,23,092*
8	Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors.	22(2)	26,49,262	10,97,889
8*a*	Proprietory and patent medicines containing spirit.	22(5)*b*	Not available separately.	Not available separately.
9	Tobacco, manufactured, not otherwise specified	24	5,69,240	20,728
10	Cigars	24(1)	6,838	1,245
11	Cigarettes	24(2)	22,49,529	63,493
12	Marble and stone, not otherwise specified .	25(7)	3,035	10,172
13	Proprietory and patent medicines . . .	28	*28,84,391*	*20,05,442*
14	Toilet requisites, not otherwise specified . .	28(14)	37,76,444	13,52,674
15	Cinematograph films, exposed . . .	29(1)	10,18,143	18,11,781
15*a*	Aluminium powder and paint . . .	30	Not available separately.	Not available separately.
15*b*	Dyes derived from coal-tar and coal-tar derivatives used in any dyeing process.	30(1)	3,74,29,619	7,02,23,506
16	Lead pencils	30(7)	2,04,886	56,517
17	Soap, not otherwise specified	32	2,38,702	17,514
18	Soap, toilet	32(1)	3,11,807	1,44,425
19	Soap, household and laundry	32(2)	. 1,965	8,929
20	Skins (*other than* fur skins) tanned or dressed, and unwrought leather.	36(2)	2,73,572	49,692
21	Furskins, dressed	38	22,583	..
22	Rubber tyres and tubes and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified *excluding* apparel and boots and shoes.	39(1)	15,20,310	4,87,512
23	Furniture and cabinetware, not otherwise specified *excluding* mouldings.	40(2)	41,468	13,873
24	Furniture of wickerwork or bamboo .	42	70	426
24*a*	Writing paper, all sorts	44	24,62,167	18,36,598

Serial No.	Name of article	Import Tariff Item No.	Value 1942-43	Value 1943-44
			R	R
	PART I—*contd.*			
24*b*	Printing paper, *excluding* poster and stereo and all coated papers, but *including* art paper, all sorts which contain no mechanical wood pulp or in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to less than 70 per cent of the fibre content.	44(1)	8,37,991	10,71,538
24*c*	(1) Printing paper, all sorts, not otherwise specified, which contain mechanical wood pulp amounting to *not* less than 70 per cent of the fibre content.	44(2)	55,46,773	51,45,197
	(2) Newsprints, all sorts, in reels	44(2)		
	(3) Newsprints, all sorts, in sheets	44(2)		
24*d*	Paper *including* poster and stereo and all coated papers except art paper, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	44(3)	58,05,265	74,13,904
24*e*	Pasteboard, millboard, cardboard and strawboard, all sorts.	44(4)	12,98,995	14,72,522
25	Stationery *including* drawing and copybooks, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter and other cards, *including* cards in booklet forms.	45	Not available separately.	Not available separately.
26	Cotton, raw	46(3)	13,02,38,801	17,55,51,542
26*a*	Raw manila hemp (fibre)	46(4)	*23,34,432**	*20,67,374**
26*b*	Raw sisal (fibre)	46(5)		
27	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of silk, *including* such fabrics embroidered with artificial silk.	48	3,89,750	55,265
28	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent silk.	48(4)	1,34,981	88,776
29	Mats and mattings, not otherwise specified	50(7)	1,10,175	1,29,853
30	Lace and embroidery	52	9,51,983†	5,84,596†
31	Apparel haberdashery, millinery and drapery, not otherwise specified.	52		
32	Hats, caps, bonnets, and hatters' ware, not otherwise specified.	55	1,08,062	40,598
33	Parasols and sunshades and fittings for umbrellas, parasols and sunshades.	56	32,470	35,442
34	Umbrellas	56(1)	6,57[illegible]	2,022
35	Articles made of stone or marble	58	41,87[illegible]	4 564
36	Tiles other than glass, earthenware or porcelain tiles.	59	Not available separately.	Not available separately.
37	Earthenware, all sorts, not otherwise specified	59(2)	3,14,100	3,00,212
38	China and porcelain, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	59(2)		
39	Earthenware, pipes and sanitaryware	59(3)	4,06,387	3,66,448
40	Tiles of earthenware and porcelain	59(4)	65,349	89,515
41	Domestic Earthenware, China and porcelain	59(5)	2,28,267	87,710
42	Sheet and plate glass	60	Please see Serial	No. 98.
43	Glass tableware	60		

* Figures relate to Hemp raw. † Approximate.

No. 49—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of article	Import Tariff Item No.	VALUE 1942-43	VALUE 1943-44
			R	R
	PART I—*concld.*			
44	Glass bangles, glass beads and false pearls	60(3)	2,522	2
45	Pearls, unset	61	*6,51,675*	*16,35,164*
46	Precious stones, unset and imported cut	61(1)	42,20,029	1,10,23,097
47	Silver plate and silver manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	61(4)	66,013	3,217
48	Gold plate and gold manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	61(6)	403*	45*
49	Article, *other than* cutlery and surgical instruments, plated with gold or silver.	61(8)	74,461	16,903
50	Cutlery, plated with gold or silver	61(9)	22,736	16,950
51	Jewellery and jewels	61(10)	1,34,344	48,807
52	Enamelled ironware	63(20)	3,169	1,539
53	Domestic hardware and stoves—			
	(1) made of aluminium	71	*1,88,717*	*1,10,066*
	(2) others			
54	Metal furniture and cabinetware	71(3)	1,52,026	41,543
55	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	78	36,75,231	30,68,080
56	Talking machines and parts thereof, and records for talking machines.	79	*3,05,475*	*1,41,867*
57	Ivory, manufactured, not otherwise specified	82(1)	38	2,179
58	Toys, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports, bird shot, toy cannons, air guns and air pistols.	84	3,99,042†	1,59,939†
59	Buttons, metal	85	29,362	2,073
60	Smokers' requisites *excluding* tobacco and matches—			
	(1) made of aluminium	85(1)	47,125‡	15 937‡
	(2) others			
61	Buttons *other than* metal	87	*44,004*	*3,978*
	PART II.			
62	Bacon and Ham, not canned or bottled	2	1,09,485	5,743
63	Butter, Cheese and Ghee	4	4,90,516	3,79,073
64	Milk, condensed or preserved *including* milk cream.	4(1)	15,05,653	8,19,912
65	Vegetables, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified.	7	19,18,241	1,28,533
66	Coffee, not otherwise specified	9	4,581	1,330
67	Coffee, canned or bottled	9(1)	10,721	362
68	Starch and Farina	11(4)	12,81,034	2,73,396
69	Rosin	13(4)	*2,499*	*527*

* Includes figures for gold leaf.

† Includes figures for bows and arrows, if any.

‡ Figures relate to "Smokers' requisites excluding tobacco and matches" Separate figures for Serial Nos. 60(1) and 60(2) are not available.

Serial No.	Name of article	Import Tariff Item No.	Value 1942-43	Value 1943-44
			R	R
	PART II—*c ntd.*			
70	Lard, not canned or bottled	15(1)	..	220
71	Vegetable non-essential oils, not otherwise specified.	15(6)	3,23,011	3,97,930
72	Canned or bottled, bacon, ham and lard . .	16	18,899	17,693
73	Fish, canned	16(1)	1,20,133	1,70,220
74	Isinglass, canned or bottled	16(2)	58	..
75	Cocoa and chocolate *other than* confectionery .	18	4,04,260	2,38,444
76	Biscuits, cakes and farinaceous and patent foods, canned or bottled.	19	8,02,463	6,57,032
77	Vegetable products, canned or bottled . .	20	*48,846*	*1,400*
78	Fruit juices	20(1)	2,16,608	25,707
79	Vegetables, canned or bottled . . .	20(2)	4,08,550*	2,84,972*
80	Canned or bottled provisions, not otherwise specified.	21	6,98,911	2,15,196
81	Provisions and oilman's stores and groceries, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	21(1)	7,52,237	3,85,314
82	All sorts of food, not otherwise specified .	21(2)	7,467	25,396
83	All sorts of drink, not otherwise specified .	22	58,316	6,642
84	Wines, all sorts	22(3)	14,30,805†	14,21,619†
85	Spirits (other than denatured spirit) . .	22(4)	90,86,560	1,03,29,340
86	Spirits *other than* those contained in drugs and medicines *excluding* proprietory and patent medicines.	22(5)	Not available separately.	Not available separately.
87	Vinegar in casks	22(7)	21,248	13,760
88	Cement, not otherwise specified . .	25(4)	2,04,272	4,481
89	Portland cement *excluding* white portland cement.	25(5)	1,85,727	210
90	Paints, colours and painters' materials, all sorts, not otherwise specified, *including* paints, solutions and compositions containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1934.	30	47,22,473	41,05,073
91	Paints, colours and painters' materials the following, namely, Red lead, white lead, zinc white and other sorts, coloured, genuine dry, genuine moist or reduced dry or moist.	30(2) and 30(3)	10,13,222	3,43,403
92	Paints, colours and painters' materials, namely barytes, turpentine, turpentine substitute and varnish not containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1934.	30(4)	9,30,709	6,37,013
93	The following leather manufactures, namely, saddlery, harness, trunks and bags.	37	23,168	5,125
94	Leather cloths *including* artificial leather, and other manufactures of leather not otherwise specified.	37(1)	2,74,444	1,43,532
95	Books, printed, *including* covers for printed books, maps, charts and plans, proofs, music manuscripts and illustration specifically made for binding in books, *excluding* educational books.	45(1)	*23,57,791*	*13,33,661*

*Approximate
† Figures relate to Wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit, *i.e.*, tariff item 22(3).

No. 49—*concld.*

Serial No.	Name of article	Import Tariff Item No.	Value	
			1942-43	1943-44
			R	R
	PART II—*concld.*			
96	Prints, Engravings and pictures (*including* photographs and picture postcards) on paper or cardboard.	45(2)	16,043	23,748
97	Oilcloth and floor cloth	50(5)	2,04,226	25,496
98	Glass and Glassware, not otherwise specified and lacquered ware.	60	21,37,296	16,28,154
99	Glass globes and chimneys for lamps and lanterns.	60(1)	11,271	1,538
100	Electric lighting bulbs	60(2)	19,59,671	15,53,173
101	Metal lamps and parts thereof . . .	71	*3,31,403*	*3,54,776*
102	Cutlery all sorts, not otherwise specified .	71(2)	10,42,250	5,23,253
103	Typewriters and parts thereof . . .	72(6)	*18,48,302*	*6,40,522*
104	Sewing machines and parts thereof . .	72(6) and 72(10)	*27,50,667**	*18,57,211**
105	Fans, electric, table and ceiling and parts thereof.	73	*10,52,987*	*7,69,085*
106	Photographic instruments, apparatus and appliances *other than* cinema.	77	*28,06,557*	*18,11,946*
107	Brushes, all sorts	83	8,55,762	3,27,525
108	Prints, engravings and pictures (*including* photographs and picture postcards) not otherwise specified.	86	1,497	415
109	Leather, artificial, manufactures of . . .	87	Not available separately.	Not available separately.
110	Newspapers, old, in bales and bags . . .	44(7)	2,77,87[illegible]	15,056

*Figures include parts of knitting machines and accessories.

APPENDIX I.

Copy of Government of India, Department of Commerce, Notification No. 91-c.w. (1)/44, dated the 29th January 1944 as amended by subsequent notifications up to the 30th June 1944.

No. 91-C.W. (1)/44.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 91-C. W. (1)/43, dated the 6th March 1943, the Central Government is pleased to prohibit the export to—

(1) any place outside India, or

(ii) any tribal area or Indian State beyond the western and northern boundaries of the North-West Frontier Province or

(iii) any port in an Indian State to the north of Bombay (port) and south of Karachi, of any goods specified in the schedule annexed, except the following, namely:—

(a) any goods consigned to or destined for the Portuguese possessions in India and intended for use or consumption therein;

(b) any goods of the description specified in part E of the said Schedule and consigned to or destined to any part of the British Empire (including Mandated Territories) other than Palestine and Eire;

(c) any goods of the description specified in Part C of the said Schedule and covered by an export licence issued by the Central Government in the Department of Supply or by any officer authorised by that Department in this behalf;

(d) any goods of the description specified in Part F of the said Schedule and covered by an export licence issued by the Central Government in the Department of Food or by an officer authorised by that Department in this behalf;

(e) any goods of the description specified in Part B, D, E or G of the said Schedule and covered by an export licence issued by or under the orders of the Export Trade Controller appointed in this behalf by the Central Government;

(f) any goods constituting the stores or equipment of an outgoing vessel or conveyance, or the *bonâ-fide* personal effects of the crew of or of the passengers in, such vessel or conveyance;

(g) any goods transhipped at a port in British India;

(h) any goods exported under the orders of Naval, Military or Air Force Authorities for Naval, Military or Air Force requirements;

(i) any goods exported under the orders of the Central Government or such officers as may be appointed by the Central Government in this behalf;

(j) any goods covered by an Open General Licence issued by the Central Government;

(k) any goods required by persons residing or having their business in the Tribal areas and Indian States beyond the western and northern boundaries of the North-West Frontier Province for personal use or for use in the ordinary course of their business.

SCHEDULE.

PART A.

(No licence issued)

1. Agar-agar.
2. Arms, Ammunition and Military stores (including explosives and fulminate of mercury), other than those covered by licences issued under Indian Arms Act.
3. Asbestos and manufactures thereof.
4. Asbestos cement.
5. Belting for machinery.

5a. Buttons, all sorts—

(i) of cotton,
(ii) of hair, and
(iii) of leather.

6. Candles of all kinds.
7. Casein.
8. Chemicals and chemical preparations, the following :—

(i) Acetone,
(ii) Acid Acetic,
(iii) Acid Formic,
(iv) Acid Stearic,
(v) Aluminium oxide,
(vi) Ammonium sulphate, Potassium nitrate and other chemical manures not specified.
(vii) Aniline and alkylated aniline,
(viii) Calcium acetate (acetate of lime),
(ix) Calcium carbide,
(x) Chlorinated hydrocarbons,

(xi) Chrome alum,
(xii) Dimethyl sulphate;
(xiii) Disinfectants, all sorts;
(xiv) Ethyl alcohol or rectified spirit of any proof degree; methylated or denatured or mineralised spirits,
(xv) Lithopone and Cadmium Lithopone,
(xvi) Naphthalene,
(xvii) Phosphorus,
(xviii) Potassium bichromate,
(xix) Salts and other compounds of mercury;
(xx) Sodium bichromate,
(xxi) Sodium hydrosulphite,
(xxii) Sodium nitrite, and
(xxiii) Toluol (Toluene).
9. Cinematograph films, not exposed.
10. Clocks, watches and parts thereof.
11. Cutlery, all sorts; Razors and razor blades.
12. Drugs and medicines, the following :—
(i) Acidum Acetylsalicylicum, Acidum Boricum, Acidum Citricum, Acidum Cresylicum, Acidum Mandelicum, Acidum Nicotinicum, Acidum Salicylicum, Acidum Tannicum, Acidum Tartaricum, Acriflavina, Aether, Aether Anaestheticus, Aethylis Chloridum, Aethyl Morphianæ Hydrochloridum, Ammonii Carbonas, Amylis Nitris, Antimonii et Potassii Tartras, Antimonii et Sodii Tartras, Antimonii Trichloridum, Antrypol, Arsenii Trioxidum, Argentoproteinum, Argentoproteinum Mite, Atropinæ Sulphas, Barbitonum, Barbitonum Solubile, Benzonium, Benzylis Benzoas, Bismuth salts, Bismuthum Praecipitatum, Borax, Brilliant Green, Camphor, crude and refined, Carbonei Tetrachloridum, Chiniofonum, Chlorocresol, Chloroformum, Cinchona Bark and powder, Cocaina and its salts, Creosotum, Cresol, Cupri Sulphas, Dextrosum, Digoxin, Emetina and its salts, Ergota Praeparata and preparations thereof, Ferri et Quininae Citras, Ferri Sulphas, Fluoresceinum Solubile, Hexaminae Hexobarbitonum, Hexobarbitonum Solubile, Histamnæ Phosphas Acidus, Homatropinæ Hydrobromidum, Hyoscina and its salts, Insulinum, Insulinum Protaminatum *cum* Zinco, Ipecacuanha, Liquor Cresol Saponatus, Mapharside, Menthol, Mepacrinæ Hydrochloridum, Mepacrinæ Methanosulphonas, Mersalylum, Neoarsphenamina, Nikethamidum, Pamaquin, Paraffinum Lipuidum, Paraffinum Molle, Paraldehydum, Paris Green, Pentothol Sodium, Percaine, Phenol, Phenobarbitonum, Phenobarbitonum Solubile, Phenolphthaleinum, Planocaine-T, Potasii Bromidum, Potassii Iodidum, Potassii Permanganas, Procainæ Hydrochloridum, Quinina and its salts, Quinidina and its salts, Saccharinum, Sodii Bromidum, Sodii Citras, Sodii Chloras, Sodii Iodidum, Sodii Phosphas Acidus, Sodu Salicylas, Sulphadiazinum, Sulphaguanidinum, Sulphapyridinum, Sulphathiazolum, Sulphonamide preparations (*e.g.* Sulphanilamide, Soluseptasine, etc.), Totaquina, Tryparsamidum, Zinci Oxidum (B.P.) Zinci Sulphas.
(ii) Any medicinal preparation containing any one or more of the drugs or medicines specified in entry (i) above whether in bulk or in any other form such as tablets, ampoules, solutions, ointments, etc., including all proprietary brands and Trade Marks preparations and equivalents of them intended for oral, hypodermic, intravenous or external use.
13. Dyestuffs, the following :—
(i) Synthetic dyestuffs including coal tar derivatives used in any dyeing process, and
(ii) Natural indigo.
14. Glass bottles of crown cork pattern, empty or when in use as containers.
15. Glass substitute.
15a. Glue and raw materials for the manufacture of glue, the following :—
(i) Hide fleshings.
(ii) Dry limed hide bellies/splits,
(iii) Dry limed hide enthings, and
(iv) Bone sinews.
16. Gums and resins, the following :—
(i) Gum Benzoin.
(ii) Rosin.
17. Hides, the following :—
(i) Wet salted cow hides (trimmed according to trade custom) from 13 lbs. to 28 lbs.
(ii) Dry salted cow hides other than those known as Daccas, from 9 lbs. upwards.
(iii) Dry (arsenicated or otherwise) framed cow hides from 6 lbs. upwards.
(iv) Buffalo hides, kattais or buffalo calves, all sorts.
(v) Hides cut into pieces of any weight or size, other than trimmings (glue pieces).
18. Horse hair and manufactures thereof.
19. Horses and mules.
20. Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances, and parts thereof, the following :—
(i) Cameras,
(ii) Cinematograph equipment,

(iii) Clinical thermometers,
(iv) Electrical installation accessories.
(v) Electrical insulating meterials of all sorts,
(vi) Electrical lighting accessories and fittings.
(vii) Electric wires and cables (including telegraph and telephone wires and accessories),
(viii) High tension and low tension control switch gear,
(ix) Optical glass, formed and unformed,
(x) Optical instruments, all sorts, not specified in Part C,
(xi) Surveying instruments and appliances.
(xii) Transmission line equipment,
(xiii) Wireless instruments (including Reception sets), and parts thereof, and
(xiv) X-ray equipment and parts thereof.
21. Kieselguhr.
22. Leather, unwrought, the following :—
(i) All vegetable tanned leather produced from buffalo hides, kattais or buffalo calves other than East India Kips.
(ii) All classes of vegetable tanned leather produced from cow hides or kips weighing 8 lbs. or over as hides and 4 lbs. or over as sides other than East India Kips.
(iii) All chrome tanned upper-leather produced from cow or buffalo hides and having a minimum substance of 1.5 mm. and/or a minimum area of 11 sq. ft. per half hide (side) or 22 sq. ft. per full hide.
(iv) All unwrought leather from buffalo, cow or calf-hide in the form of cut pieces or cut components (leather goods, semi-manufactured).
23. Leather manufactures, the following :—
(i) Men's footwear, all sorts, and component parts thereof.
(ii) Suitcases, bags, attache cases or other containers made of cow or buffalo hide or leather and component parts thereof.
24. Machinery and millwork, the following :—
(i) Ball and roller bearings, all sorts, and
(ii) Motors, Generators and transformers.
25. Metals and Ores, the following :—
(i) Antimony.
(ii) Ferro alloys including ferro-chrome, ferro-manganese, ferro-phosphorus, ferro-silicon ferro-titanium, ferro-tungsten, ferro-vanadium and ferro-molybdenum,
(iii) Magnesium and magnesium alloys,
(iv) Mercury,
(v) Nickel; nickel oxide; nickel ore and matte; nickel alloys,
(vi) Phosphor alloys,
(vii) Tin, wrought and unwrought; tin alloys.
(viii) Zinc or spelter, wrought and unwrought; zinc concentrates, dross and manufacturing residues; zinc alloys, and
(ix) Scrap containing any of the metals or alloys specified in entries (i) to (viii).
26. Paper and pasteboard, all sorts and manufactures thereof; stationery.
26a. Polishes and compositions for application to leather, metals or wood.
27. Printers' and Lithographers' inks.
28. Pulp of wood for paper-making; also rags and other materials for making paper.
29. Pyrethrum flowers, whole or powdered, and extracts of any strength obtained therefrom; also insecticides containing pyrethrum flowers or extract of pyrethrum flowers.
30. Roofing felts and associated joining materials.
31. Small tools, all sorts, and component parts thereof, including—
(i) Metal working tools, hand or machine operated,
(ii) Wood working tools, hand or machine operated,
(iii) Hand tools of all descriptions, and
(iv) Precision and measuring tools and instruments.
32. Spectacle frames, all sorts.
33. Starch, dextrine and farina.
34. Textiles, the following :—
(i) Flax, raw, and
(ii) Flax manufactures.
35. Vessels for inland and harbour navigation (such as lunches, boats, barges and dredgers) and component parts and equipment thereof.
36. Vitamin A, its preparations and admixtures.
37. Wood preservatives, the following :—
(i) Coal tar.
(ii) Creosote, and
(iii) Mixtures containing coal tar or creosote.
38. Woollen manufactures including woollen yarn and hosiery.
39. Umbrellas and umbrella fittings.

Part B

(Items controlled by Department of Supply and Food licences issued by the Export Trade Controller.).

1. Bakelite and other synthetic moulding powders.

2. Bacon and ham, not canned or bottled.

3. Drugs crude and refined, both indigenous and imported medicines and medicinal preparations other than those specified in parts A and C.

4. Hops.

5. Malt.

Part C

(Licences issued by the Central Government in the Department of Supply or by an officer authorised by that Department in this behalf.)

1. Abrasives manufactured, including grinding wheels emery paper and powder; sand paper.

2. Bitumen.

3. Bristles, pig, and manufactures thereof.

3a. Carbon black.

4. Carbonised coconut shell.

5. Cement and manufactures thereof, other than those specified in Part A.

6. Chemicals and chemical preparations, the following :—

(i) Acid Hydrochloric,
(ii) Acid Nitric,
(iii) Acid Oxalic,
(iv) Acid Sulphuric,
(v) Alcohol Methyl,
(vi) Aluminous sulphate including all forms of alum except chrome alum),
(vii) Ammonia and ammonium compounds other than those included in Part A,
(viii) Barium peroxide,
(ix) Barium sulphate (Barytes),
(x) Bleaching powder and chlorine,
(xi) Calcium chloride,
(xii) Caustic soda,
(xiii) Cobalt oxide,
(xiv) Gases, all sorts, other than those included in Part A,
(xv) Glycerine,
(xvi) Hydrogen peroxide,
(xvii) Iodine,
(xviii) Magnesium sulphate,
(xix) Potassium and Potassium compounds other than those included in Parts A and D,
(xx) Salts and other compounds of arsenic, chromium, copper, lead, molybdenum, nickel, platinum, radium, tin and zinc, other than those included in Part A.
(xxi) Selinium oxide,
(xxii) Sodium bicarbonate,
(xxiii) Sodium carbonate,
(xxiv) Sodium cyanide,
(xxv) Sodium peroxide,
(xxvi) Sodium silicate,
(xxvii) Sodium sulphate,
(xxviii) Sodium sulphide,
(xxix) Sodium thiosulphate,
(xxx) Sulphur, and
(xxxi) Uranium oxide.

7. Cork and cork manufactures.

8 Drugs and medicines, the following :—

(i) Acidum Ascorbicum, Adrenalinæ Hydrochloridum, Ammonii Chloridum, Amylocalinæ Hydrochloridum. Aneurinæ Hydrochloridum, Apomorphinæ, Hydrochloridum, Argenti Nitras, Barii Sulphas, Belladonnæ Folium, Belladonnæ Radix, Bromethol, Cadmii Iodium, Caffeina and its salts, Calamina, Calcii Gluconas, Calciferol, Calcii Lactas, Calcii, Sulphas Cantharidis, Carbachlolum, Cascara Sagrada and preparations thereof, Chloralis Hydras, Chloroxylenol, Chromii Trioxidum, Chrysarobinum, Codeina and its salts, Creta, Diamorphinae Hydrochloridum, Digitalin, Ephedrina and its salts, Extractum Filicis Liquidum, Extractum Hepatis Liquidum, Extractum Pituitarii Liquidum, Extractum Suprarenali Corticis, Ferriet Ammonii Citras, Gentian, Violet, Glucosum,

Liquidum, Glycerylis Trinitras, Hyoscyamus, Iodophthaleinum, Iodoxyl, Kaolinum, Liquor Formaldehydi, Liuor Hydrogenii Peroxidum, Mangnesii Trisilicas Methylsulphonas, Morphina and its salts, Nitrogenii Monoxidum, Oestradiol, Oleum Anethi, Oleum Anisi, Oleum Chenapodii, Oleum Euclapti, Oleum Hydnocarpi, Oleum Iorisatum, Oleum Menthæ Pipertæ, Oleum Morruhæ Oleum Theobromatis, Oleum Vitaminatum, Opium Oxygenium, Peptonum, Phenacetinum Phenyl Hydrargyri Acetas, Phenyl Hydrargyri Nitras, Physostigmiæ and its salts, Pirevan, Polygala Chinensis, plant, extracts and preprations thereof, Potassii Persulphas, Resorcinol, Riboflavin, Santoninum Soda lime, Sodii Chloridum, Sodii et Potassii Tartras, Sodii Sulphas Acidus, Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus, Stibophenum, Stilboestrol, Strophanthinum, Strychnina and its salts, Sulpharsphenamina, Tetrachlorethylenum, Theobrominea et Sodii Salicylas. Theophyllina *cum* Aethylenediamina, Thiodiphenylamina, Thymol, Thyroideum, Tragacanth, Trypan Blue, Urea.

(ii) Any medicinal preparation containing any one or more of the drugs or medicines. specified in entry (i) above whether in bulk or in any other form such as tablets, ampoules solutions, ointments, etc., including all proprietary brands and Trade Mark preparations and equivalents of them intended for oral, hypodermic, intravenous or external use.

10. Glass, sheet.

11. Graphite and graphite crucibles.

12. Hydraulic packing.

13. Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances, and parts thereof, the following :—

(i) Electrical instruments, apparatus and appliances, all sorts (including accumulators and dry cells, electric fans and accessories and electric lamps), other than those specified in Part A,

(ii) Microscopes,

(iii) Musical instruments and parts thereof,

(iv) Photographic papers, plates and films including those used in X-ray photography but including cinema films,

(v) Surgical and veterinary instruments, apparatus, and appliances, including cotton wool and lint.

(vi) Telegraph and telephone instruments and apparatus.

14. Lamps and parts thereof, the following :—

(i) Gas lamps,

(ii) Hurricane lamp,

(iii) Incandescent oil lamp,

(iv) Oil Lamps, and

(v) Parts of Lamps, all sorts, other than funnels, globes and glass parts covered by item 17 of Part D.

15. Machinery and millwork, including parts thereof, other than those specified in Part A, but excluding—

(i) machine tools of and description and

(ii) parts of machinery and millwork, which are exported for purposes of repairs or are returned to the manufactures as defective.

16. Machine Tools all description and parts thereof.

17. Metals and Ores, the following :—

(i) Aluminium and aluminium alloys,

(ii) Antimony alloys containing more than 10 per cent. of antimony including printing and bearing alloys,

(iii) Beryl (Beryllium) ore, metal and alloys,

(iv) Cobalt,

(v) Copper ores ; copper wrought and unwrought ; copper plates and sheets ; copper wire, drawn copper alloys,

(vi) Iridium ; osmiridium ; iridosmine and concentrates containing iridium,

(vii) Iron or steel :—

(a) Pig iron,

(b) High speed Tool Steel in any form,

(c) Die steel of any form,

(d) Steel ingots,

(e) Rolled, forged or cast steel,

(f) Iron castings and

(g) Tin plate.

(viii) Lead ore ; pig lead ; lead sheets ; lead pipes and tubes ; lead alloys,

(ix) Molybdenum and molybdenum ores,

(x) Platinum, crude and refined ; platinum alloys,

(xi) Radium, radium ores and concentrates,

(xii) Tin concentrates and ores,

(xiii) Tungsten and tungsten ore (Wolfram),

(xiv) Vanadium and vanadium ores and

(xv) Scrap containing any of the metals or alloys specified in entries (i) to (xiv)

18. Manufactured articles, not specified elsewhere in this Schedule, made wholly or mainly of any of the metals or alloys specified in item 25 of part A or in item 17 of this part ; including containers, when not in use as containers or when in use as containers of goods specified in this part.

(*N.B.—An article shall be deemed to be made mainly of any of the metals or alloys referred to if such metals or alloys constitutes the major part of either the bulk or the value of the article.*)

19. Paints, varnishes and enamels, all sorts, not coverd by any other entry in this part and excluding pumic stone.

20. Patent photographic developers, fixers and photographic materials not otherwise specified.

21. Processing materials for rubber tyres other than steatite and French chalk, not covered by another item in this Part.

22. Rubber manufactures, all sorts, including rubber shoes and canvas shoes with rubber soles.

23. Sera.

24. Textiles, the following :—

(i) Hemp, raw, all sorts (Manila, Sisal and Indian hemp, etc., and manufactures thereof, including twine.

25. Turpentine and pine oil.

26. Vehicle and parts thereof (excluding old scrap parts), the following :—

(i) Aircraft and parts of aircraft ; special aircraft materials.

(ii) Motor vehicles, namely, motor cars, motor cycles and motor omnibuses, vans and lorries and chassis for the same, whether fitted with rubber tyres and tubes or not and

(iii) Parts of motor vehicles, including rubber tyres and tubes and producer gas plants.

27. Wood and timber, all sorts, including plywood and other laminated wood but excluding agarwood, firewood and sandalwoods ; also chests, boxes, crates and other containers made therefrom when exported empty, and parts thereof including shooks.

PART D

(*Items controlled by Department of Commerce ; licences issued by the Export Trade Controller.*)

1. Apparel, all sorts.

2. Articles made wholly or mainly of plastic materials.

3. Books, printed.

5. Bicyles, accessories and parts thereof.

5A. Building and engineering materials, the following :—

(i) Fire bricks and

(ii) Fire clay

6. Carbons, decolourising and activated.

7. Chemicals and chemical preparations, the following :—

(i) Caoutchoucine,

(ii) Oleic acid,

(iii) Potassium chlorate, and

(iv) Pyridine.

8. Coal and coke ; charcoal.

9. Coffee.

10. Coir, unmanufactured and manfactured.

11. Containers made wholly or mainly of any of the metals or alloys specified in item 25 of Part A or in item 17 of Part C, when in use as containers of goods other than those specified in Part C.

(*N.B.—An article shall be deemed to be made mainly of any of the metals or alloys referred to, if such metal or alloy constitutes the major part of either the bulk or the value of the article.*)

12. Derris root and powder.

13. Diamonds, precious and semi-precious stones.

14. Earthenware and porcelain.

15. Firewood.

17. Glass and glassware, all sorts, other than those specified in Parts A and C.

19. Gramophone records.

20. Gums and resins, all sorts, other than those specified in Part A.

21. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather unwrought, the following :—

(i) Chrome tanned leather, other than varieties specified in Part A,

(ii) East India Kips.

22. Hydraulic brake fluid for automobiles.

23. Kapok.

24. Lac, all sorts ; also mixtures containing some form of lac as one of the main ingredients.

25. Leather manufactures, all sorts, not specified in Part A.

"25A. Manufactures of wood and timber, all sorts, other than those specified in Part C, but including—

(i) Cigarette cases,

(ii) Furniture and cobinetware made mainly or wholly of wood,

(iii) Jewel cases, and

(iv) Shoe lasts.

(*N.B.—Furniture and cabinetware made mainly or wholly of iron or any other metal or alloys will be covered by item 17 in Part C.*)"

26. Manures, other than chemical manures.

27. Matches, all sorts.

28. Mica; articles made mainly or wholly of mica.

29. Oilcakes, all sorts.

30. Oils, the following :—

(i) Oils, animal, all sorts,

(ii) Oils, essential, all sorts,

(iii) Oils, mineral, all sorts (including crude oil, kerosene, fuel oils, lubricating oils, greases, petrol, solvent oil, mineral turpentine, benzine and benzol, but excluding drugs and medicines included in item 12 of Part A and item 9 of Part C). and

(iv) Oils, vegetable, non-essential, all sorts, other than those included in item 9 of Part C and item 3 of Part F.

31. Oilseeds non-essential, all sorts.

32. Perfumed spirits.

33. Pictures, framed.

34A. Pumic stone.

35. Quartz crystals of electrical specification.

36. Rubber, raw; Rubber scrap and waste; Rubber seeds.

37. Silver bullion, ore, metal, alloys and manufactures.

38. Soaps, washing powders and toilet requisites.

39. Steatite and talc, in any form, including French chalk.

40. Tallow and Stearine, all sorts.

41. Tanning substances, all sorts, including myrobalans, gall nuts, wattle bark and extract thereof

42. Tea.

43. Textiles, the following :—

(i) Artificial silk yarn,

(ii) Artificial silk manufactures, including mixtures with other textiles or staple fibre.

(iii) Cotton manufactures, all sorts (including cotton twist and yarn; piecegoods, hosiery, sewing thread, canvas, mosquito neting and tape).

(iv) Cotton, raw, not of Indian origin and cotton waste,

(v) Haberdashery and millinery.

(vi) Jute raw; jute manufactures,

(vii) Silk, raw, cocoons, waste products (including Duppion) and hand reeled.

(viii) Silk yarn and manufactures, all sorts (including silk hosiery) and

(ix) Wool, raw.

44. Tobacco and tobacco manufactures, the following :—

(i) Cigarettes,

(ii) Cigars, and

(iii) Unmanufactured tobacco including flue cured tobacco.

45. Toys and requisites for games and sports.

46. Ultramarine blue.

47. Waxes of all kinds, including paraffin wax.

PART E

(*Items controlled by the Department of Commerce; licences issued by the Export Trade Controller.*)

1. Animal bladers, guts and casings.

3. Chemicals and chemical preparations, the following :—

(i) Cholesterol,

(ii) Phthalic acid and derivatives,

(iii) Picric acid and

(iv) Radon.

4. Fibres for brushes and brooms.

5. Hair of all kinds and manufactures of hair, other than horse hair and manufactures of horse hair.

6. Hides and skins, raw, other than those specified in Part A; furs and fur skins.

7. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather, unwrought, all sorts, other than those specified in Parts A and D.

8. Metals and Ores, the following :—

(i) Aluminium ore,

(ii) Antimony ore,

(iii) Arsenic ore and metal.

(iv) Bismuth,

(v) Cadmium,

(vi) Chrome ore and metal,

(vii) Cobalt ore,

(viii) Fluorspar

(ix) Ilmenite and Monazite,
(x) Iron ore,
(xi) Iron pyrites,
(xii) Lithium,
(xiii) Magnesite,
(xiv) Manganese ore and Manganese,
(xv) Rutile, Zircon, Kyanite and Sillimanite,
(xvi) Strontium,
(xvii) Tantalum, columbium (Niobium) ore and metal;
(xviii) Titanium metal,
(xix) Thorium,
(xx) Uranium, and
(xxi) Zinc ore".

9. Postage stamps.
10. Scrap cinematograph films.
11. Selenium.
12. Textiles, the following :—
(i) Cotton raw, not specified in Part D,
(ii) Mesta-fibre, and
(iii) Ramie fibre, and piecegoods made therefrom.
13. Turkey red oil.

PART F

(Licences issued by the Central Government in the Department of Food or by an officer authorised by that Department in this behalf.)

1. Liquors, all sorts, other than those specified in Parts A and D.
2. Provisions and Oilman's stores, the following :—
(i) Canned and bottled provisions other than those specified in Part G,
(ii) Ghee and butter,
(iii) Cheese,
(iv) Pickles, and
(v) Chutneys and condiments.
3. Vegetable product, as defined in the Vegetable Product (Excise Duty) Act, 1943 (XI of 1943).

PART G

(Items controlled by the Department of food ; licences issued by the Export Trade Controller.)

1. Animals, living, the following :—
(i) Cattle, and
(ii) Poultry.
2. Fish, dried (salted and unsalted).
3. Fodder, bran and pollards.
4. Fruits, nuts and vegetables (including dried, salted or preserved, not canned or bottled).
5. Grain, pulse and flour.
6. Provisions and Oilman's stores, other than those included in Parts B and F, including curry powder containing one of more varieties of spices as ingredients.
7. Provisions canned and bottled, the following :—
(i) Fruit juices and soft drinks.
8. Seeds, other than those specified in Part D, the following :—
(i) Oilseeds, essential, all sorts, and
(ii) Seeds, other than oilseeds, including seed potatoes but excluding rubber seeds and tea seeds.
9. Spices, all sorts.
10. Sugar including molasses."

APPENDIX II

Copy of Government of India, Department of Commerce, Notification No. 23-I.T. C./43, dated the 1st July 1943 as amended by subsequent notifications up to 22nd July 1944.

No. 23-I. T. C./43.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to cancel the notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce Nos. 25-I.T.C./40, dated 31st December 1940, 56-I.T.C./41, dated 23rd August 1941 and 22-I.T.C./42, dated 28th March 1942, and to prohibit the bringing into British India by sea, land or air from any place outside India of any goods of the descriptions specified in the Schedule hereto annexed except the following, namely :—

(i) any goods imported by the Central Government for Defence purposes;

(ia) and goods imported by the Central Government or a Provincial Government (including a Chief Commissioner) orders in respect of which are placed through the India Store Department in the United Kingdom;

(ii) any goods imported for transhipment to, or in bond for re-export to, any country outside India, or in transit through India by post, or redirected by post outside India without leaving the custody of the Postal Department;

(iii) any goods imported by an individual, either as passenger's baggage or through the post, for the private and personal use of the importer;

(iv) goods of any description the importation of which is covered by an import licence issued in persuance of the Machine Tool Control Order, 1941;

(v) any goods imported by the Government of the United States of America either for the use of the American Forces in India, or for transit through India for the use of American Forces in other countries;

(vi) defence supplies for the Republic of China;

(vii) any goods covered by an Open General Licence issued by the Central Government;

(viii) any goods of the descriptions specified in Part I of the Schedule which are covered by a special licence issued by the Steel Import Controller or by a Deputy Steel Import Controller or Assistant Steel Import Controller appointed in this behalf by the Central Government;

(ix) goods of any description other than those specified in Part I of the Schedule which are covered by a special licence issued by the Chief Controller of Imports appointed in this behalf by the Central Government;

(x) any goods of the descriptions specified in Part II of the Schedule which are covered by a special licence issued by the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports at Calcutta appointed in this behalf by the Central Government;

(xi) any goods of the descriptions specified in Part III of the Schedule which are covered by a special licence issued by the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports at Bombay appointed in this behalf by the Central Government;

(xii) any goods of the descriptions specified in Part IV of the Schedule which are covered by a Special licence issued by an Import Trade Controller appointed in this behalf by the Central Government;

(xiii) any goods of the descriptions specified in the Schedule which are covered by a special licence issued by any officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Central Government.

Provided that nothing in these exceptions shall prejudice the application to any goods of any other prohibition or regulation affecting the import of goods that may be in force at the time when such goods are imported.

SCHEDULE

[*N.B.*—Each entry in column (2) has the same meaning as in the item of the first Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (XXXII of 1934), specified against it in column (3) being the item which applies, wholly or in part, to the entry in column (2).]

PART I

(Applications for special licences to be directed to the Steel Import Controller.)

Serial No.	Name of article.	Item of First Schedule to Indian Tariff Act, 1934.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Calcium Molybdate, Molyte and other molybdenum products	28 and 70 (1)
2	Ferro-Tungsten	63 (1)
3	Ferro-Molybdenum	63 (1)
4	Ferro-Vanadium	63 (1)
5	Ferro-Titanium	63 (1)
6	Ferro-Phosphorus	63 (1)
7	Ferro-Columbium (also known as Ferro-Niobium)	63 (1)
8	Ferro-Selenium	63 (1)
9	Ferro-Silicon	63 (1)
10	Ferro-Chrome	63 (1)
11	Refined ferro-manganese (all grades below 3 per cent carbon)	63 (1)
12	Silco-Manganese	63 (1)
13	Silco-Spiegel	63 (1)
14	Ferro-Silicon-Zirconium	63 (1)
15	Iron or steel angle, channel, tee, flat beam or joist, zed, trough and piling	63 (2)
16	(*a*) Iron or steel rounds, rods, squares, hexagons, and other sections and shapes (and whether black or bright). (*b*) High speed, alloy and carbon tool steel sections, stainless and heat resisting steels.	63 (3), 63 (14), 63 (19), 63 (20) and 63 (25)
17	Iron or steel pipes and tubes and fittings therefor including valves and boiler tubes cut to shape and size.	63 (6), 63 (17) 63 (18) and 72 (3)
18	Iron or steel plates, medium plates, sole plates, terne plates, black plates, silver finished plates including cast iron plates.	63 (7), 63 (19) and 63 (20)
19	Steel ingots and iron or steel, blooms, billets and slabs excluding pieces of less than 1½ inches square or thick.	63 (8)
20	Iron or steel structures, fabricated partially or wholly if made mainly or wholly of iron or steel bars, sections, plates or sheets for the construction of buildings and colliery arches or pit props and parts thereof.	63 (9) and 63 (28)
21	Steel tinplates and tinned sheets, including tin taggers, and cuttings of such plates, sheets or taggers.	63 (10)
22	Iron and steel bolts, nuts, set screws, machine screws and machine studs	63 (12), 75 (1) and 75 (5)
23	Iron and steel hoops and strips	63 (14)
24	Iron or steel rivets	63 (15)
25	Iron or steel nails and washers all sorts not otherwise specified	63 (16)
26	Iron or steel sheets, coated and uncoated, less than 3 millimetres including galvanised, lead coated and cellactite sheets.	63 (20) and 63 (28)
27	Iron or steel rails, sleepers or fishplates for railways and tramways	63 (21), 63 (22) and 63 (23)
28	Malleable iron rail clips	63 (22)
29	Iron or steel wire rope and wire strand	63 (24)
30	Iron or steel wire whether plain or barbed (excluding uncoated electrodes)	63 (24) and 63 (25)
31	Iron or steel wire nails	63 (25)
34	Iron or steel wire rods coated or uncoated (excluding electrodes)	63 (3), 63 (25) and 63 (28)
35	Iron or steel wire netting	63 (28)
36	Iron or steel wire chain link fencing, wire mesh, wire staples (excluding machine staples) and boot and shoe grindey.	63 (16), 66 (25) 63 (28), 70, 71, 72 (3) and 87
37	Shell steel	63 (28)
38	Iron or steel castings, forgings, stampings, steel chains and forged steel balls	63 (28)
39	Steel die blocks	63 (28)
40	Unmachined wrought iron and iron castings in all forms	63 (28)
41	Copper wrought	64
42	Copper scrap	64 (1)
43	Lead, wrought, the following articles, namely pipes and tubes and sheets other than sheets for tea chests.	67
44	Zinc or spelter including zinc scrap, in all forms, excluding manufactures thereof.	68 and 68 (1)

Serial No.	Name of article.	Item of First Schedule to Indian Tariff Act, 1934.
(1)	(2)	(3)
45	Tin block	69
46	Brass, bronze and similar alloys, wrought or in the form of scrap, excluding chemical or imitation gold.	70
47	Copper, unwrought	70 (1)
48	Nickel, including nickel scrap, in all forms excluding manufactures thereof	70 (1)
49	All alloys of copper, and scrap of such alloys in all forms, excluding manufactures thereof.	70 (1)
50	Monel metal	70 (1)
51	Tungsten Metal Powder and other Tungsten products	70 (1)
52	Molybdenum Metal Powder	70 (1)
53	Calcium-Manganese-Silicon, and Calcium Silicide	70 (1) and 87
54	Screw with gimlet points	71
55	Steel earthwire for hydro electric installations	72 (3)
55A	Rolling Rolls for steel works (whether of cast iron cast steel or forged)	72 (3)
56	Fabricated iron and steel sheets imported for the construction of coal tubs, and fabricated galvanised iron sheets for roofing railway wagons.	74
57	Iron or steel tyres, axles, wheels and buffers for locomotives, wagons and carriages, whether for railways or tramways; and iron or steel railway or tramway springs, whether laminated or coiled.	72 (3), 74, 74 (1), 74 (3), 75 and 75 (4)
58	Locomotive piston rods, motion parts	72 and 72 (3)

PART II

(Applications for special licences to be directed to the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Calcutta.)

1.	Dry battery wax, red and black, wooden separators and sealing compound for batteries and accumulators.	15 and 87
2	Tea chests and parts and fittings thereof excluding aluminium tea chest linings and tea chests containing aluminium.	40 (3)
3	Raw Manila Hemp (fibre)	46 (4)
4	Raw hemp excluding raw Manilla hemp (fibre)	46 (4)
5	Raw Sisal fibre	46 (5)
6	Aloe fibre	46 (5)
7	Sisal yarn	53

Packing and jointing material.

7A	Asbestos manufactures not otherwise specified	58 (1)
7B	Packings—Engines and Boiler-all sorts not otherwise specified	58 (2)
7C	Steam, Pneumatic and Hydraulic packings for all machinery	72 (3)
8	Ready-made boiler packing	72 (3)

Metals and manufactures thereof.

9	Iron and steel, and articles made thereof excepting those covered by parts I, IV and V of this schedule (including coated and uncoated electrodes, bolt, rod and wire).	63, 63 (1) to 63 (28)
10	Manufactures of copper, excluding scrap	64
11	German silver, including nickel silver	65
12	Aluminium circles, sheets and other manufactures not otherwise specified	66
13	Unwrought ingots blocks and bars of aluminium	66 (1)
14	Lead sheets for tea chests	67 (1)
15	Zinc or spelter, manufactured, not otherwise specified excluding scrap	68
16	Manufactures of brass, bronze and similar alloys, not otherwise specified, excluding scrap and chemical or imitation gold.	70
17	All sorts of metals other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified excluding those mentioned in parts I, IV and V of the schedule.	70 (1)
18	Racks for withering of tea leaf	71 (6)

Bearings.

19	(1) Ball and roller bearings	71 and 72 (3)
	(2) Taper bearings	75 (1), 75 (3) and 75 (4)

Serial No.	Name of article.	Item of Firs Schedule to Indian Tariff Act, 1934.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Small tools and hand tools.	
20	(1) Metal working tools	71 and 72 (3)
	(2) Wood working tools :—	
	(i) Saws.	
	(ii) Cutters.	
	(3) The following Hand-tools :—	71 and 72 (3)
	Blades, Hacksaw.	
	Cutters, glass.	
	Dressers, emery wheel.	
	Expanders, tube.	
	Files.	
	Rasps.	
	Saws.	
	Precision and measuring tools.	
21	The following precision and measuring tools :—	71, 72 (3) and 77
	(1) Micrometers.	
	Universal Surface Gauges.	
	Vernier Height Gauges.	
	Vernier Depth Gauges.	
	Micrometer Depth Gauges.	
	Rule Depth Gauges.	
	Planer and Shaper Gauges.	
	Taper Parallel Gauges.	
	Screw Pitch Gauges.	
	Fillet and radius Gauges.	
	Feeler Gauges.	
	Thickness Gauge Stocks.	
	Twist Drill and machine Screw Tap Gauges.	
	Calliper and Wire Gauges.	
	Drill and Wire Gauges.	
	Jobber's Drill Gauges.	
	Drill point and Depth Gauges.	
	Rolling Mill Gauges.	
	English Standard Wire Gauges.	
	Dial Gauges.	
	Dial Test Indicators.	
	Lathe Test Indicator.	
	Straight Edges.	
	Indicator Attachments.	
	Vernier Callipers.	
	Universal Bevel Protractors.	
	Protractors.	
	Combination Sets.	
	Stainless Steel Draftsman's Protractors.	
	Gear-tooth Verniers.	
	Speed Indicators.	
	Hardened and Ground Steel Parallels.	
	Die maker's Squares.	
	Hardened Steel Squares.	
	Combination Squares.	
	Universal Bevels.	
	Automatic Centre Punches.	
	Combination Calliper and dividers.	
	Steel Rules.	
	Measuring Tapes.	
	Feeler Gauge Strip.	
	(2) Toolmaker's buttons	71
	Abrasives.	
22	Sand papers and glass papers	30
23	Valve grinding pastes and compounds	32 (3)
24	Grinding wheels and segments, abrasive grinding belts, rolls and discs . .	72 (3)
25	Carborundum, files, abrasive bricks, emery powder, emery grain, emery cloth, emery paper, abrasive grain and carborundum powder.	87

Serial No.	Name of article.	Item of First Schedule to Indian Tariff Act, 1934.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Crucibles.	
26	(1) Graphite, crucibles for pit fire furnaces	87
	(2) Graphite crucibles for tilting furnaces	72 (c) and 87
	(3) Carborundum crucibles for pit fired furnaces	87
	(4) Carborundum crucibles for tilting furnaces	72 (c) and 87
	Belting.	
27	Belt cement	32 (3)
27A	Belt Dressings	32 (3) and 33
28	Belting for machinery, all sorts, including belt laces and belt fasteners	50 (3) and 72
	Machinery.	
29	Power driven road rollers and tractors, and component parts thereof	72 (a) and 72 (3)
30	Diesel engines of all types, and component parts thereof	72 (a) and 72 (3)
31	Petrol and Kerosene engines of all types (excluding automobile units) and component parts thereof.	72 (a) and (72) (3)
31A	Vertical Boilers of all types up to 12 N. H. P.	72 (a)
31B	Dry shell type boilers	72 (a)
32	Motors and generators of any type or design, and component parts thereof	72 (b) and 72 (3)
33	Pneumatic plants consisting of primemovers and auxiliary equipment including parts thereof and portable electric tools of all kinds and parts thereof.	72 (b), 72 (3) and 72 (6).
33A	Industrial Exhaust fans and blowers	72 (b), 72 (3) and 72 (6).
33B	Compressors air or gas portable or stationary, but not being imported as an integral part of any spray painting, a refrigerating or air conditioning equipment or as component part of any engine.	72 (b), 72 (3) and 72 (6).
34	Power driven pumps, and component parts thereof excluding trailer pumps.	72 (b), 72 (3) and 72 (6).
34A	Polishing bobs and wheels, scratch brushes and scouring brushes which are component parts of polishing machines.	72 (3) and 72 (6)
35	Manual operated pumps and component parts thereof excluding stirrup pumps.	72 (6)
36	The following articles of machinery not being specified in the Machine Tool Control Order, 1941, or otherwise specified in this schedule *when required for jute industry, hemp industry, tea industry, iron and steel production works, electric supply undertakings, mines and quarries, agriculture, road makings, and haulage :*	
	(1) Primemovers, boilers, locomotive engines and tenders for the same portable engines (including fire engines), and other machines in which the primemover is not separable from the operative parts ;	72 (a)
	(2) Machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power, not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts ;	72 (b)
	(3) Apparatus and appliances not to be operated by manual or animal labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose ;	72 (c)
	(4) Control gear (other than electric), self acting or otherwise, and transmission gear (other than electric) designed for use with any machinery above specified, including driving chains, but excluding driving ropes not made of cotton and belting.	72 (d)
	(5) Component parts, as defied in Import Tariff Item No. 72 (3), of machinery specified in clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4) above excluding those covered by Serial No. 68 of Part V of this Schedule.	72 (3)
	(6) Machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, not otherwise specified, and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one quarter of one-brake horse-power excluding typewriters and sewing machines and parts thereof.	72 (6)
36A	The following Agricultural implements, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed and corn crushers, chaff-cutters, root cutters, ensilage-cutters, horse and bullock gear, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed drills, hay-tedders, hay presses, potato-diggers, latex spouts, spraying machines, powder-blowers,	72 (8)

Serial No.	Name of article.	Item of First Schedule to Indian Tariff Act, 1934.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	whiteant exterminating machines, beet pullers, broad cast seeders, corn pickers, corn shellers, cultipackers, drag scrapers, stalk cutters, huskers and shredders, potato planters, lime sowers, manure spreaders, listers, soil graders and rankers; also agricultural tractors, also component parts of these implements, machines or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements, machines or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture.	
36B	The following. Hardware, ironmongery and tools, namely, agricultural implements not otherwise specified, and pruning knives.	71 (1)
36C	The following Dairy and Poultry Farming Appliances, namely, cream separators, milking machines, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, butter workers, milk-bottle fillers and cappers, apparatus specially designed for testing milk and other dairy products, and incubators; also component parts of these appliances provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy and poultry farming purposes.	72 (9)
37 (1)	The following textile machinery and apparatus by whatever power operated when required for jute and hemp Textiles Industries, namely, healds; heald cords and heald knitting needles; reeds and shuttles; warp and weft preparation machinery and looms; bobbins; dobbies; jacquard machines; jacquard hardness linen cords; jacquard cards; punching plates for jacquard cards; warping mills; multiple box sleys; solid border sleys; tape sleys; swivel sleys; tape looms; heald knitting machines; dobby cards; lattices and lags for dobbies: sizing machines; doubling machines; cone winding machines; piano card cutting machines; harness building frames; card lacing frames; drawing and denting hooks; sewing thread balls making machines; cumbli finishing machinery; hank boilers; mail eyes, lingoes, take-up motions, temples and pickers; picking bands; picking sticks; printing machines.	72 (1)
37 (2)	Component parts as defined in Import Tariff Item No. 72 (3) of Machinery specified in clause (1) above, excluding those covered by Serial No. 68 of Part V of this Schedule.	72 (3)
37A	The following component parts of machinery *when required for the Railways* :— Component parts not otherwise specified in this Schedule, of machinery, as defined in item 72 (*a*) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of the machine or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose; and excluding articles covered by the Machine Tool Control Order, 1941: Provided that the articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the machine to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.	72 (3)
	Electrical goods.	
38	Electric insulations, including presspahn paper which falls under Item No. 45 of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.	45, 73 and 8.
38A	Electric lighting bulbs, excluding electric bulbs for torches.	60 (2)
39	The following electrical instruments and accessories:— Indicating Switch board and Controller mounting instruments (Voltmeters, Ammeters, Wattmeters, Power Factor Meters, Frequency Meters, Synchroscopes). Portable Instruments—(Portable Moving Coil and Moving Iron Voltmeters, Ammeters, Wattmeters, Power Factor, Frequency Meters, Meters). Recording Instruments—(Portable and permanent fixing recording voltmeters, Ammeters, Wattmeters). Meg, Meggers, Insultation Testers and Accessories. Ohmmeters. Capacity Meters. Maximum Demand Meters. Wheatstone Bridge. Fault Locating Sets. Potentiometers.	71, 72 (2), 72 (3) 73 (1) and 73 (5)

Serial No.	Name of article..	Item of First Schedule to Indian Tariff Act, 1934.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Instrument Transformers. Time Switches. Pyrometers and Thermocouples. G. P. O. Detectors. Standard Accessories such as Connecting Leads, Compensating Leads, Standard Cells, Resistance Boxes and Galvanometers for use with instruments. House Service Meters A. C. and D. C. of any capacity. Industrial and Streetlighting Fittings and Floodlights Tumbler Switches, Ceiling Roses, Plugs and Sockets, Porcelain Cut-outs and Lamp holders. Conduit Accessories. Bell wiring Accessories (excluding wire).	
40	Cable accessories	72 (3) and 73
41	Conduit accessories	72 (3)
42	Electric control gear and electric transmission gear	72 (*d*)
43	Bare hard drawn electrolytic copper wires and cables, and other electrical wires and cables, insulated or not, and poles, troughs, conduits and insulators designed as parts of a transmission system and the fittings thereof.	72 (*e*)
44	Electric fans, table and ceiling, and parts thereof	73
45	The following electrical instruments apparatus and appliances excluding automatic blackout control switches, namely :—	73 (1)
	Electrical Control Gear, and Transmission Gear namely, switches (excluding switch board) fuses and current breaking devices of all sorts and description designed for use in circuits of less than ten amperes and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts ; and regulators for use with motors designed to consume less than 187 watts ; bare or insulated copper wires and cables, any one core of which, not being one specially designed as a pilot core, has a sectional area of lesss than one eightieth part of a square inch, and wires and cables of other metals of not more than equivalent conductivity and line insulators, including also cleats, connectors leading in tubes and the like, of types and sizes such as are ordinarily used in connection with the transmission of power for other than industrial purpose, and the fitting thereof but excluding electrical earthenware and porcelain otherwise, specified.	
	The following Electrical Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances, namely telegraphic and telephonic instruments, apparatus and appliances not otherwise specified, flash lights carbons, condensors, and bell apparatus, and switchboards designed for use in circuits of less than ten amperes and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts.	73 (2)
46A	Accumulators and batteries, including batteries for motor vehicles, wireless apparatus and train lighting and traction.	72, 73(2), 73(4), 75(1) and 75(3)
47	Electrical earthenware and porcelain, the following namely, . . .	73 (5)
	(*a*) Insulators, Shackle, Sinclair, Cordeaux or pin-type, not otherwise specified— (*i*) fitted. (*ii*) not fitted. (*b*) Two way cleats. (*c*) Spacing insulators. (*d*) Ceiling roses— (*i*) fitted. (*ii*) not fitted. (*e*) Joint box cut-out— (*i*) fitted. (*ii*) not fitted.	
48	Rubber Insulated Copper Wires and Cables no core of which, other than one specially designed as a pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one eightieth part of a square inch, whether made with any additional insulating or covering material or not.	73 (6)
	Transport Material.	
49	Coal tubs, tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track, if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel; and component parts thereof made of iron or steel excluding articles specified in Part I of this Schedule.	74
50	Railway material for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, sleepers, other than iron and steel and fastening thereof; bearing plates, chairs,	74 (2)

Serial No.	Name of article.	Item of First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	interlocking apparatus brakegear, shunting skids, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weighbridge, carriages, wagons, traversers, rail removers, scooters, trolies; trucks; also cranes, water-cranes and water tanks when imported by or under the order of railway administration: Provided that for the purpose of this entry "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provision of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railways constructed in a State in Indian and also such tramway as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specially include therein: Provided also that articles of machinery as defined in item No. 72 or 72 (3) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, shall not be deemed to be included hereunder.	
51	Rubber fittings being component parts of railway carriages . . .	74 (3)
52	Component parts (other than rubber fittings being component parts of railway carriages and articles specified in Part I of this Schedule) of Railway Materials; as defined in item No. 74 (2) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of the railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose. Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Controller of Customs to be reasonable.	74 (3)

PART III

(Application for special licences to be directed to the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Bombay.)

Serial No.	Name of article.	Item of First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Sodium acetate; Sulphate of Alumina (Iron Free); Chromium Acetate, Hydrosulphite of Soda; Rangolite C or Formosul L; Sodium Nitrite; Shirlan Paste; Desizing Agents; Levelling Agents; Penetrating Agents; Emulsifying Agents; Mordanting Agents; Turkey Red Oil; Oil and Grease Removers; Textile Oiling Agents; Solvents for Printing; Discharging Agents; Anti Reduction Kier Boiling; and Softening Agents.	28
1A	Zinc Chloride	28 (8)
1B	Dyes derived from coal tar, and coal tar derivatives, used in any dying process.	30 (1)
2	Cotton raw	46 (3)
3	Cotton ropes and banding	50(4) and 53
4	The following articles of machinery, not being specified in the Machine Tool Control Order, 1941, or not otherwise specified in this Schedule *when required for textile industries other than jute and hemp*:—	
	(1) Prime-movers, boilers, locomotive engines and tenders for the same, portable engines (including fire engines), and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts;	72 (*a*)
	(2) Machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power, not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use required to be fixed with reference to other moving parts;	72 (*b*)
	(3) Apparatus and appliances, not to be operated by manual or animal labour which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose.	72 (*c*)

Serial No.	Name of article.	Item of First Schedule to Indian Tariff Act. 1934.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(4) Control gear (other than electric), self-acting or otherwise, and transmission gear (other than electric) designed for use with any machinery above specified, including driving chains, but excluding driving ropes not made of cotton and belting.	72 (*d*)
	(5) Component parts, excluding hosiery needles as defined in Item No. 72 (3) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act 1934 of Machinery specified in clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4) above, but excluding those covered by Serial No. 68 of Part V of this Schedule.	72 (3)
	(6) Machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour not otherwise specified and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one-quarter of one-brake horse-power excluding typewriters and sewing machines and parts thereof and those articles that are covered by Machine Tool Control order.	72 (6)
5(1)	The following textile machinery and apparatus by whatever power operated *when required for textile industries other than jute and hemp, namely :—*	
	healds, heald cords and heald knitting needles, reeds and shuttles, warp waft preparation machinery and looms ; bobbins and pirns ; dobbies ; jacquard machines ; jacquard ; harness linen cords ; jackquard cards ; punching plates for jacquard cards ; warping mills, multiple box sleys ; solid border sleys ; tape sleys ; swivel sleys ; tape looms ; wool carding machines ; wool spinning machines ; Hosiery machinery, Coir mat shearing machines ; coir fibre willowing machines ; heald knitting machines ; dobby cards ; lattices and lags for dobbies ; wooden winders ; silk looms ; silk throwing and reeling machines ; cotton yarn reeling machines ; sizing machines ; doubling machines ; silk twisting machines ; cone winding machines ; pianos cards cutting machines ; harness building frames ; card lacing frames ; drawing and denting hooks ; sewing thread balls making machines ; cumblifinishing machinery ; hank boiler ; cotton carding and splinning machines ; mail eyes lingoes, comber board and comber board frames ; take up motions, temples and pickers ; picking bands, picking sticks, printing machines ; and roller skins.	72 (1)
5(2)	Component parts as defined in Import Tariff item No. 72 (3) of machinery specified in clause (1) above, excluding those covered by Serial No. 68 of Part V of this Schedule.	72 (3)
5A	Machine cloth	72 (1) and 72 (3)
6	Knitting machines (and parts thereof excluding hosiery needles) to be worked by manual labour or which require for their operation less than one-quarter of one-brake horse-power.	72 (10)

PART IV

(Applications for special licences to be directed to an Import Trade Controller.)

Serial No.	Name of article.	Item of First Schedule to Indian Tariff Act, 1934.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Animals, living, all sorts	1
2	Bacon and ham, not canned or bottled	2
3	Fish not otherwise specified	3
4	Fish, salted, wet	3 (1)
5	Fish salted, dry	3 (2)
6	Fish, unsalted, dry	3 (3)
7	Fishmaws, including singally and sozille and sharkfins	3 (4)

Serial No.	Name of article.	Item of First Schedule to Indian Tariff Act, 1934.
(1)	(2)	(3)
8	Butter, cheese and ghee	4
9	Powdered milk containing not less than 18 per cent. cream intended for infant feeding.	4 (1)
10	Milk, condensed or preserved, including milk cream, not otherwise specified.	4 (1)
11	Coral, unprepared	5
12	Cowries	5 (1)
13	Shells	5 (1)
14	Ivory unmanufactured	5 (2)
15	Plants, leaving, not otherwise specified	6
16	Rubber stamps	6 (1)
17	Potatoes	7
18	Vegetables, all sorts excluding potatoes, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified.	7
19	Coconuts	8
20	Cashew nuts	8
21	Fruits, all sorts, excluding coconuts and cashewnuts fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified.	8
22	Currants	8 (1)
23	Coffee not otherwise specified	9
24	Coffee, canned or bottled	9 (1)
25	Tea	9 (2)
26	The following spices, whether ground or unground, namely :— Cardamoms, cassia cinnamom and pepper	9 (3)
27	Cloves, all sorts, whether ground or unground	9 (3)
28	Nutmegs	9 (3)
29	The following unground species, namely :— Chillies, ginger and mace	9 (4)
30	Betelnuts	9 (5)
31	Vanilla beans	9 (6)
32	Grain, not otherwise specified, including broken grain but excluding flour	10
33	Flour, not otherwise specified	11
34	Sago flour	11 (2)
35	Sago, tapioca and tapioca flour	11 (3)
36	Vegetable seeds	12
37	Seeds, all sorts not otherwise specified, excluding vegetable seeds	12
38	Copra or coconut kernel	12 (2)
39	Oilseeds, non-essential, all sorts not otherwise specified, excluding copra or coconut kernel.	12 (2)
40	Rubber seeds	12 (3)
41	Hops	12 (4)
42	Fodder, bran and pollards	12 (5)
43	Wattle extract	13
44	Wattle bark	13 (1)
45	Barks for tanning, excluding wattle bark	13 (1)
46	Cutch and gambier, all sorts	13 (2)
47	Olibanum and frankincense	13 (3)
48	Gum, arabic	13 (4)
49	Gum, Benjamin (ras and cowrie) and Dammer (including unrefined batu) and rosin.	13 (4)
50	Stick or seed lac	13 (5)
51	Opium	13 (6)
52	Cinchona bark	13 (7)
53	Canes and rattans	14
54	Stearine	15
55	All sorts of animal fats, not otherwise specified, excluding Stearine	15
56	Wax, all sorts not otherwise specified, excluding paraffin wax and dry battery wax, red and black.	15
58	Lard, not canned or bottled	15 (1)
59	Beeswax	15 (2)
60	Tallow	15 (3)
61	Vegetable non-essential oils not otherwise specified	15 (6)
62	Coconut oil	15 (7)
63	The following vegetable non-essential oils, namely, groundnut and linseed	15 (7)
64	All sorts of animal oils not otherwise specified	15 (8)
65	Canned or bottled bacon, ham or lard	16

Serial No.	Name of article.	Item of First Schedule to Indian Tariff Act, 1934.
(1)	(2)	(3)
66	Fish, canned	16 (1)
67	Isinglass canned or bottled	16 (2)
68	Sugar, excluding confectionery	17
69	Molasses	17 (1)
70	Confectionery	17 (2)
71	Sugar candy	17 (3)
72	Cocoa and chocolate other than confectionery	18
73	Biscuits and cakes	19
74	Milk foods for infants	19
75	Vegetable product, jams, jellies, pickles, chatnies, sauces and condiments, canned or bottled.	20
76	Fruit juices	20 (1)
77	Fruits and vegetables, canned or bottled	20 (2)
78	Canned or bottled provisions, not otherwise specified	21
79	Provisions and oilman's stores and groceries, all sorts not otherwise specified.	21 (1)
80	All sorts of food not otherwise specified	21 (2)
81	All sorts of drink not otherwise specified	22
82	Ale, beer, porter, cider and other formented liquors	22 (2)
83	Wines	22 (3) and 22 (4)
84	Brandy, Gin and Whisky	22 (4)
85	Spirits, excluding essences containing spirit used for the manufacture of beverages not otherwise specified in this Schedule.	22 (4)
86	Proprietary and patent medicines containing spirit	22 (5)
87	Drugs and medicines, excluding proprietary and patent medicines, containing spirit.	22 (5)
88	Perfumed spirits	22 (5)
89	Bitters and rum	22 (5)
90	Denatured spirit	22 (6)
91	Vinegar in casks	22 (7)
92	Oilcakes	23
93	Tobacco manufactured not otherwise specified	24
94	Cigars	24 (1)
95	Cigarettes	24 (2)
96	Tobacco unmanufactured	24 (3)
97	China clay	25
98	Salt	25 (1) and 25 (2)
99	The following building and engineering materials, namely, chalk, lime and clay.	25 (3)
100	Cement not otherwise specified	25 (4)
101	Portland cement excluding White Portland Cement	25 (5)
102	Stone prepared as for road metalling	25 (6)
103	Marble and Stone not otherwise specified	25 (7)
104	Coal, coke and patent fuel	27
105	Mineral oil, not included in Item No. 27 (4) or item No. 27 (6) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, which is suitable for use as illuminant in wick lamps.	27 (5)
106	Mineral oil:— (*a*) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is ordinarily used for the batching of jute or other fibres; (*b*) which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, is not suitable for use as an illuminant in wick lamps, and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purposes.	27 (7)
107	Proprietary and patent medicines	28
108	Mercury amalgams and compounds and preparations thereof excluding anti-fouling compositions.	28
109	Drugs and medicines all sorts not otherwise specified in this Schedule.	28
110	Chemicals falling under items Nos. 28, 28 (6), 28 (7) and 28 (8) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 and Drugs and medicines falling under item No. 28 (8) of that Schedule, in packings up to and inclusive of 28 lbs. for goods in substance, and up to and inclusive of one Winchester quart for goods in liquid, but excluding articles specified in any other serial of this Schedule.	28, 28 (6), 28 (7), 28 (8)

Serial No.	Name of article.	Item of First Schedule to Indian Tariff Act, 1934.
(1)	(2)	(3)
111	Saccharine (except in tablets) and such other substances as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be of a like nature or use to Saccharine.	28 (9)
112	Saccharine tablets	28 (10)
113	Alkaloids of opium and their derivatives	28 (11)
114	Alkaloids extracted from Cinchona Bark including Quinine and alkaloids derived from other sources which are chemically identical with alkaloids extracted from Cinchona Bark.	28 (12)
115	Toilet requisites not otherwise specified	28 (14)
116	Cinematograph films, not exposed	29
117	Cinematograph films, exposed	29 (1)
118	Paints, colours and painters' materials, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including paints solutions and compositions containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1934 but excluding Aluminium Powder and Paint, and sandpapers and glass papers, if packed ready for retail sale.	30
119	Paints, colours and painters' materials, the following, namely :— (*a*) Red lead, genuine dry, genuine moist and reduced moist, (*b*) White lead, genuine dry, (*c*) Zinc white, genuine dry, (*d*) Paints, other sorts, coloured, moist, if packed ready for retail sale.	30 (2)
120	Paints, colours and painter's materials, the following namely :— (*a*) Red lead, reduced dry, (*b*) White lead, genuine moist, and reduced dry or moist, (*c*) Zinc white, genuine moist, (*d*) Zinc white, reduced dry or moist, if packed ready for retail sale.	30 (3)
121	The following paints, colours and painter's materials, namely, barytes, turpentine, turpentine substitute, and varnish not containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1934, if packed ready for retail sale.	30 (4)
122	Plumbago and graphite	30 (5)
123	Printers' ink	30 (6)
124	Lead pencils	30 (7)
125	Slate pencils	30 (8)
126	Pine oil	31
127	Natural Essential Oils, all sorts not otherwise specified, excluding pine oil	31
128	The following Natural Essential Oils, namely, citronella, cinnamon, and cinnamon leaf.	31 (1)
129	The following Natural Essential Oils, namely, almond, bergamot, gajupatti, camphor, clove, eucalyptus, lavender, lemon, ottorose, and peppermint.	31 (2)
130	Essential oils, synthetic	31 (3)
131	Camphor	31 (4)
132	Perfumery not otherwise specified	31 (5)
133	Soap not otherwise specified	32
134	Soap, toilet	32 (1)
135	Soap, household and laundry	32 (2)
136	Polishes and compositions, excluding valve grinding pastes and compounds, belt cement and belt dressings.	32 (3)
137	Candles	32 (4)
138	Glue, not otherwise specified excluding belt dressings.	33
139	Glue, clarified, liquid	33 (1)
140	Fireworks specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships	34 (2)
141	Fireworks, not otherwise specified	34 (3)
142	Matches, undipped splints and veneers	34 (4)
143	Hides and skins not otherwise specified	36
144	Hides and skins, raw or salted	36 (1)
145	Skins (other than Fur Skins) tanned or dressed, and unwrought leather	36 (2)
146	The following leather manufactures, namely, saddlery, harness, trunks and bags.	37
147	Leather cloth including artificial leather	37 (1)
148	Manufactures of leather not otherwise specified	37 (1)
149	Fur skins, dressed	38
150	Rubber, raw	39
151	Firewood	40 (1)
152	Furniture and cabinetware not otherwise specified excluding mouldings	40 (2)

Serial No.	Name of article.	Item of First Schedule to Indian Tariff Act, 1934.
(1)	(2)	(3)
153	Aluminium tea chest linings, and tea chests containing aluminium	40 (3)
154	Cork manufactures not otherwise specified	41
155	Furniture of wickerwork or bamboo	42
156	Writing paper	44
157	Printing paper, excluding poster and stereo and all coated papers, but including art paper, all sorts, which contain no mechanical wood pulp or in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to less than 70 per cent. of the fibre content.	44 (1)
158	Printing paper all sorts, not otherwise specified which contain mechanical wood pulp amounting to not less than 70 per cent. of the fibre content, excluding white printing paper which weighs not less than 40 grammes per square metre.	44 (2)
159	Paper, including poster and stereo and all coated papers except art papers, all sorts, not otherwise specified, excluding cigarette paper and packing and wrapping paper.	44 (3)
160	Packing and wrapping paper	44 (3)
162	Trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book or parcel post.	44 (7)
164	Newspapers, old, in bags and bales	44 (7)
165	Steel pens	45
166	Duplicating stencils	45
167	Fountain pens and parts thereof	45
168	Articles made of paper and papier maché; stationery including drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter and other cards, including cards in booklet forms: including also waste-paper but excluding steel pens, duplicating stencils, fountain-pens and parts thereof, pressphan paper rubber bands, erasers and stamps and rubber hand rollers for cyclostyling, and paper and stationery otherwise specified.	45
169	Standard technical books or books of reference concerning law and legal practice, or for use in connection with medical practice, scientific research or industrial processes.	45 (1)
170	Books, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music manuscripts, and illustrations specially made for binding in books but excluding books falling under Serial No. 169 of this Part of this Schedule.	45 (1)
171	Prints, engravings, and pictures (including photographs and picture postcards) on paper or card board.	45 (2)
172	Silk raw (excluding silk waste and noils) and silk cocoons	46
173	Silk waste and noils	46 (1)
174	Textile materials, the following:—	46 (4)
	Raw flax, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials, not otherwise specified.	
175	Silk yarn including thrown silk warps and yarn spun from silk waste or noils, but excluding sewing thread.	47
176	Silk sewing thread	47 (1)
177	Artificial silk yarn and thread	47 (2)
178	Hand knitting wool	47 (4)
179	Cotton thread other than sewing or darning thread	47 (5)
180	Cotton twist and yarn	47 (6)
181	Cotton sewing thread	47 (6)
182	Cotton darning thread	47 (6)
183	Twist and yarn of flax or jute	47 (7)
184	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent. of silk, including such fabrics embroidered with artificial silk.	48
185	Fabrics not otherwise specified containing more than 90 per cent. of artificial silk.	48 (1)
186	Khaki, air blue, barathea and other woollen fabrics, not otherwise specified, suitable for making uniforms and containing more than 90 per cent. of wool, excluding felt and fabrics made of shoddy or waste wool.	48 (2)
187	Woollen fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent. of wool, excluding felt and fabrics made of shoddy or waste wool, and the fabrics specified in Serial No. 186 of this Part of this Schedule.	48 (2)
188	Cotton fabrics not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent. of cotton:—	48 (3)
	(a) grey piecegoods (excluding bordered grey chadars, dhuties, saries and scarves),	

Serial No.	Name of article.	Item of First Schedule to Indian Tariff Act, 1934.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(*b*) printed piecegoods and printed fabrics, (*c*) cotton piecegoods and fabrics not otherwise specified.	
189	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 10 per cent. and not more than 90 per cent. silk.	48 (4)
190	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent. silk but more than 10 per cent. and not more than 90 per cent. artificial silk.	48 (5)
191	Khaki, air blue, barathea and other fabrics, not otherwise specified, suitable for making uniforms and containing not more than 10 per cent. silk or 10 per cent. artificial silk, but containing more than 10 per cent. but not more than 90 per cent. wool.	48 (6)
192	Fabrics, not otherwise specified containing not more than 10 per cent. silk or 10 per cent. artificial silk but containing more than 10 per cent. but not more than 90 per cent. wool excluding fabrics specified in Serial No. 191 of this Part of this Schedule.	48 (6)
193	Fabrics, not otherwise specified containing not more than 10 per cent. silk or 10 per cent. artificial silk or 10 per cent. wool but containing more than 50 per cent. and not more than 90 per cent. cotton.	48 (7)
194	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent. silk or 10 per cent. artificial silk or 10 per cent. wool or 50 per cent. cotton.	48 (8)
195	The following cotton fabrics, namely, Sateens including Italians of Satcen weave, velvets and velveteens and embroidered all-overs.	48 (9)
196	Fabrics containing gold or silver thread	48 (10)
197	Textile manufactures, the following articles when made wholly or mainly of any of the fabrics specified in item No. 48 (3) (*b*) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934:—Bed sheets, bed spreads, holster cases, counterpanes, table cloths, tray cloths, bed covers, table covers, dusters, glass-cloths, handkerchiefs, napkins, pillow cases, pillow slips, scarves, shirts, shawls, cotton sacks, towels, umbrella coverings.	49
198	Textile manufactures, being the articles specified in Serial No. 197 of this Part of the Schedule, but being made wholly or mainly of fabrics specified in item No. 48 (3) (*c*) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.	49
199	Textile manufactures, being the articles specified in Serial No. 197 of this Part of this Schedule, but being made wholly or mainly of any of the fabrics specified in items Nos. 48, 48 (1), 48 (3) (*c*), (48) (4), 48 (5), 48 (7), 48 (9) or 48 (10) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.	49
200	Fents, being *bonâ fide* remnants of piecegoods or other fabrics of materials liable to duty under item No. 48 (3) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, not exceeding 4 yards in length.	49 (1) (*a*)
201	Fents, being *bonâ fide* remnants of piecegoods or other fabrics of materials liable to duty under item No. 48, 48 (1), 48 (4) or 48 (5) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, not exceeding 2½ yards in length.	49 (1) (*b*)
202	Fents, being *bonâ fide* remnants of piecegoods or other fabrics of materials other than those specified in Serial Nos. 200 and 201 of this Part of this Schedule, not exceeding 4 yards in length.	49 (1) (*c*)
203	Ribbons	49 (2)
204	Blankets and rugs (other than floor rugs) excluding blankets and rugs made wholly or mainly from artificial silk.	49 (3)
205	Woollen carpets, floor rugs, ruffle cloth, shawl cloth, shawls and lohis . .	49 (4)
206	Manufactures of wool, not otherwise specified, including felt, but excluding those specified in Serial No. 205 of this Part of this Schedule.	49 (4)
207	Cotton braids or cords, the following, namely, ghoonsis and muktakesis . .	49 (5)
208	Jute manufactures not otherwise specified	50
209	Second-hand or use gunny bags or cloth made of jute	50 (1)
210	Hemp manufactures	50 (2)
211	Oil cloth and floor cloth	50 (5)
212	Mats and mattings not otherwise specified	50 (7)
213	Coir fibre, coir yarn and coir mats and matting	50 (8)
214	Socks and stockings made wholly or mainly from silk or artificial silk . .	51
215	Woollen hosiery and woollen knitted apparel, that is to say, all hosiery and knitted apparel containing not less than 15 per cent. of wool by weight.	51 (1)
216	Cotton knitted apparel, including apparel made of cotton interlocking material, cotton under vests, knitted or woven, and cotton socks and stockings.	51 (2)
217	Cotton knitted fabrics	51 (3)
218	Lace and embroidery	52

Serial No.	Name of article.	Item of First Schedule to Indian Tariff Act, 1934.
(1)	(2)	(3)
219	Officials uniforms as worn on duty by officers of the armed-forces of the British Empire and of the United States of America.	52
220	Second-hand clothing	52
221	Waterproofed clothing	52
222	Haberdashery, millinery and drapery	52
223	Apparel and hosiery not otherwise specified	52
224	Uniforms and Accoutrements pertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.	52 (2)
225	Insignia and Badges of Official British and Foreign Orders	52 (3)
226	Textile manufactures not otherwise specified, excluding sisal yarn, delivery hose for trailer pumps, hose made of canvas impregnated with rubber, and cotton bardings.	53
227	Second-hand boots and shoes, other than those containing rubber	54
228	Boots and shoes, not being second-hand, other than those containing rubber	54
229	Uppers for boots and shoes unless entirely made of leather	54 (2)
230	Hats, caps, bonnets and hatters' ware, not otherwise specified	55
231	Fittings for umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades	56
232	Parasols and sunshades	56
233	Umbrellas	56 (1)
234	Articles made of stone or marble	58
236	Tiles other than glass, earthenware or porcelain tiles	59
237	Firebricks	59
238	Building and engineering materials, all sorts, not of iron, steel or wood not otherwise specified, excluding tiles other than glass, earthenware or porcelain tiles, and firebricks not being component parts of any article included in item No. 72 or No. 74 (2) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.	59
239	Earthenware, all sorts not otherwise specified	59 (2)
240	China and porcelain, all sorts not otherwise specified	59 (2)
241	Earthenware pipes and sanitaryware	59 (3)
242	Tiles of earthenware and porcelain	59 (4)
243	Domestic earthenware, china and porcelain, the following, namely tea cups, coffee cups, saucers for use with tea cups or coffee cups, teapots, sugar-bowls, jugs having a capacity of over 10 ozs., and plates over 5½ inches in diameter.	59 (5)
244	Sheet and plate glass	60
245	Glass tableware excluding glass tumblers	60
246	Glass tumblers	60
247	Glass bottles and phials	60
248	Glass and glassware not otherwise specified, and lacquered ware	60
249	Glass globes and chimneys for lamps and lanterns	60 (1)
250	Electric bulbs for torches	60 (2)
252	Glass bangles, glass beads and false pearls	60 (3)
253	Precious stones, unset and imported uncut, excluding diamonds in all forms	61
254	Pearls, unset	61
255	Precious stones, unset and imported cut	61 (1)
256	Silver plate and silver manufactures, all sorts not otherwise specified	61 (4)
257	Silver thread and wire (including so-called gold thread and wire mainly made of silver) and silvet leaf including also imitation gold and silver thread and wire, lametta and metallic spangles and articles of like nature, of whatever metal made.	61 (5)
258	Gold plate, gold leaf and gold manufactures, all sorts not otherwise specified	61 (6)
259	Gold or gold-plated pen nibs	61 (7)
260	Articles, other than cutlery and surgical instruments, plated with gold or silver.	61 (8)
261	Cutlery plated with gold or silver	61 (9)
262	Jewellery and Jewels	61 (10)
263	Empty drums and barrels returned by Steamship companies to Oil Companies in India.	63 (28)
264	Enamelled ironware, the following, namely, signboards and the following articles of domestic hollowware, namely, basins, bowls, dishes, plates and thalas, including rice-cups, rice-bowls, and rice-plates.	63 (29)
265	Chemical or imitation gold known by any name such as "New Gold", "Star Gold", "Orient Gold", etc.	70 & 70 (1)
266	Mercury	70 (1)
267	Domestic hardware and stoves made of aluminium	71

Serial No.	Name of article.	Item of First Schedule to Indian Tariff Act, 1934.
(1)	(2)	(3)
268	Domestic hardware and stoves not made of aluminium	71
269	Enamelled ironware not otherwise specified	71
270	Garden tools	71
271	Metal lamps and parts of lamps made of aluminium	71
272	Metal lamps and parts of lamps, not made of aluminium	71
273	Incandescent mantles	71
274	Zip fasteners	71
275	Hardware, ironmongery and tools, all sorts not otherwise specified in this Schedule, excluding machine tools, and agricultural implements.	71
276	Buckets of tin or galvanised iron	71 (1)
277	Safety razor blades	71 (2)
278	Cutlery, all sorts not otherwise specified, excluding safety razor blades	71 (2)
279	Metal furniture and cabinetware	71 (3)
280	Printing type	71 (4)
281	The following printing materials, namely, leads brass rules, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys and metal furniture.	71 (5)
282	Gas cylinders when imported filled with gas	28 & 63 (28)
283	Sets of mats when imported as advertising material in connection with exposed films.	72 (2)
284	Domestic refrigerators	72 (5)
285	Typewriters ribbons	72 (6)
286	Typewriters and parts thereof, excluding typewriter ribbons	72 (6)
287	Domestic sewing machines, complete	72 (6) & 72 (10)
288	Parts of sewing machines, whether domestic or industrial	72 (6) & 72 (10)
289	Wireless Reception Instruments and Apparatus	73 (4)
290	Component parts of Wireless Reception Instruments and Apparatus, including all electric valves, amplifiers and loudspeakers which are not specially designed for purposes other than wireless reception or are not original parts of and imported along with instruments or apparatus so designed but excluding those mentioned in Part II of the Schedule.	73 (4)
291	Motor vans and motor lorries imported complete	75
292	Motor cars including taxi cabs	75 (1)
293	Articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes and iron and steel bolts and nuts for motor car) adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor cars, including taxi cabs but excluding those mentioned in Part II of the Schedule.	75 (1)
294	Motor cycles and motor scooters	75 (2)
295	Articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor cycles and motor scooters, except such articles as are also adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor cars.	75 (2)
296	Motor omnibuses; chassis of motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries	75 (3)
297	Parts of mechanically propelled vehicles and accessories not otherwise specified, excluding rubber tyres and tubes and such parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in item No. 75 (3) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, as are also adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor cars.	75 (3)
298	Carriage and carts which are not mechanically propelled, not otherwise specified.	75 (4)
299	Parts and accessories of carriages and carts which are not mechanically propelled, not otherwise specified; excluding rubber tyres and tubes, and articles specified in Part I of this Schedule.	75 (4)
300	Cycles (other than motor cycles) imported entire or in sections	75 (5)
301	Parts and accessories of cycles (other than motor cycles) excluding rubber tyres and tubes, and iron steel bolts and nuts adapted for use on cycles.	75 (5)
302	X-ray films	77
303	Photographic negatives and printing paper, excluding X-ray films	77
304	Slides when imported as advertising material in connection with exposed films	77
305	Photographic instruments, apparatus and appliances, other than cinema, all sorts not otherwise specified.	77
306	Instruments, apparatus and appliances, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.	77 (1)
307	Artificial Teeth	77 (2)
308	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	78
309	Talking machines and parts thereof and records for talking machines	79

Serial No.	Name of article.	Item of First Schedule to Indian Tariff Act, 1934.
(1)	(2)	(3)
310	Musical instruments and parts thereof, all sorts not otherwise specified . .	79
311	Percussion caps	80
312	Save where otherwise specified, all articles which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs used for air guns), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifle arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores and any articles which the Central Government may, by Notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purpose of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, excluding percussion caps.	80
313	Subject to the exemptions specified in item No. 80 (3) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934—Firearms, including gas and airguns, gas and air rifles and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified, but excluding parts and accessories thereof.	80 (1)
314	Subject to the exemptions specified in item 80 (3) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934. (*a*) Barrels, whether single or double, for firearms, including gas and airguns, gas and air rifles, and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified. (*b*) Mainsprings and magazine springs for fire arms, including gas guns, gas rifles and gas pistols. (*c*) Gun stocks and breech blocks. (*d*) Revolver cylinders. (*e*) Actions (including skeleton and waster) breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks for muzzle loading arms. (*f*) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms. (*g*) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms.	80 (2)
315	The following Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores:— (*a*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, Royal Air Force or police uniform. (*b*) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a maximum of 100 rounds per revolver or pistol, (i) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a gazetted police officer, or (ii) certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving or, in the case of a police officer by an Inspector General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment. (*c*) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes. (*d*) Arms, ammunition and military stores imported with the sanction of the Central Government for the use of any portion of the military forces of a State in India being a unit notified in pursuance of the First Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1903. (*e*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.	80 (3)
316	Ornamental Arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only an antiquarian value; masonic and theatrical and fancy dress swords, provided they are virtually useless for offensive or defensive purposes; and dahs intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes.	80 (4)
317	Cartridge cases filled and empty	81
318	Coral, prepared	82
319	Ivory, manufactured, not otherwise specified	82 (1)
320	Bangles and beads, not otherwise specified	82 (2)
321	Paint and varnish brushes	83
322	Toilet brushes	83
323	Brooms	83
324	Brushes all sorts excluding paint and varnish brushes, toilet brushes and brooms	83
325	Toys, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports, bird shot, toy cannons, air guns and air pistols for the time being excluded in any part of British India from the operation of all the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and bows and arrows; excluding rubber balls, balloons and toys.	84
326	Buttons, metal	85

Serial No.	Name of article.	Item of First Schedule to Indian Tariff Act, 1934.
(1)	(2)	(3)
327	Smokers' requisites made of aluminium	85 (1)
328	Smokers' requisites—Pipes	85 (1)
329	Smokers' requisites excluding those made of aluminium, tobacco, matches, and pipes.	85 (1)
330	Prints, Engravings and Pictures (including photographs and picture post cards), not otherwise specified.	86
331	Art, works of, not otherwise specified	86 (1)
332	Specimens, Models and Wall Diagrams illustrative of natural science, and medals and antique coins, imported for instructional purposes.	86 (3)
333	Specimens, Models and Wall Diagrams illustrative of natural science, and medals and antique coins, not imported for instructional purposes.	86 (3)
334	Postage stamps, whether used or unused	86 (4)
335	Brake fluid	87
336	Buttons, other than metal	87
337	Empty gelatine capsules	87
338	Leather, artificial, manufactures of	87
339	Synthetic stones	87
340	Zip fasteners with celluloid teeth	87

PART V.

(Applications for special licences to be directed to the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi.)

Serial No.	Name of article.	Item of First Schedule to Indian Tariff Act, 1934.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Pulse	10
2	Wheat	10 (1)
3	Wheat flour	11 (1)
4	Starch and farina	11 (4)
5	Chromosol S. F., Chromaline and other Chrome compounds used for dyeing or tanning (excluding barium, lead and zinc chromates).	13
6	Dyeing and Tanning substances, all sorts, not otherwise specified, excluding wattle extract and the articles specified in serial No. 5 of this Part of this Schedule.	13
7	Gums, Resins and Lac, all sorts not otherwise specified, excluding olibanum and frankincense.	13 (3)
8	Greases all sorts, not otherwise specified including petroleum jellies, and paraffin wax.	15
9	Cod liver oil	15 (4)
10	Fish oil including whale oil not otherwise specified excluding cod liver oil	15 (4)
11	Fish oil and whale oil, hardened and hydrogenated	15 (5)
12	Farinaceous and patent foods, canned or bottled, excluding milk foods for infants.	19
13	Essences containing spirit used for the manufacture of beverages	22 (4)
14	Metallic ores, all sorts except ochres and other pigment ores	26
15	Asphalt	27 (1)
16	Pitch and tar	27 (2)
17	All sorts of mineral oils not otherwise specified	27 (3)
18	Kerosene; also any mineral oil other than kerosene and motor spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test.	27 (4)
19	Motor spirit	27 (6)
20	Lubricating oil, that is, oil such as is not ordinarily used for any purpose other than lubrication, excluding any mineral oil which has its flashing point below two hundred degrees of the Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test.	27 (8)
21	Chromium sulphate, chromium chloride and other chrome compounds ex-	28

Serial No.	Name of article.	Item of First Schedule to Indian Tariff Act, 1934.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	cluding barium chromates and chromium acetate.	
22	Chemicals in packings exceeding 28 lbs. for chemicals in substance and one Winchester quart for chemicals in liquid and not falling under any other serial of this Schedule.	28
23	Bleaching paste and bleaching powder	28 (1)
24	Copperas, green (ferrous sulphate)	28 (2)
25	Sulphur	28 (3)
26	Soda ash, including calcined natural soda and manufactured sesqui-carbonates	28 (4)
27	Heavy chemicals, the following, namely:—Magnesium Chloride . .	28 (5)
28	The following chemicals namely :— (*a*) Alum (amonia alum, potash alum and soda alum), (*b*) Magnesium sulphate or hydrated magnesium sulphate, in packings exceeding 28 lbs. for chemicals in substance and one Winchester quart for chemicals in liquid.	28 (6)
29	The following Chemicals, namely, Cadmium sulphide, cobalt oxide, liquid gold for glass making, selenium, and uranium oxide, in packings exceeding 28 lbs. for chemicals in substance and one Winchester quart for chemicals in liquid.	28 (7)
30	Potassium bichromate, sodium bichromate and chromic acid	28 (8)
31	The following Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines, namely, acetic, carbolic, citric, hydrochloric, nitric, oxalic, sulphuric, tartaric and any other acids excluding chromic acid, anhydrous ammonia, naphthalene, potassium chlorate, potassium cyanide and other potassium compounds, bicarbonate of soda, borax, sodium cyanide, sodium silicate, arsenic, calcium carbide, glycerine, lead, magnesium and zinc compounds not otherwise specified, aloes, asafoetida, cocaine, sarsaparilla and storax, in packings exceeding 28 lbs. for goods in substance and one Winchester quart for goods in liquid.	28 (8)
32	Anti-plague serum	28 (13)
33	Aluminium powder and paint	30
34	Paints, colours and painters' materials, not packed ready for retail sale, all sorts not otherwise specified, including paints, solutions and compositions containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1934, but excluding aluminium powder and paint and sand-papers and glass papers.	30
35	Paints, colours and painters' materials, the following :— . . . . . (*a*) Red lead, genuine dry, genuine moist and reduced moist. (*b*) White lead, genuine dry. (*c*) Zinc white, genuine dry. (*d*) Paints, other sorts, coloured, moist, if not packed ready for retail sale.	30 (2)
36	Paints, colours and painters' materials, the following, namely :— (*a*) Red lead, reduced dry. (*b*) White lead, genuine moist, and reduced dry or moist. (*c*) Zinc white, genuine moist. (*d*) Zinc white, reduced dry or moist, if not packed ready for retail sale.	30 (3)
37	The following paints, colours and painters' materials, namely, barytes, turpentine, turpentine substitute, and varnish not containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1934, if not packed ready for retail sale.	30 (4)
38	Gunpowder for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes . .	34
39	Explosives, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roburite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuze.	34 (1)
40	Manures, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures :— Basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainite salts, carbolime, urea, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, ammonium phosphates, mineral phosphates and mineral superphosphates.	35
41	Rubber tyres and tubes and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified, excluding apparel and boots and shoes.	39 (1)
42	Wood and timber, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.	40
43	Wood pulp	43
44	Printing paper, white, which contains mechanical wood pulp amounting to not less than 70 per cent. of the fibre content and which weighs not less than 40 grammes per square metre.	44 (2)

Serial No.	Name of article.	Item of First Schedule to Indian Tariff Act, 1934.
(1)	(2)	(3)
45	Cigarette paper	44 (3)
45A	Pasteboard, mill board, card board, and straw board, all sorts	44 (4)
46	Rubber bands, erasers and stamps and rubber hand rollers for cyclostyling	45
47	Wool, raw, and wool tops	46 (2)
48	Woollen yarn not otherwise specified	47 (3)
49	Woollen yarn for weaving and knitting wool, excluding hand knitting wool	47 (4)
50	Yarn (excluding cotton yarn) such as is ordinarily used for the manufacture of belting for machinery.	47 (8)
51	Cordage, rope and twine of vegetable fibre other than jute and cotton, not otherwise specified.	50 (6)
52	Apparel containing rubber	52
53	Silk or artificial silk goods used or required for medical purposes, namely :—Silk or artificial silk ligatures ; elastic silk or artificial silk hosiery, elbow pieces, thigh pieces, knee caps, leggings, socks, anklets, stocking, suspensory bandages, silk or artificial silk abdominal belts, silk or artificial silk web catheter tubes, and oiled silk or artificial silk.	52 (1)
54	Delivery hose for trailer pumps	53
55	Hose made of canvas impregnated with rubber	53
56	Rags and other paper-making materials excluding wood pulp	53 (1)
57	Boots and shoes containing rubber	54
58	Building and Engineering bricks	59 (1)
59	Covered crucibles for glass-making	59 (6)
60	Bort and industrial diamonds	61
61	Diamonds unset and imported uncut, excluding bort and industrial diamonds	61
62	Steel helmets	63 (28)
62A	Radium	70 (1)
63	The following articles of builder's hardware—hinges, locks and bolts	71
65	The following articles of machinery not being specified in the Machine Tool Control Order, 1941, or otherwise specified, in this schedule *except when required for the textile industries, tea industry, iron and steel production works, electric supply undertakings, mines and quarries, agriculture, road making and haulage* :—	
	(1) Prime-movers, boilers, locomotive engines and tenders for the same, portable engines (including fire engines), and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts ;	72 (*a*)
	(2) Machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power, not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts :	72 (*b*)
	(3) Apparatus and appliances, not to be operated by manual or animal labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose ;	72 (*c*)
	(4) Control gear (other than electric), self-acting or otherwise, and transmission gear (other than electric) designed for use with any of the machinery above specified, including driving chains, but excluding driving ropes not made of cotton and belting;	72 (*d*)
	(5) Component parts, as defined in item No. 72 (3) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, of machinery specified in clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4) above ; but excluding those which are covered by Serial No. 68 of this part of this Schedule ;	72 (3)
	(6) Machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, not otherwise specified, and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one quarter of one-brake horse-power excluding typewriters and sewing machines and parts thereof.	72 (6)
66	Automatic Blackout Control Switches	72 (*d*) & 73 (1)
67(1)	Printing and Lithographic material, namely, presses, lithographic plates, composing sticks, chasses, imposing tables, lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, wood blocks, halftone blocks, electro-type blocks, process blocks and highly polished copper or zinc sheets specially prepared for making process blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, lithographic map rollers, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate prin-	72 (2)

Serial No.	Name of article.	Item of First Schedule to Indian Tariff Act, 1934.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	ting presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, lead cutters, rule cutters, slug cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, paper in rolls with side perforations to be used after further perforation for type-casting, rule bending machines, rule mitreing machines, bronzing machines, stereotyping apparatus, paper folding machines, paging machines but excluding ink and paper and sets of mats when imported as advertising material in connection with exposed films.	
67(2)	Component parts as defined in Import Tariff item No. 72 (3) of machinery specified in clause (1) above, excluding these covered by Serial No. 68 of Part V of this Schedule.	72 (3)
68	Rubber Blankets for printing presses, rubber hoses and hosepipes and rubber washers for boilers.	72 (3)
69A	Hosiery needles for hosiery machinery and knitting machines whether operated by manual labour or mechanical power.	72 (3)
70	Passenger lifts and component parts and accessories thereof	72 (4)
71	Stirrup pumps and Trailer pumps	72 (6)
72	Machinery and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, and any machines (excluding such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one-quarter of one-brake horse-power not otherwise specified in this schedule, and excluding articles covered by the Machine Tool Control Order, 1941.	72 (6)
73	Water-lifts, sugar-mills, sugar centrifuges sugar pug-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power and pans for boiling sugar-cane juice.	72 (7)
76	Industrial Sewing Machines	72 (10)
77	Air Raid Sirens	73 & 77
78	Electrical instruments, apparatus and appliances, not otherwise specified in this Schedule, excluding telegraphic and telephone.	73
79	Electro-medical apparatus	73 (2)
80	Telegraphic Instruments and Apparatus and parts thereof imported by or under the orders of Railway Administration.	73 (3)
82	Tramcars and component parts and accessories thereof excluding articles specified in Part I of this Schedule.	74 (1)
86	Conveyances not otherwise specified and component parts and accessories thereof excluding articles specified in Part I of this Schedule.	75
87	Aeroplanes, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines, aeroplane engine parts and rubber tyres and tubes used exclusively for aeroplanes.	76
88	All manufactured articles and materials used in aircraft construction, and books, drawings, diagrams, illustrations and any other technical publications imported for the purpose of maintenance, repair and overhaul of aircraft, aero-engines and their instruments and equipment : Provided that nothing falling under this description shall be deemed to fall under any other serial of this Schedule.	The appropriate item.
89	Ships and other vessels for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges imported entire or in sections : Provided that articles of machinery as defined in item No. 72 or No. 72 (3) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, shall, when separately imported, not be deemed to be included hereunder.	76 (1)
90	Light ships	76 (2)
91	Furniture tackle and apparel, not otherwise described for steam-sailing, rowing and other vessels.	76 (3)
92	Instruments, apparatus and appliances other than electrical, including cinematographic but excluding articles otherwise specified in this Schedule and those falling under the Machine Tools Control Order, 1941.	77
93	Optical, Scientific, Philosophical and Surgical Instruments, apparatus and appliances not made of rubber.	77 (2)
94	Optical, Scientific, Philosophical and Surgical Instruments, apparatus and appliances made of rubber.	77 (2)
95	Rubber balls, balloons and toys	84
96	Art, the following works of :—(1) Statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.	86 (2)

Serial No.	Name of article.	Item of First Schedule to Indian Tariff Act, 1934.
(1)	(2)	(3)
97	Artificial horn manufactured from rennet casein	87
98	Asbestos, raw	87
99	Bort	87
100	Celluloid	87
101	Cellulose acetate sheet and moulding powders	87
102	Cresol-formaldehyde moulding powders	87
103	Curled rope hair	87
104	Diamonds, industrial, in all forms, including diamond powder	87
105	Fibreboards, hardboards, insulating boards, and plywood, excluding vulcanised fibre sheets.	87
106	Gas black thermatomic black acetylene black, and carbon black	87
107	Glass substitutes	87
108	Glucose, all sorts	87
109	Micarta sheets	87
110	Nickel catalyst	87
111	Phenol-formaldehyde moulding powders	87
112	Phenol-formaldehyde resinous sheets, tubes, rods and other materials	87
113	Perspex (methyl mathacrylate)	87
114	Pyrotechnic aluminium powder	87
115	Stereo flongs	87
116	Synthetic resins in the manufacture of which formaldehyde, phenol, cresol or urea is used.	87
117	Textile printing dyes	87
118	Urea-formaldehyde moulding powders	87
119	Vulcanised fibre in sheets, rods and tubes	87
121	Window glass channels	87
122	All articles not otherwise specified in this Schedule, except the following, namely: (*a*) Silver bullion and silver sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling falling under item No. 61 (2) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934. (*b*) Gold bullion and gold sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling falling under item No. 61 (3) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934. (*c*) Current coin of the Government of India falling under item No. 62 of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934. (*d*) Silver coin not otherwise specified falling under item No. 62 (1) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934. (*e*) Gold coin falling under item No. 62 (2) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934. (*f*) Paper money falling under item No. 44 (6) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.	The appropriate item.

INDEX

	Report Page	Tables		
		Import Page	Export Page	Miscellaneous Page
Aden	..	142	142	..
Agricultural implements	77	158	..	..
Ale, beer and porter	81	157	..	204
Alizarine dyes	83	156	..	205
Almonds	..	158	..	..
Animals, living	..	160	171	..
Apparel	104	161	171	..
Appendix	..	..	..	215—244
Arabia	..	142	142	..
Argentina	107,110, 117,118	..	..	..
Articles by post	104	161	172,174	..
Artificial silk	75	160	..	..
Association, Indian Jute Mills	91	..	..	..
Australia	107,109 115	153	153	..
Bacon and hams	80	..	..	..
Bahrein Islands	..	143	143	..
Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	95, 97	..	169	..
Balance of trade	128	..	..	..
Bark for tanning	83	..	..	..
Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)	95, 97	..	169	206
Bars and channel	..	..	..	204
Beams, Channels, pillars, girders and bridgework	..	..	..	205
Beer	81	157	..	204
Belgium	..	138	139	..
Belting for machinery	77	158	..	..
Betelnut (*Areca Catechu*)	85,102	158	..	204
Biscuits and cakes	80	159	..	204
Blankets and rugs, other than floor rugs	75	..	..	..
Bobbins	..	158	..	..
Boilers	76,77	155	..	..
Books, printed, etc.	..	160	..	..
Boots and shoes	..	161	..	204
Brandy	82	..	..	204
Brazil	118	..	..	..
Bricks and tiles	..	157	..	..
Bristles	..	..	171	..
British Empire	113	..	..	..
„ India, trade of (calendar year)	..	154	154	..
„ South Africa	115	149	150	..
Builder's hardware	78	158	..	..
Building and engineering materials	..	157	..	..
Burma	..	164, 165	144, 197	..
Butter	82,80	..	..	..
Camphor	79	157	..	..
Canada	115	151	157	..
Candles	..	..	172	207
Canned and bottled provisions	80	159	..	204
Canvas, flax	..	159	..	205
Carpets and rugs	75,93	156	169	..
Castor oil (*Recinus Communis*)	102	..	176	196, 206
„ seeds „ „	88	..	167, 180	196, 206
Cement	77,79	157, 166	..	205
Ceylon	114	144	144	..

INDEX

—	Report Page	Tables: Import Page	Tables: Export Page	Tables: Miscellaneous Page
Charts illustrating the—				
A. Foreign sea-borne trade of India, during 70 years, quinquennial ending 1922-34 and last 9 years	v	..	..	..
B. Balance of trade in merchandise and transactions in treasure	vi	..	..	..
C. & D. Variations in values of principal articles in the import and export trade during the five quinquennial ending 1929-34 and the fourteen years ending 1942-43	vii—viii	..	..	..
E. Price of English bar gold in Bombay, of bar silver in London, of silver in Bombay and the telegraphic transfer rate in Calcutta on London	ix	..	..	..
I. Indices of wholesale prices	5	..	..	..
II. Index Numbers of Security Prices—Common Stocks	6	..	..	..
III. Index Numbers of Agricultural prices in India	9	..	..	..
IV. Index Numbers of prices of Principal Industrial Commodities	22	..	..	..
V. Indices of Industrial Production in India	23	..	..	..
VI. Index Numbers of prices, production, stocks and share values—Cotton manufactures	26	..	..	..
VII. Index Numbers of prices, production, stocks and share-values—Jute manufactures	29	..	..	..
VIII. Index Numbers of production, prices, stocks share-values—Tea	32	..	..	..
IX. Index Numbers of production, prices, share-values—Coal	35	..	..	..
X. Index Numbers of production, prices, share-values—Sugar	40	..	..	..
XI. Index Numbers of production, price and share-values—Cement	41	..	..	..
XII. Index Numbers of production and share-values—Paper	44	..	..	..
XIII. Index Numbers of declared values of exports and imports	47	..	..	..
XIV. Yield on Treasury Bills and 3½ per cent Government paper and call-money rate (Bombay)	49	..	..	..
XV. Index Numbers of Indian Securities	53	..	..	..
XVI. Imports, exports and production of cotton piece-goods in India	88	..	..	..
Cheese	80	..	..	..
Chile	118	..	..	..
Chillies (*Capsicum Sps.*)	102	..	169	206
China	118	148	149	..
Cider	..	157	..	..
Cigarettes	84,101	157	..	205
Cigars	84,101	..	176	207
Cinematographic films	84	..	..	..
Clocks and watches and parts	..	159	..	..
Cloves (*Eugenia caryophyllata*)	85	158	..	204
Coal	..	..	..	205, 207
Coconut oil (*Cocos nuciferta*)	..	..	170	202, 206

INDEX

	Report Page	Tables		
		Import Page	Export Page	Miscellaneous Page
Coconuts	..	..	..	205
Coffee (*Coffea arabica*)	101	..	171	202, 206
Coir	..	..	170	..
,, manufactured	103	..	..	..
,, unmanufactured	..	..	..	207
Competition experienced by Indian products in certain Foreign markets	..	..	..	185
Condensed milk	80	159	..	204
Confectionery	80	159	..	..
Copper	..	..	..	204
Copra or dried coconut kernel	..	..	167	206
Cordage and rope	..	161	172	..
Cotton	87	..	..	..
Cotton, Broach, prices of	..	..	..	201
,, American middling, prices of	..	..	..	203
,, Consumption of	87	..	..	..
,, fents	75	..	..	..
,, freights on	..	..	..	198
,, handkerchiefs and shawls	..	155	..	204
,, hosiery	75	155	..	..
,, manufactures	71, 89	155	167, 176	..
,, piecegoods	73, 89	155, 164	167, 176	20
,, ,, grey	73, 89	155, 164	167, 176, 176	201, 204 206
,, ,, white	73, 89	155, 164	173	204
,, ,, coloured	73, 89	155, 164	167, 176	204, 206
,, ,, prices of	90	..	..	..
,, ,, Indian production	88	..	..	184
,, raw (*Gossypium Sps.*)	86	155, 188	167, 175	184, 206
,, seed	98	..	168, 180	202, 206
,, thread, sewing	75	155	..	..
,, yarn	71, 90	155, 163	167, 175	201, 204 206
,, ,, by counts	71	162	176	..
,, ,, production of—(Indian)	71, 89	..	..	184
,, waste	..	155	167	..
Crop, percentage of export to production of	..	..	..	175
Customs revenue	..	..	..	199—200
Cutch and gambier	77	..	..	..
Cutlery	78	160	..	..
Dates	..	158	..	..
Declared value per unit of principal articles of import and export	..	..	..	203—207
Direction of Overseas trade	106—113	..	..	..
Domestic hardware	77	158	..	..
Drugs and medicines	78, 104	157	171	..
Dutiable baggage	85	161	..	..
Duty, excise—on matches	..	..	..	200
,, ,, ,, sugar	..	..	..	200
Duty, export—on rice	..	..	..	200
,, ,, ,, jute	..	..	..	200
,, import	..	..	..	199—200
Dyeing and tanning substances	83, 104	..	171	..
Dyes	83	156	..	..
Earthenware and porcelain	..	160	..	..
East Africa	116	..	..	..

INDEX

	Report Page	Tables		
		Import Page	Export Page	Miscellaneous Page
Egypt	..	149	149	..
Electrical apparatus	84	..	..	..
,, machinery	76	155	..	..
Enamelled ironware	77	158	..	..
Export duty on rice, jute	..	..	..	200
,, of Foreign Merchandise	105	..	173	..
,, ,, Indian Merchandise	86	..	167	..
,, excess of—over imports	128	..	..	..
,, net	128	..	..	..
,, principal articles of	86	..	167	..
,, ratio of—to production	..	..	..	175
,, value of (grand total)	86	..	..	..
,, ,, ,, from the Kathiawar ports	119	..	193	..
Farinaceous and patent foods	80	159	..	204
Fents	75	..	..	..
Fibre for brushes and brooms	103	..	171	..
Financial Conditions	49	..	..	..
Fish (excluding canned fish)	103	160	169	..
,, dry, salted	103	..	169	..
Fishmaws and sharkfins	103	..	169	..
Fixed-yield industrial securities	55	..	..	..
Flax, canvas	..	159	..	205
,, piecegoods	..	159	..	205
,, raw	..	159	..	..
Fodder, Bran and pollards	..	..	172	..
Food grains	95	..	..	206
Foreign countries and others, trade with	116—118	..	..	132—133
,, market, Indian goods in	..	..	..	185
,, trade of India as compared with that of other countries	..	..	..	148
France	..	139	139	..
Freights, Indian—maritime	..	..	..	198
Frontier trade	124—127	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables	101	158	169, 174	..
,, ,, dried, etc.	101	158	169	..
,, ,, fresh	101	158	169	..
Furniture and cabinetware	..	161	..	..
Germany	..	137	137	..
Ghi	102	..	171	206
Ginger (*Zingiber officinale*)	102	..	170	..
Glass and glassware	85	159	..	205
,, bangles	85	159	..	..
,, beads and false pearls	85	159	..	205
,, bottles and phials	85	159	..	..
,, funnels, globes, etc.	85	159	..	..
,, sheet and plate	85	159	..	205
Gold and silver, thread	..	160	..	..
Grain, pulse and flour	95	157	169	..
Groundnuts (*Arachis hypogœa*)	98	..	167, 190	186, 202, 206
Gums, resins	..	159	174	205
Gunpowder	..	..	..	205
Haberdashery and millinery	75	160	174	..
Handkerchiefs and shawls	..	155	..	204
Hardware	77	158	173	..
Hemp, raw (*Crotalaria juncea*)	103	..	171	207

	Report Page	Tables		
		Import Page	Export Page	Miscellaneous Page
Hides and skins	99	..	..	..
,, ,, ,, raw	99	160	168, 173	207
,, ,, ,, tanned or dressed	100	161	182	207
,, buffalo	99, 100	..	168, 168	202
,, calfskins	99, 100	..	168	..
,, cow	99, 100	..	168, 168	202
,, goat skins	99, 100	..	168, 168	202
,, sheep skins	99, 100	..	168	..
Hongkong	..	148	148	..
Horses	..	..	..	205
Hosiery, cotton	..	155	..	..
Implements and tools	77	158	..	..
Imports of private merchandise (total)	..	161	..	..
,, principal articles of	..	155—161	..	..
,, ,, ,, into the Kathiawar ports	119	188—192	..	..
,, value of (grand total)	70	..	..	..
Index numbers of cotton raw and cloth (in Liverpool)	..	..	..	203
Indian Tariff Act	See "Tariff Changes"	..	171	,, 202, 207
Indigo (*Indigofera Sps.*)	104	..	..	..
Indo-Afghan trade	125	..	..	..
Indo-Iranian	126	..	..	..
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	84	156	..	..
,, cinematographic	84	..	..	..
,, electrical	84	156	..	..
,, musical	..	156	..	..
,, photographic	84	156	..	..
,, scientific	..	156	..	..
,, wireless	84	..	..	..
Iraq	..	141	141	..
Italy	..	140	140	..
Ivory	..	160	..	..
Jams and jellies	80	..	..	..
Japan	..	147	147	..
Java	..	146	146	..
Jewellery	..	161	..	..
Jowar and bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	95, 97	..	168	..
Jute, raw (*Corchorus capsularis*)	90	160	177	201, 206
			183	
,, freights for	..	..	..	198
,, manufactures	90	160	167	..
,, bags	92	..	167, 177	195, 206
,, cloth	92	..	167, 178	206
,, rope and twine	..	..	167	..
,, mill consumption	..	..	..	183
,, prices of	92	..	..	..
,, production of	..	..	..	183
Kathiawar ports	119	188	193	..
Kenya Colony	116	150	150	..
Lac	100	..	169, 183	..
,, button	100	..	183	..
,, seed	100	..	183	..
,, shell	100	..	183	202, 207
,, stick	101	..	183	..
Lamps, metal	77	..	..	..
,, and parts	..	158	..	..
Land frontier trade	124	..	..	..

INDEX

	Report Page	Tables		
		Import Page	Export Page	Miscellaneous Page
Leather	..	..	168	..
Linseed	98	..	157, 179	185, 202, 206
Liquors	81	157	..	..
„ ale, beer, and porter	82	157	..	204
„ brandy	82	..	..	204
„ cider	..	157	..	..
„ spirit	82	157	..	204
„ whisky	82	..	..	204
„ wines	82	157	..	..
Locomotives	..	161	..	..
Machinery and mill work	76	155	174	..
„ boilers	76	155	..	..
„ cotton	76	155	..	..
„ electrical	76	155	..	..
„ jute	76	155	..	..
„ metal working	76	155	..	..
„ mining	76	155	..	..
„ paper mill	76	155	..	..
„ prime-movers	76	155	..	..
„ refrigerating	76	..	..	..
„ rice and flour mill	76	155	..	..
„ sewing and knitting	76	155	..	..
„ sugar	76	155	..	..
„ tea	76	155	..	..
„ typewriters	77	155	..	..
Markets—Indian goods in Foreign competitions of	..	..	..	185
Manures	103	160	172	207
Maskat Territory and Trucial Oman	..	142	142	..
Matches	..	161	..	..
Medicines	78, 104	157	171	205
Merchandise, monthly imports and exports of	..	130	130	..
„ net exports of	128	..	..	..
Metal lamps	77	..	..	..
Milk, condensed and preserved	80	159	..	204
„ food for infants, etc.	80	..	..	..
Mill consumption of raw jute	..	..	..	183
„ „ „ cotton	..	..	..	184
Mining machinery	77	155	..	..
Molasses	..	161	..	..
Monthly imports and exports of merchandise	..	130	130	..
Musical instruments	..	151	..	..
Mustard seed	98	..	168	..
Myrobalans (*Phyllanthus emblica*)	104	..	171	207
Netherlands	..	138	138	..
Norway	..	136	136	..
Nux vomica	104	..	..	..
Oil cloth and floor cloth	..	161	..	..
Oilcake	103	..	171	206
Oils	102	..	170	204, 206
„ castor (*Ricinus communis*)	102	..	170	202, 206
„ coconut (*Cocos nucifera*)	..	..	170	202, 206
„ essential	102	..	170	..
„ groundnut	102	..	..	..
„ mustard	102	..	..	..
„ vegetable	103	..	170	..

INDEX

	Report Page	Tables		
		Import Page	Export Page	Miscellaneous Page
Oilseeds	98	..	167, 179	..
,, castor (*Ricinus communis*)	98	..	167, 180	202, 206
,, copra	98	..	167	206
,, cotton (*Gossypium Sps.*)	98	..	168, 180	202, 206
,, groundnuts (*Arachis hypogœa*)	98	..	167, 180	186, 202, 206
,, linseed (*Linum utitatissimum*)	98	..	167, 179	185, 202, 206
,, mustard (*Brassica Sps.*)	98	..	168	..
,, poppy (*Papaver somniferum*)	..	..	168	..
,, rapeseed (*Brassica Sps.*)	98	..	167, 179	185, 202, 206
,, sesamum (*Sesamum indicum*)	98	..	180	186, 206
Opium	..	..	171	207
Paints and colours	..	159	..	205
Paper and pasteboard	78	157	..	..
,, making materials	..	160	..	..
,, manufactures	78	..	..	..
,, mills	78	..	..	..
,, packing and wrapping	78	..	..	..
,, pasteboard	78	..	..	..
,, printing paper	78	..	..	205
,, writing paper	78	..	..	..
Paraffin wax	104	..	170	207
Pearls	85	..	..	..
Pepper	85, 102	..	169	206
Percentage of exports to production of crops	..	..	..	175
Percentage share of principal countries in the total trade in merchandise	106, 107	133	133	..
Percentage share of the United Kingdom, Japan and China in the imports of cotton twist and yarn	72	..	..	..
Percentage share of the United Kingdom and Japan in the imports of cotton piecegoods	72	..	..	..
Percentage share of the United Kingdom and Japan in the total quantities of piecegoods imported	74	..	..	..
Percentage share of principal countries in the total imports of paper and pasteboard	79	..	..	..
Peru	118	..	..	..
Pickles, chutnies, etc.	102	..	..	..
Pitch and tar	..	161	..	205
Polishes	..	160	..	..
Poppy seed	..	..	168	..
Portuguese East Africa	..	150	150	..
Precious stones and pearls, unset	85	158	..	..
Prices wholesale	..	..	..	205
Prime movers	76	155	..	..
Proprietary and patent medicines	78	157	..	..
Provisions	80, 102	159	165	204
,, canned and bottled	80	159	..	204
Pulp of wood	79	..	..	..
Pulse	97	..	169	206
Quinine	79	157	..	..
Railway, plant and rolling-stock	..	161	..	..
,, gross earnings	62	..	..	..
,, Total wagons loaded	62	..	..	..

	Report Page	Tables: Import Page	Tables: Export Page	Tables: Miscellaneous Page
Rapeseed	98	..	167, 179	185, 202 206
Re-exports	105	..	173	..
Revenue—Indian Sea and Land Customs and Central Excise	..	..	..	199—200
Rice (*Oryza sativa*)	19, 96	..	169, 181	201, 206
,, and flour mill machinery	76	155	..	..
,, export duty on	..	..	..	200
,, freights for	..	..	..	198
,, in the husk	95	..	169	..
,, not in the husk	96	..	169, 181	206
,, production of	19, 96	..	..	..
Rope and twine jute	..	..	167	..
Rubber manufactures	78	160	174	..
,, pneumatic covers	78	..	..	..
,, raw	104	160	171	207
,, tubes for motor tyres	78	..	..	..
,, tyres for motor cars	78	..	..	..
Rugs	75, 93	156	169	..
Salt	82	157	..	202, 204
Saltpetre or potassium nitrate	103	..	172	207
Sandal wood oil	104	..	..	..
Scientific instruments	..	156	..	..
Sea-borne trade, foreign, values of	..	130—132	130—132	..
Second-hand clothing	..	160	..	..
Seeds	98	..	167, 179	198, 206
Senna	104	..	..	..
Sesamum	98	..	167, 180	186, 206
Sewing and knitting machines	76	155	..	..
Sheep skins	100	..	168	..
Sheets and plates	..	..	..	205
Shellac	100	..	183	202, 207
Silk	76	161, 165	172, 173	..
,, artificial	75	160	..	..
,, manufactures	76	161	172, 173	..
,, mixed goods	76	161	..	204
,, piece-goods	76	161, 165	173	204
,, raw	76	161, 165	172, 173	204
,, yarn, noils, and warps	76	161, 165	..	..
Skins, calf ,, goat ,, raw ,, sheep ,, tanned and dressed	See under "Hides and Skins"			
Sleepers of wood	..	161	..	..
Soap	104	161	..	205
Sodium carbonate	..	..	..	205
South Africa, Union of	115	149	150	..
,, America	118	..	..	..
Spices	85, 102	158	169	204, 206
,, betelnuts (*Areca Catechu*)	85, 102	158	..	204
,, chillies (*Capsicum Sps.*)	102	..	169	206
,, cloves	85	158	..	204
,, ginger	85, 102	..	170	..
,, pepper	85, 102	..	169	206
,, turmeric	102	..	170	..

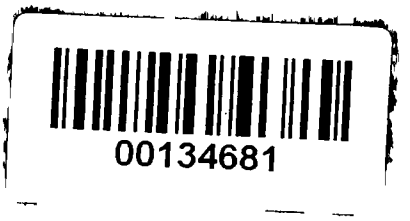
INDEX

—	Report Page	Tables		
		Import Page	Export Page	Miscellaneous Page
Spirit	82	157	..	204
,, present in drugs	82	..	..	204
Stationery	..	159	..	..
Straits Settlements	..	145	146	..
Sugar	80, 81	161, 166	171, 174	202, 204
,, Factories	80, 81	..	..	..
,, Java	81	..	..	202
,, 16 Dutch Standard and above	81	161	..	204
,, production of—(Indian)	81	..	..	..
,, wholesale prices of	..	..	..	202
Sweden	..	136	136	..
Tallow and stearine	..	159	..	205
,, stearine, and wax	..	..	172	..
Tea (*Camellia Thea*)	93	160	167, 179	187, 201 206
,, chests	..	158	..	..
,, machinery	76	155	..	..
,, prices of—	95	..	..	201, 206
,, production of	94	..	..	..
Teakwood (*Tectona grandis*)	..	159	172	207
Timber	..	159	172	..
Tobacco (*Nicotiana Tabacum*)	84, 101	157	170	205, 207
Toilet requisites	..	160	..	..
Toys and requisites for games	..	161	..	..
Trade according to British Empire and Foreign countries	112—118	131	131	..
,, direction of Indian—	106	..	..	..
,, Indo-Afghan	125	..	..	..
,, of India and of other countries	..	154	154	..
,, with Aden	..	141	141	..
,, ,, Arabia	..	142	142	..
,, ,, Argentina	118	..	152	..
,, ,, Australia	115	153	155	..
,, ,, Bahrein Islands	..	144	143	..
,, ,, Belgium	..	138	139	..
,, ,, Brazil	118	..	..	..
,, ,, British Empire	112—116	..	..	..
,, ,, Br. East Africa	116	..	..	..
,, ,, Burma	..	144, 189	144, 145 196	..
,, ,, Canada	115	151	151	..
,, ,, Ceylon	114	144	144	..
,, ,, Chile	118	..	..	..
,, ,, China	118	148	149	..
,, ,, Egypt	..	149	149	..
,, ,, Foreign Countries	116—118	..	..	..
,, ,, France	..	139	139—140	..
,, ,, Germany	..	137	138	..
,, ,, Hadramaut	..	135	143	..
,, ,, Hongkong	..	148	148	..
,, ,, Indo-China (French)	..	147	147	..
,, ,, Iraq	..	141	141	..
,, ,, Italy	..	140	140	..
,, ,, Japan	..	147	147—148	..
,, ,, Java	..	146	146	..
,, ,, Kathiawar ports	119—123	188	193	..
,, ,, Kenya Colony	116	150	150	..

INDEX

	Report Page	Tables		
		Import Page	Export Page	Miscellaneous Page
Trade with Kuwait	..	143	143	..
,, ,, Muskat Territory and Trucial Oman	..	142	142	..
,, ,, Mauritius	..	150	151	..
,, ,, Netherlands	..	138	138	..
,, ,, Norway	..	136	136	..
,, ,, Peru	118	..	..	..
,, ,, Portuguese East Africa	..	150	150	..
,, ,, Saudi Arabia	..	142	142	..
,, ,, South America	118	..	..	..
,, ,, Straits Settlements	..	145	145—146	..
,, ,, Sweden	..	136	136	..
,, ,, Thailand	..	146	146	..
,, ,, Union of South Africa	115	149	150	..
,, ,, United Kingdom	113	134	135	..
,, ,, U. S. S. R.	..	135	136	..
,, ,, United States of America	117	15.	157	..
,, ,, Uruguay	118	..	..	..
,, ,, West Indies	..	..	152	..
,, ,, Yemen	..	143	143	..
,, ,, Zanzibar and Pemba	116	150	150	..
Travancore	123	..	..	..
Turmeric (*Curcuma longa*)	102	..	170	..
Twist and yarn (cotton)	71, 90	155, 163	167, 174, 175	201, 204, 206
Typewriters	77	155	..	..
Umbrellas and fittings	..	161	..	205
United Kingdom	113	134	135	..
United States	117	151	152	..
U. S. S. R.	..	135	136	..
Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)	97	..	169, 181	202, 206
,, flour	97	..	159	206
,, production of	97	..	..	..
Whisky	82	..	..	204
Wholesale prices of certain staple articles	..	..	..	201
Wines	82	157	..	..
Wireless apparatus	84	..	..	..
Wood, pulp of	79	..	..	..
Wood and timber	..	159	172	..
,, sandal	..	..	172	..
Wood, teak	..	159	172	207
Wool manufactures	75	156	169, 173	..
,, raw	75, 92	156	169, 173	202, 207
Woollen blankets and rugs	75	..	..	..
,, carpets and floor rugs	75, 92	156	169	..
,, hosiery	75	156	..	..
,, piece-goods	75	156, 159	..	204
,, shawls	75	156	..	204
,, yarn and knitting wools	75	156	..	..
Yarns (cotton)	71, 90	155, 163	167, 174, 175	201, 204, 206
,, (silk)	76	161, 165	..	..
Zanzibar	116	150	150	..

MGIPC—S2—II-143—2-12-46—975.


00134681

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020